

The Basics of Publishing Publishing

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# WHY PUBLISH?





## Why Publish?

- Something New to Say?
- A Solution to a current or difficult problem?
- A new development on a "hot" topic in your field?
- To Exchange Ideas
- To build Reputation
- To Disseminate work on a global Scale



Publishing - a necessary step in the research process





# What to Write?





#### What to Write?

A journal article is not a magazine article, a book manuscript or your PhD thesis (but you could write a book review...)

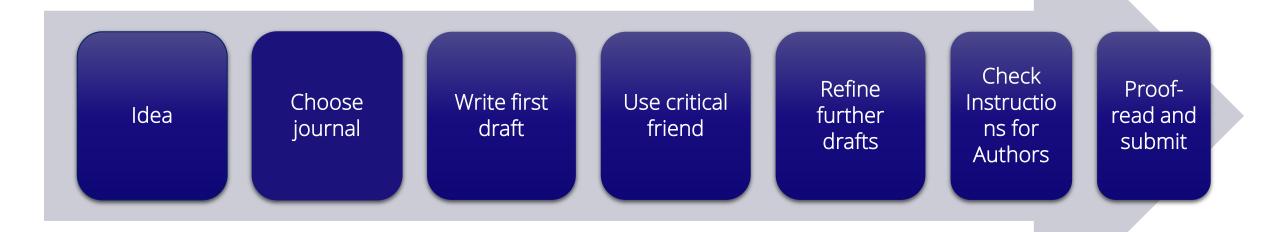


# The stages to go through *before* submitting





# The stages to go through *before* submitting





# Choose the Right Journal



### Where to Publish?

A.) Write your article for a *specific journal*?

B.) Write your article *first* and then find a journal that's most suitable?



#### Where to Publish?

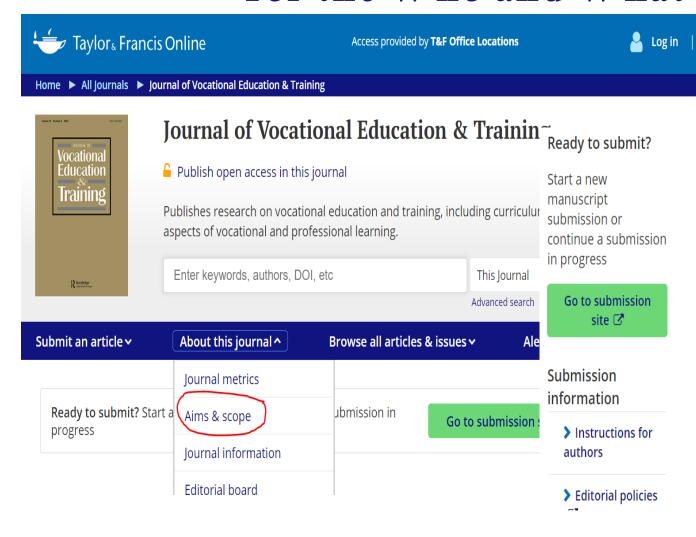
30% of authors write for a specific journal

70% of authors write the article and panic

Consider being in the minority!



## Why read a journal's Aims & Scope? - for the Who and What!



#### Aims and scope

Registe

The *Journal of Vocational Education and Training* is a peer-reviewed international journal which welcomes submissions involving a critical discussion of policy and practice, as well as contributions to conceptual and theoretical developments in the field. It includes articles based on empirical research and analysis (quantitative, qualitative and mixed method) and welcomes papers from a wide range of disciplinary and inter-disciplinary perspectives. The journal embraces the broad range of settings and ways in which vocational and occupational learning takes place and, hence, is not restricted by institutional boundaries or structures in relation to national systems of education and training. It is interested in the study of curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment, as well as economic, cultural and political aspects related to the role of vocational and



### Choosing a Journal: Know your Audience

Tip 1: You are joining a conversation with other contributors.

Research the journals in your field:

- ✓ Visit your university library
- ✓ Look at publisher and journal websites
- ✓ Talk to your peers
- ✓ Pick your type: generalist or niche, international or region specific?
- ✓ Read (and understand) the journal's Aims and Scope
- ✓ Check www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo



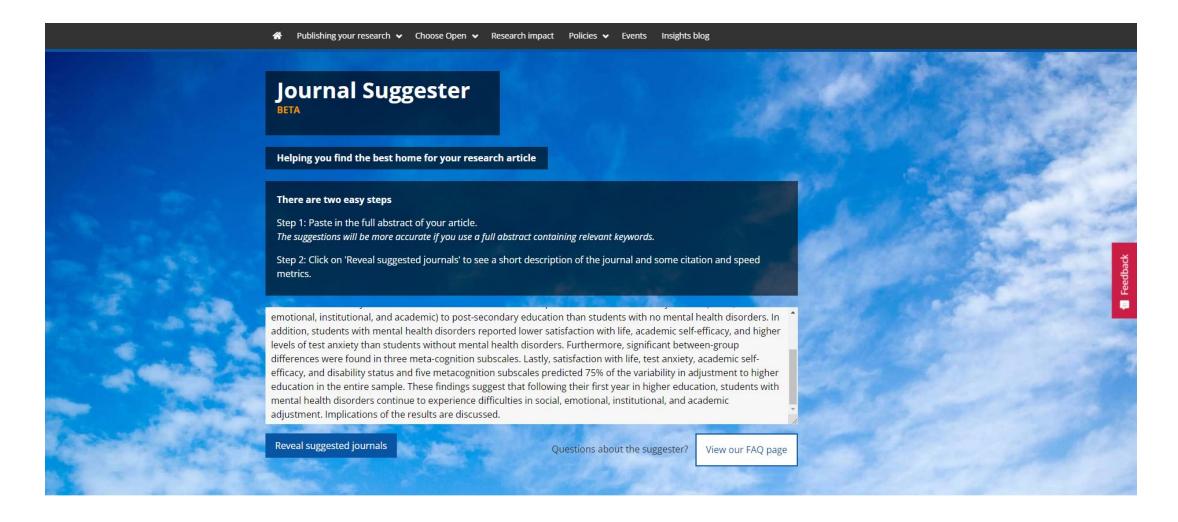
# Choosing a Journal: Know your Audience

**Tip 2**: Ask the right questions and *know* the right answers. Who, or what, is the journal's:

- Editor?
- Editorial board?
- Publisher?
- Authors?
- Society affiliation?
- Readership?
- Online/print?
- Impact Factor?
- Peer review?
- Submission process?
- Open Access policy?



#### Journal suggester





# Writing for a Journal



#### Do:

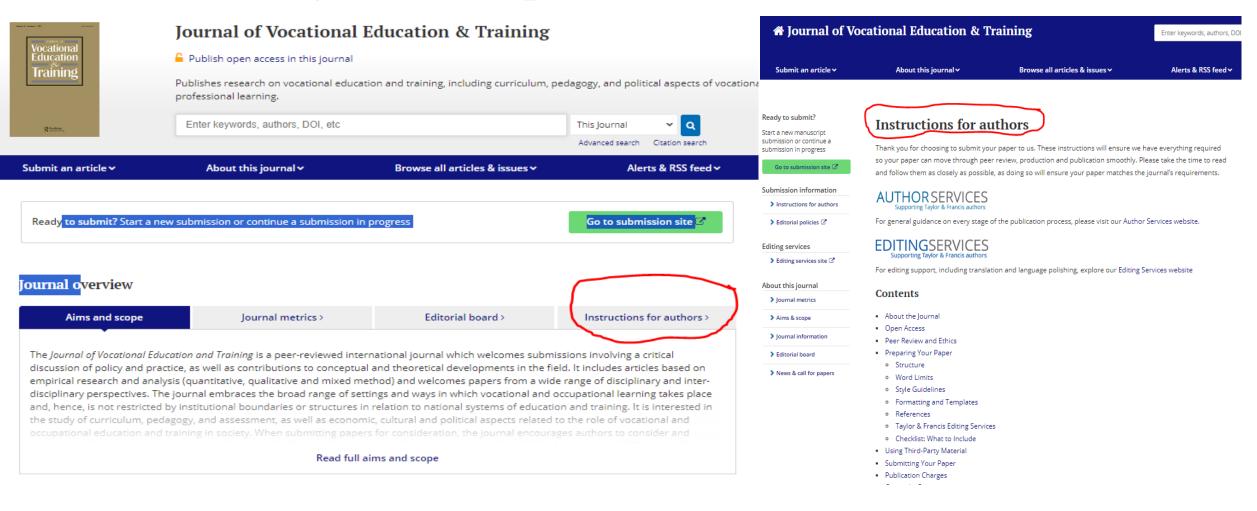
- ✓ Look at published papers
- ✓ Fit the Aims & Scope
- ✓ Format your article to the journal
- ✓ Know where or who to submit to
- ✓ Check spelling and grammar
- ✓ Consider English 'polishing'
- ✓ Ask a colleague to read it

#### Don't:

- × Overlook the title
- × Rush the abstract
- × Dismiss the Instructions for Authors
- × Ignore the bibliography
- × Leave acronyms unexplained
- × Forget to clear any copyright
- × Miss out attachments (figures, tables,
- images)
- × Send the incorrect version of your paper



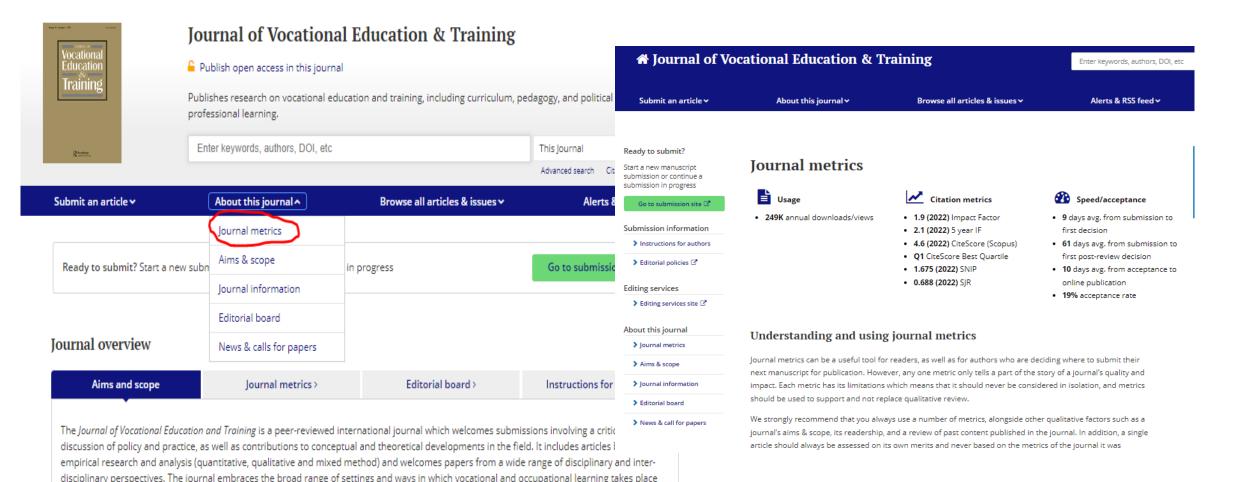
## What is Instructions for Authors? - why this is important.





## Choosing a Journal: Know the Metrics

#### Tip 3: Learn what time may be involved





#### Ethics for authors: the essentials

- Be wary of self-plagiarism.
- Don't submit a paper to more than one journal at a time.
- Don't send an incomplete paper just to get feedback.
- Always include and / or acknowledge all co-authors (and let them know you've submitted the paper to be published).
- Always mention any source of funding for your paper.
- If you are using data sets gathered by someone else, check that you have permission to use them in your article.

Information on ethics in journal publishing: authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/ethics-for-authors



#### Your submission checklist

- ✓ A title page file with the names of all authors and co-authors
- ✓ Main document file with abstract, keywords, main text and all references
- ✓ Figure, image or table files (with permission cleared)
- ✓ Any extra files, such as your supplemental material
- ✓ Biographical notes
- ✓ Your cover letter



### Peer Review





#### What is Peer Review?

Allows an author's research to be evaluated and commented upon by independent experts.

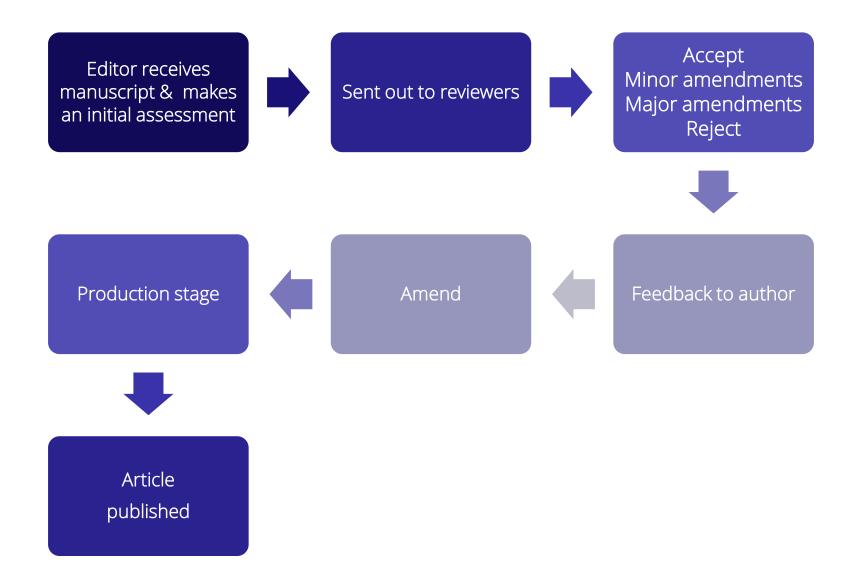
Which can take different forms:

- ❖ Single-anonymous review: where the reviewer's name is hidden from the author.
- ❖ Double-anonymous review: where the reviewer's name is hidden from the author and the author's name is hidden from the reviewer.
- ❖ Open review: where no identities are concealed.
- ❖ Post-publication review: where comments can be made by readers and reviewers after the article has been published.

Every article published in a Taylor & Francis journal goes through rigorous peer review.



#### Stages of Paper - Peer Review/Production/Published?





#### How to handle reviewer comments?

- ❖ Don't be discouraged!Try to accept feedback
- \* Revise as requested
- ❖ If you can't explain why
- \* Turn the paper round on time
- ❖ Thank the reviewers for their time

#### If you're responding:

- **❖** Be specific
- ❖ Defend your position be assertive and persuasive, not defensive or aggressive

Don't be afraid to ask the editor for guidance. A good editor will want to help.



#### Top 10 reasons for rejection (what to avoid)

- 1. Sent to the wrong journal, doesn't fit the aims and scope, or fails to engage with issues addressed by the journal.
- 2. Not a true journal article (i.e. too journalistic or clearly a thesis chapter or consultancy report).
- 3. Too long/too short.
- 4. Poor regard of the journal's conventions, or for academic writing generally.
- 5. Poor style, grammar, punctuation or English.
- 6. No contribution to the subject.
- 7. Not properly contextualised.
- 8. Poor theoretical framework.
- 9. Scrappily presented and sloppily proof-read.
- 10. Libellous, unethical, rude or lacks objectivity.



Congratulations, you are Accepted!





### Acceptance!

#### What next?

• Production process, including checking proofs



Congratulations, you are Published!





#### Maximizing your article's impact

#### Tips - Seen, Read, and Cited!

- ❖ Post updates and link to your article on academic and professional networking sites.
- ❖ Use social media to post a link to your article and highlight key points.
- Add a brief summary and link to your article on your **department website**. Then add it to your students' reading lists.
- Think your research is new sworthy? Speak to your institution's press office, provide them with a link to your article, and include them in social media posts.
- ❖ If you are a blogger or have a personal webpage write about your article and link to it.

  Then write about your post on social media, linking to it and the article.



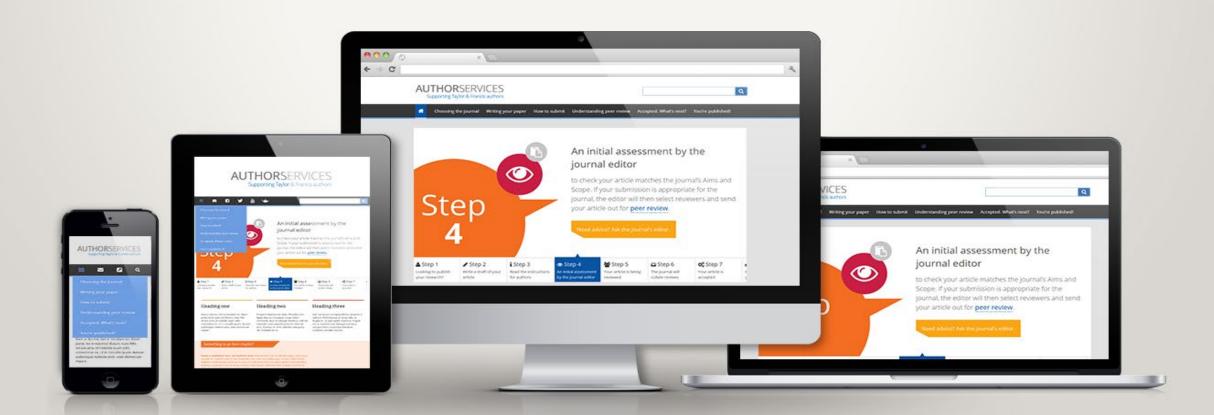
"Publicizing an article is work, but it's worth it. I have received more emails about my article in the past two months than I have about all my other work in the previous year. Another university has invited me to visit because of my work, and my students are more excited about research because they see the attention it is getting. Not every article I write will be as interesting to the public, but I will definitely be working to do what I can to rustle up some interest in my work in the future."

> Russell Warne, Assistant Professor, Utah Valley University



#### **AUTHOR**SERVICES

Supporting Taylor & Francis authors





## Copyright Guidance





## What is copyright?

Copyright is a type of intellectual property right which protects original creative works, including literary works such as academic articles. Copyright laws grant a copyright owner certain exclusive rights for a designated term of copyright protection (today, typically life of the author plus 70 years). This includes the exclusive right to reproduce, create adaptations of, and distribute a work.



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### Thank You!

