How to write a publishable research article in a Scopus indexed journal
Как написать и опубликовать статью в журнале индексируемого в базе данных Scopus

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Meeting activities: about 2 hours...

- Introductions
- Your name – If only you speak up.
- **"Seminar: Scopus Journals" folder in the Google Classroom**. Class code: **7z6xajl**
- You gotta have a gmail account!
- Discussions on Scopus journals, Data, article structure.
- Types of articles

Как работает наш мозг?
Английский язык против/vs Статистики/Математики онтология и эпистемология….

Зачем нужны публикцации в Скопус журналах? Индекс Хирша.

- Это один из важных показателей уровня науки и образования в любой стране.

- Журналы в Скопус и статьи используются для рейтинга мировых университетов, включая Гарварда, Кембриджа, и т.д **Over 3 million research articles are published annually. QS рейтинг тоже исключительно пользуются Scopus H-indexом.**

- Индекс Хирша устаналивается как для отдельного ученого, так и группы ученых (института, университета), а также для целой страны на основе базы данных Скопус/WoS.

- https://kg.h-index.com/en - все знакомы с этим сайтом??

- Measure proposed in 2005 by the **physicist Jorge E. Hirsch.** Depends on both **quantity (number of publications) and quality (number of citations**) of a scientist's publications.

Finding a Journal in Scopus data base

- Scopus.com

- Check out your Free author profile!

- Looking for free journal rankings and metrics? - 44,034 results→ **Source** title

- **Subject area** - https://www.scopus.com/sources.uri

- Display only Journals and All Qs, etc….

- https://www.scimagojr.com/

- Articles may be downloaded from: sci-hub.se

Манюскрипты, которые сдали недавно в журналы Скопус

- **КМТУ:**

- "Erosion dynamics and mitigation strategies for sloping terrains: A study from Chui Valley, Kyrgyzstan".

Журнал - **Land Degradation & Development, Q1**

- N. Degembaeva, U. Tynaliev, A. Atakanov

- "Migration Aspirations among Kyrgyzstan's Youth: Analysis of Micro, Meso, and Macro level Factors" журнал "**Journal of Eurasian Studies**" (JES) journal, **Q1-Q2** - Корейский

Смаилова, А., Тыналиев, У., Bolotbek Uulu H.

Манюскрипты, которые сдали/сдаем недавно в журналы Скопус

- **КМАУ:**

- "Clinical and pathomorphological characteristics of spontaneous tumors in dogs".

Журнал – **Journal of Veterinary Science,** Q2

S. Ishenbaeva, U. Tynaliev.

- "Biosafety and biosecurity issues in veterinary laboratories of the Kyrgyz Republic" журнал "**Workplace Health & Safety**, **Q2**

- Orozov J., Nurgaziev R., Tynaliev U., Kursanbaeva K., Anarbekova A.

Манюскрипты, которые готовятся

- **КУУ:**

- "Какие факторы влияют на успешность сдачи ОРТ теста?". Асанбекова Д., Tynaliev U. Собираем данные через Гугл Форм. Журнал –?

- "Эффективность работы правоохранительных органов??" Абдукаримова Н., Tynaliev U.

- Журнал-? Потеряла данные и драфт! Как избежать этого??

- «Кыргыздардын кадаа-салттары жана алардын мааниси, өзгөрүүсү???» Байзакова, Г. …

Sample Article

- **Kazakh language article in the Korean Journal.**

Kucherbayeva, D., & Smagulova, J. (2023). Language Revitalization: Challenges for Kazakh in higher education. *Journal of Eurasian Studies*, *14*(2), 166–178. https://doi.org/10.1177/18793665231189326

Discussions on Data

We trust in God. All others must bring data!!!

Edwards Deming 1900–1993. American statistician and management theorist.

В Бога мы верим. Все остальные должны предоставить данные!!!

Эдвардс Деминг 1900-1993 гг. Американский статист и теоретик менеджмента.

Примерное Распределение Методов Анализа статьей в Скопус журналах – <mark>не официально</mark>

- 50% quantitative – количественные
- 25% qualitative – неколичественные (качественные?)
- 15% mixed methods – смешанные
- 10% review articles - Literature/systematic review, meta-analysis

Научные статьи разделяют на три типа:

- **Научно-теоретические статьи (<mark>Theoretical articles</mark>) -** автор отбирает несколько теоретических источников информации, имеющих непосредственное отношение к данной проблеме, анализирует их, сравнивает и сопоставляет содержащуюся в них научную информацию и делает определенные выводы. На этой основе составляется статья. Они считаются вторичной литературой.

- **Эмпирические или научно-практические статьи (<mark>Empirical or Research articles</mark>) –** статья пишется на основе данных, собранных в ходе оригинальных экспериментов или наблюдений. Они относятся к первичной литературе. **<mark>Replication studies!!!</mark> -** https://royalsocietypublishing.org/rsos/replication-studies

- **Обзорные статьи (<mark>Review article</mark>)** систематизируют и представляют информацию об исследованиях и достижениях ученых в решении какой-то проблемы (Полякова, Т.Ю. & Каменецкая, А.А., 2018, стр. 7). Мета анализ также является разновидностью обзорной статьи...

- Так, какой из них более приемлем для нас??

Discussions
Research article structure

Research article structure:

- Title

- Abstract (Summary)

- Keywords

- Introduction may include the Literature Review or Theoretical background/framework.

- Methodology - *Procedure, Experiments, Experimental, Simulation, Materials and Methods* or *Model*.

- Analysis/Results

- Discussion

- Conclusions

- Policy Implications

- Disclaimers

- Acknowledgements

- References

Checklist and Tips

- Average articles length is from 7000 to 10000 words
- Average paragraph length in research journals is 150–170 words. Avoid whole-page paragraphs and clusters of short or single-sentence paragraphs.
- Where possible, start the paragraph with a narrative entry statement that communicates the function of the paragraph.
- Examples: *We now consider the connection between… To address this question, we used… Taken together, these studies suggest that… There are two potential alternatives to such an approach…*
- Average sentence length in most journals is between 20–26 words.
- The longer the sentence, the harder it is for the writer to control the grammar and avoid ambiguity.

Understanding a good article?

- *Tell Them What You Set Out to Do*
- Perhaps most important, good work makes a contribution to a theory/field and practice.
- *Tell Them What You Did*
- Your research methods should be aligned with your theoretical framework, purpose statement, and research questions. We have to report methods with enough detail **that a reader could replicate the study**.
- *Tell Them What You Found*

The results section flows logically and is written so that the most important results are memorable.

- *Discuss What You Found* – keep the discussion consistent with both the purpose of the manuscript and what you reported in each prior section. Do not report new data in the discussion.
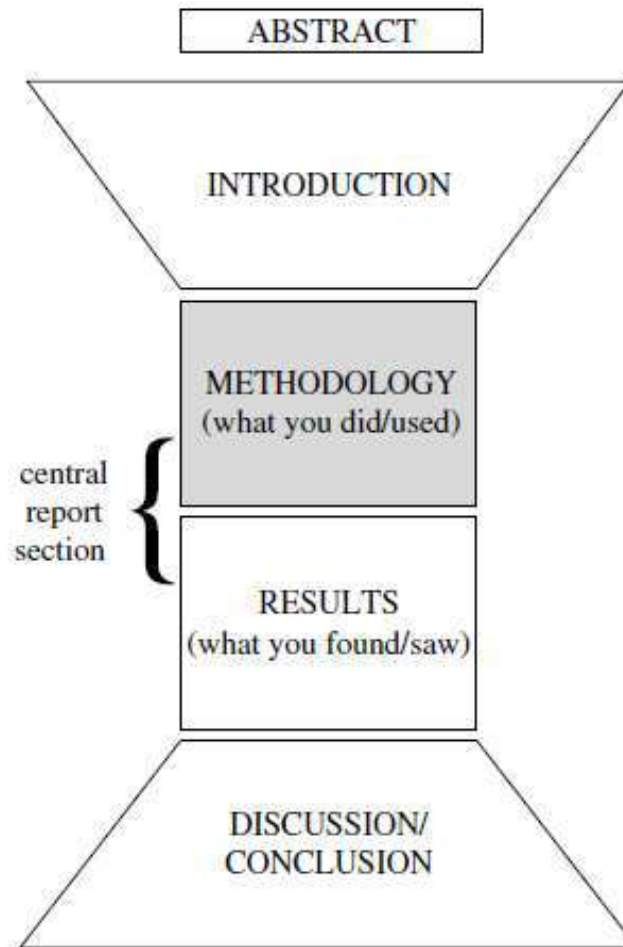
What is missing?

Fig. 1. The shape of a research article or thesis.

Title – Название статьи

Readers may only read one section of the research article — perhaps the **Abstract, Results or Conclusion.** In many journals, for example, the **average number of words is around 12.**

Therefore:
- You may have a working title first, check out in Google…
- Decide on the appropriate title when the study is complete and the results have been documented and analysed in relation to current literature and knowledge.

- This decision is sometimes made very close to the time of submission, and the eventual title often bears little resemblance to the original working title.

Demand reduction campaigns for the illegal wildlife trade in authoritarian Vietnam: Ungrounded environmentalism
The impact of intimate partner violence on women's labour market outcomes
Climate-Smart Agriculture on Small-Scale Farms: A Systematic Literature Review

Abstract

- On average 140-words. Most are between 80–250 words and are written as

- a single paragraph.

- The Abstract is normally created **after the rest of the writing is finished**.

- Many more people will read only the Abstract than the whole paper.

- It's a standalone, independent text that will be accessed by readers who are reading it for a wide range of reasons.

- So there is high competition for attention online as readers scroll through **Titles and Abstracts.**

Types of Abstract

- There are four main types of Abstract:
- 1. Simple/Standard Abstract – most frequent!
- 2. Structured Abstracts, which have headings such as **Background/Aims/**
- **Method/Results** etc. – some journals
- 3. Abstracts that exist alongside a **Significance Statement** or a list of **Highlights** – some journals
- 4. Graphical Abstracts (some journals accept or encourage Highlights or a Significance Statement together with a GA) – some journals

A Generic Abstract Model?

1. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TOPIC or ESSENTIAL FACTUAL BACKGROUND THE CHALLENGE/PROBLEM.

WHAT THE PAPER/STUDY DOES (may include CONTRIBUTION/VALUE)

2. METHOD/MATERIALS

RESULTS/COMPARISONS WITH EXISTING RESULTS

IMPLICATIONS

3. MAPPING TO EXISTING KNOWLEDGE

ACHIEVEMENT/VALUE/CONTRIBUTION

APPLICATIONS

Which verb tense should I use for each component?

- When referring to **WHAT THE PAPER/STUDY DOES** or what is in the paper, most writers use the Present Simple tense.

- When referring to what was done or used, i.e. the Method, most writers use the Past Simple tense.

- RESULTS and IMPLICATIONS can be expressed in either the Past Simple tense or the Present Simple tense.

- ACHIEVEMENT/VALUE/CONTRIBUTION can be expressed in the Present Perfect tense (have +ed) or the Present Simple tense.

Introduction -Введение

Введение должно, прежде всего, заинтересовать читателя.

• Введение, как правило, состоит из четырех подразделов:

1) описание проблемы, с которой связано исследование;

2) обзор литературы, связанной с исследованием; Literature review or Theoretical framework or Theoretical background

3) описание нерешенных аспектов – **locating a Gap** рассматриваемой проблемы;

4) формулирование цели и задач выполняемого исследования.

Помимо вышеперечисленных подразделов, в разделе «Введение» можно дать оценку важности проведенного исследования и кратко описать структуру публикации.

The Objectives of Research of Paper

- The end of the Introduction is a good place to state:

- Objectives, or

- Hypothesis, or

- Research Question

- Verb tenses – mostly present tense, present perfect tense (active or passive)

The Structure and Content of the Methods Section

The Methods section has a more flexible structure and content than other sections

- It may be called **Materials and methods, Experimental**, **Test methods, Simulations, Model, Experimental design, Experimental work, Experimental techniques,** or **Methodology, or even Calibration** or **Model-controlled test**

- Its primary function: to contain enough detailed information to ensure that other researchers can replicate the work done and obtain similar results.

- Provide your reasons for the reader to understand and accept the **choices you made regarding the Methods.** To make sure your **findings can be trusted.**

- Describe similarities or differences between your method and other methods, for example: *adapted from, similar to, instead of.*

- You may have chosen specific equipment or software because of what it can do; if so, say what it can do. Past tense & passive voice is common

Methods of Analysis

- Quantitative vs Qualitative→ Mixed
- Quantitative – Tests, ANOVA/MANOVA, Regression models. Types of data!
- Qualitative – Interviews, FGD, Observations, Content Analysis, Ethnography/Anthropology, Phenomenology …
- **My Statistics and Research Methods classes.**

Results - Результаты

- As always, look at how successful writers in your target journals present their results.

- Briefly compare my results with those of other researchers.

- Your description of the results supports the alignment between the **Aim** and **Objectives** of the study, the **Results** themselves, and your **Conclusions**.

- Explain **how** a particular result was obtained using your particular method.

- Explain **why** it occurred, may be about material you are studying.

Results – Результаты

The table below shows four common options for the final sections of the research article.
Your target journal will help you decide between these options.

SUBTITLES Option 1	SUBTITLES Option 2	SUBTITLES Option 3	SUBTITLES Option 4
Results	Results	Results and Discussion	Results
Discussion	Discussion		Ø
Conclusion	Ø	Conclusion	Conclusion

What section is it?

THE FIELD/TOPIC

EXISTING
RESEARCH/KNOWLEDGE

GAP

YOUR PAPER/STUDY

What section is it?

Most often done badly!

REVISIT YOUR PAPER/STUDY

YOUR RESPONSE TO GAP

MAP YOUR STUDY TO EXISTING
RESEARCH/KNOWLEDGE

YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE
FIELD/TOPIC

Most feared by young researchers!

Discussion – Обсуждения - 1

- Discussion begins by revisiting some aspect of the study such as the research aim/gap or the key results.

- RESULTS + EXPLANATION

- RESULTS + INTERPRETATION/IMPLICATION

- In the Discussion the current study is positioned in relation to the key studies and contributions.

- The end of the Discussion prepares the reader to exit the article and carry the key message to the outside world and/or the research world.

Conclusion

- Conclusion section averages 100–200 words in total and is usually comprised of one or two fairly short paragraphs.

- However, the length of the Conclusion varies across different disciplines and in different journals within each discipline.

- It may contain content that overlaps with Abstract, Introduction and Discussion.

Co-authors

Data availability. The authors do not have permission to share data.

Languages

- English-Chinese – writer responsible language
- Russian-Spanish, Arabic- reader responsible language

Thanks & Contacts:

- **Рахмат! Many thanks. Спасибо.**

- **E-mail: lginkg.2@gmail.com**