

Workshop Penulisan Artikel Jurnal Internasional

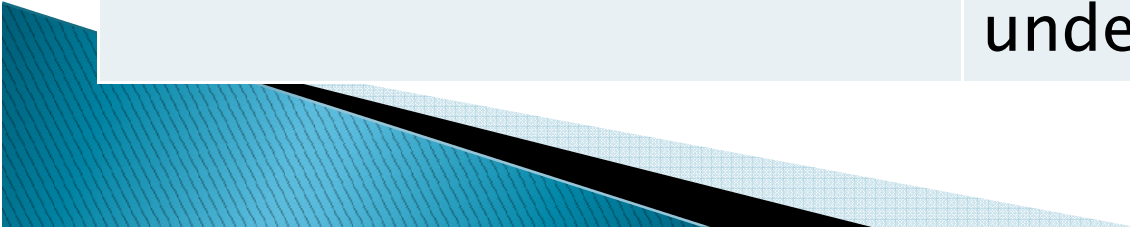
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FT Universitas Negeri Semarang, 29 April 2015

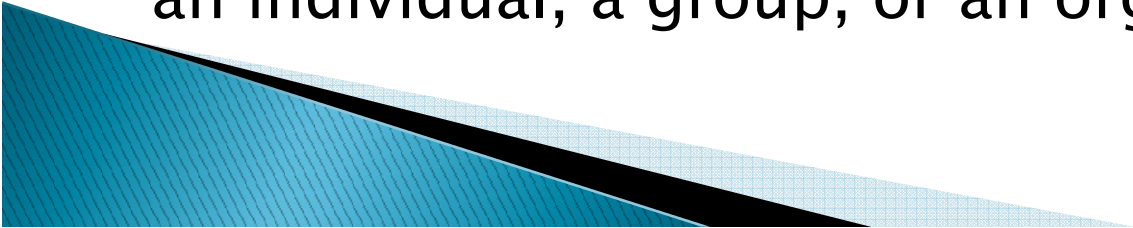


Scientific Paper vs. Popular Science Paper

Scientific Paper	Popular Science Paper
New knowledge	Knowledge review
Enable others to repeat and/or extend experiment	Arouse interest
Logical and clear (IMRAD-format)	Teach or influence reader
Technical terms	Illustrations and headings as a tool to facilitate reading and understanding



Types of articles in social sciences

- ▶ Empirical studies:
'Original research', test hypotheses
 - ▶ Literature reviews:
organizing, integrating, and evaluating previously published material to clarify a problem
 - ▶ Methodological articles:
focus on methodological or data analytic approaches and introduce empirical data only as illustrations of the approach (e.g. Erickson, 2006)
 - ▶ Case studies:
reports of case materials obtained while working with an individual, a group, or an organization
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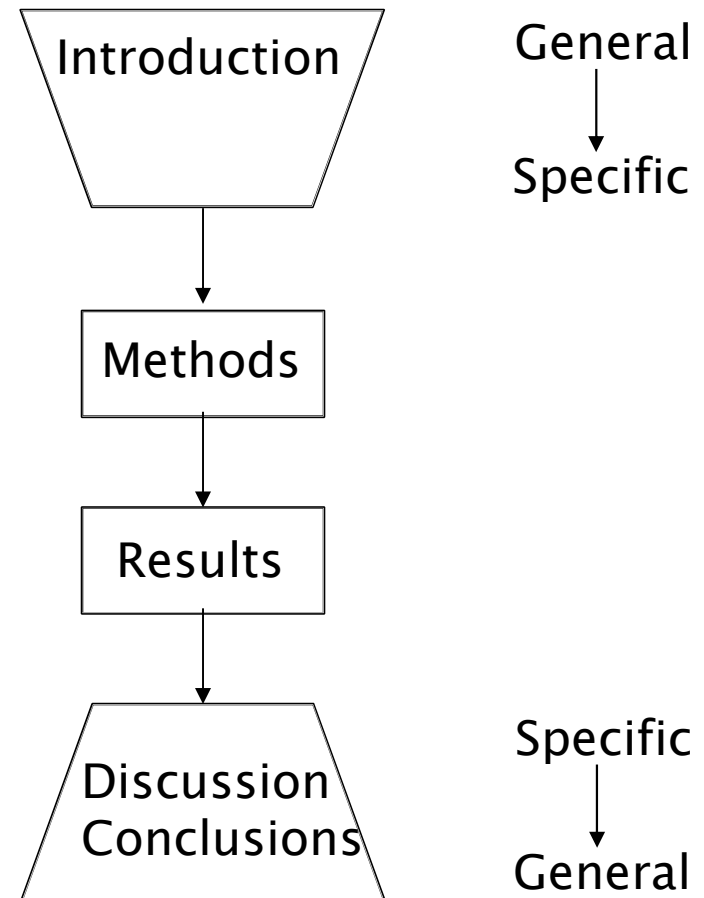
Structure of a scientific paper

IMRaD

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Method
- ▶ Results^a
- ▶ Discussion^b
- ▶ Conclusions

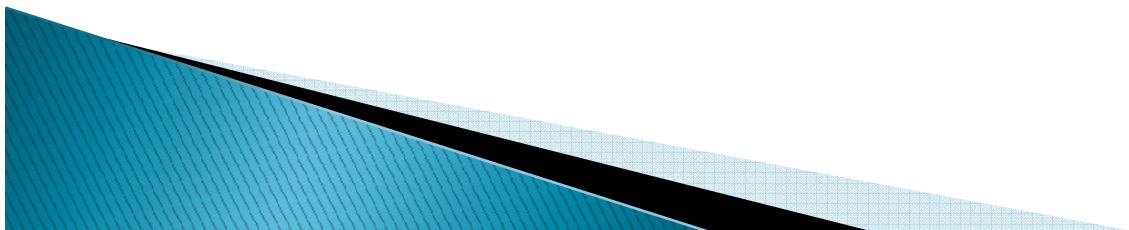
^a Results and discussion

^b Discussion and conclusions



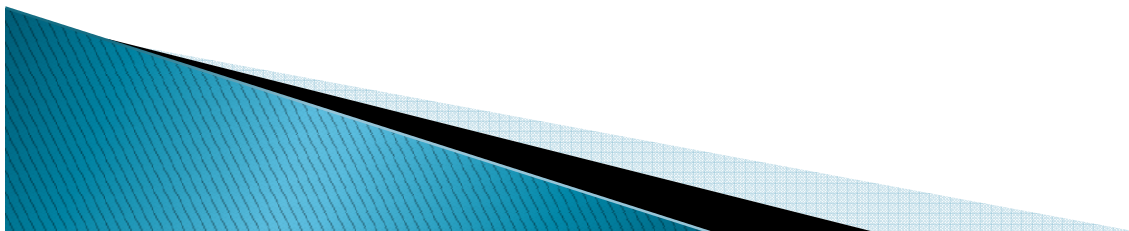
Introduction

- ▶ Clear rationale:
Why is this issue/study important?
- ▶ Literature review (can be a different section):
what is known, what is not known
How does the study relate to earlier studies?
How does the study differ from and/or build on earlier studies?
- ▶ What are the questions/objectives of the study?



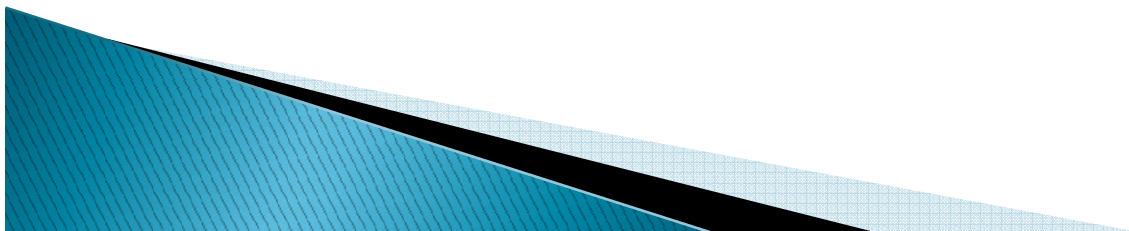
Method

- ▶ The method describes how the study was conducted, including conceptual and operational variables used in the study
- ▶ Different types of studies will rely on different methodology. Therefore, a complete description of the method enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of the methods.
- ▶ A good description of method allow others to replicate the study



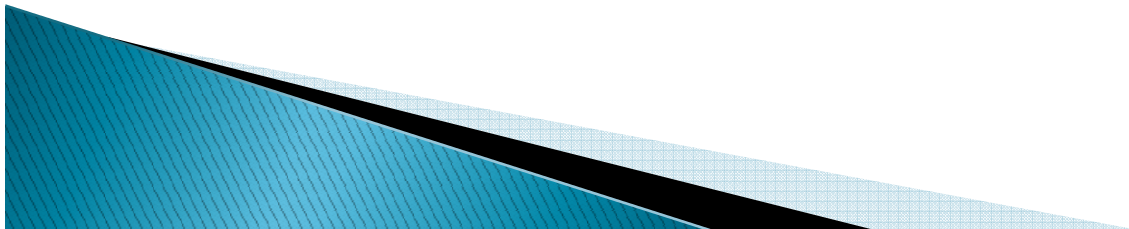
Results

- ▶ Early note: some journals use ‘results and discussion – conclusions and implication’; ‘results – discussions, conclusions and implications’
- ▶ Report the data in sufficient detail to justify conclusions.
- ▶ Mention **all relevant** results, **including** those that **counter** to expectation



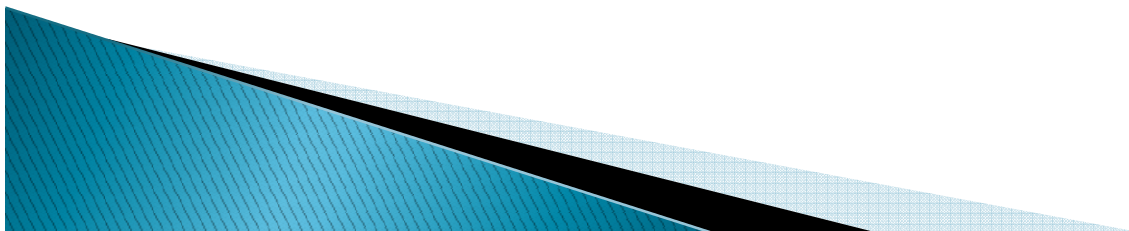
Results

- ▶ Graphs and tables can speak for themselves.
- ▶ Do not repeat in words everything that the tables/graphs convey → point out key findings and offer some text that complements the findings
- ▶ Clear graphs are essential. Do not put too much info on the graphs. The labels/legend are not too small
- ▶ Check the resolution of figures and tables



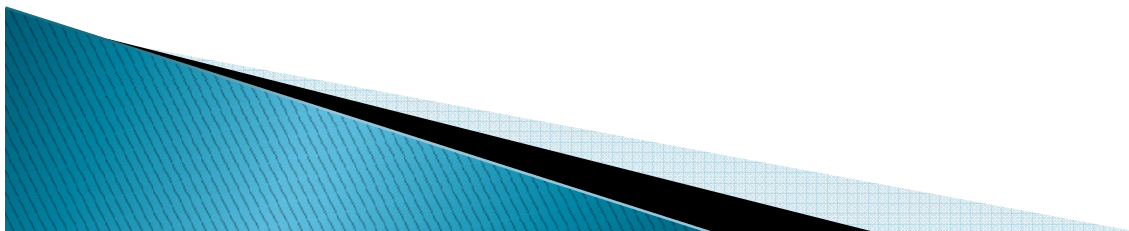
Discussion

- ▶ Do not restate the results
- ▶ The discussion section should answer why we obtained the observed results.
- ▶ Evaluate and interpret the implication of the results
- ▶ Draw inferences and conclusions from the results → answer the questions



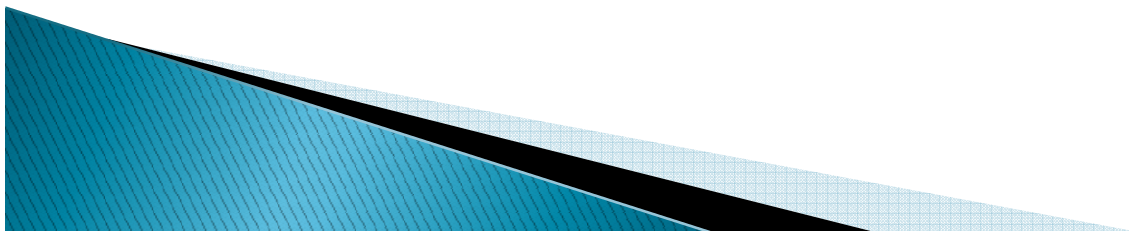
Conclusions

- ▶ Clearly point to the true significance of the findings, but do not overstate them
- ▶ Refer (back) to the main references to strengthen the conclusions
- ▶ Acknowledge limitation of the study; address alternative explanations of the results
- ▶ Highlight how the study contributes to the current knowledge
- ▶ Further study



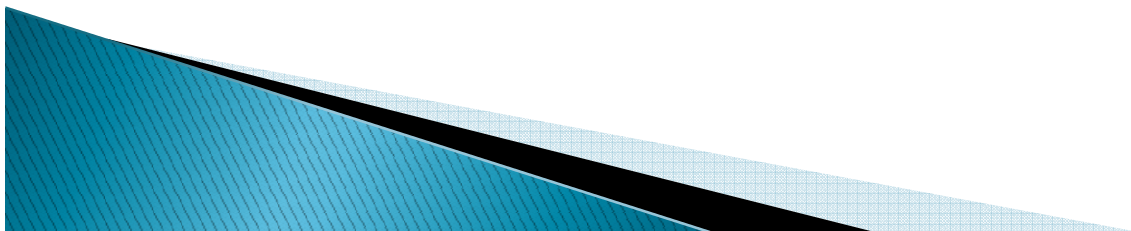
Title

- ▶ Summarize the main idea
- ▶ It should identify the variables or theoretical issues under investigation and the relationship between them
- ▶ A good title is easily shortened to the running head within the published article
- ▶ Recommend length: no more than 12 words



Abstract

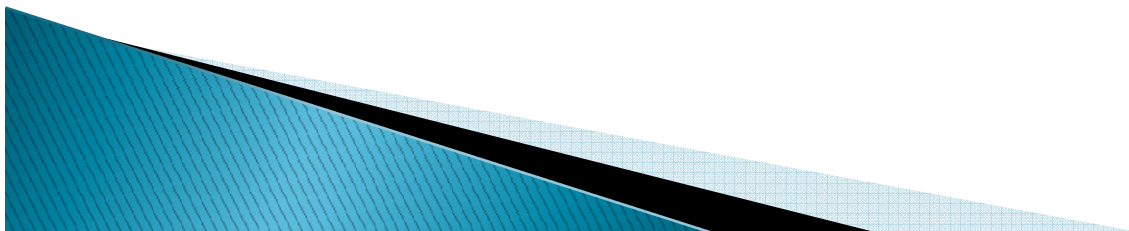
- ▶ Objective – method – results – conclusion
- ▶ The abstract should describe the problem and summarize the major points
- ▶ The abstract can be read on its own
(readers understand the abstract without knowing the details of the research)
- ▶ Never refer to figures/tables in the abstract
- ▶ Most journals: about 200 words



Abstract

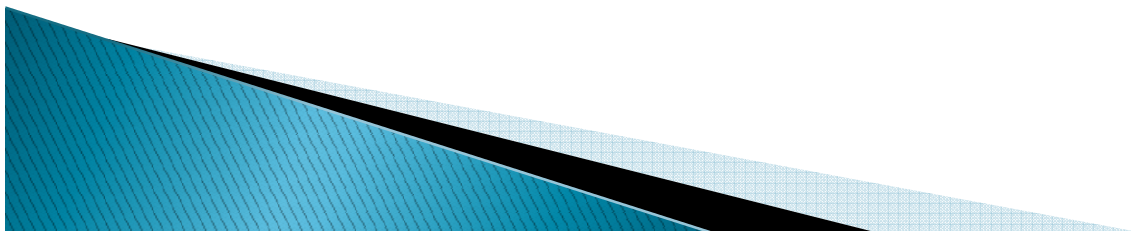
A good abstract is:

- ▶ **Accurate**: the abstract correctly reflects the purpose and the content of the manuscript
- ▶ **Non-evaluative**: report rather than evaluate; do not add to or comment on what is in the body of the manuscript
- ▶ **Coherent and readable**: Written in clear and concise language.
- ▶ **Concise**: Be brief and make each sentence informative.



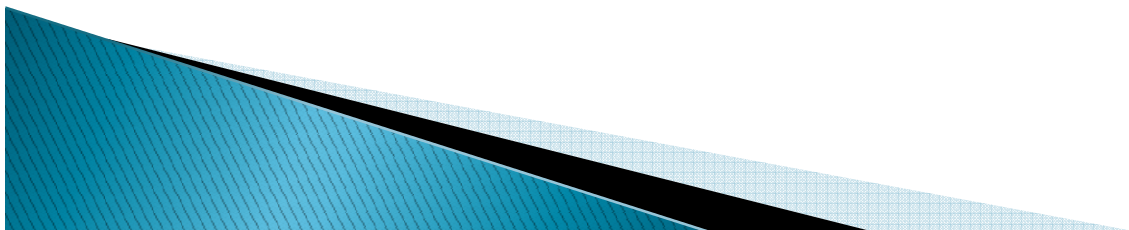
Language (General)

- ▶ Consistency: British English vs. American English → check the targeted journal
- ▶ First person sentence? → it is debatable → check the journal
- ▶ Quotation mark → check journal
- ▶ Clear and concise
- ▶ Avoid unnecessarily long paragraphs. Break up paragraphs into smaller, useful units



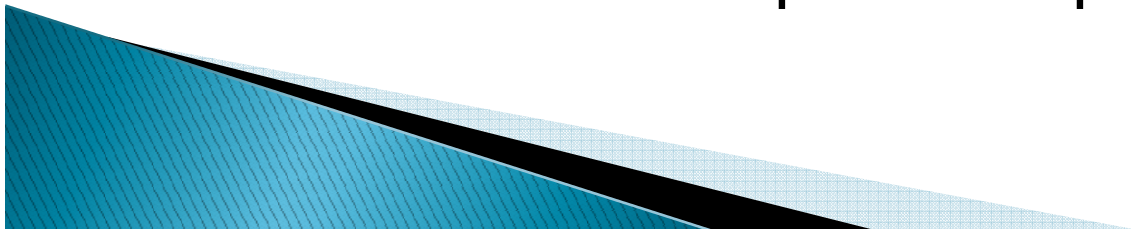
Language (Specific)

	Introduction	Methods	Results	Discussion/ Conclusions
Present tense	High	Low	Low	High
Past tense	Mid	High	High	Mid
Passive voice	Low	High	Variable	Variable
Citations	High	Low	Variable	High
Qualifications	Mid	Low	Mid	High




Introduction

- ▶ The introduction often includes several verb tenses.
- ▶ *Present tense*:
 - when stating a fact that is widely accepted
 - when a specific result, figure, or paper is the subject of a sentence.
- ▶ *Present perfect tense*: when referring to a previous study with results that are still relevant. This tense demonstrates that the action occurred in the past but still applies in the present.
- ▶ *Past tense*: when referring specifically to the methods used in a previous paper

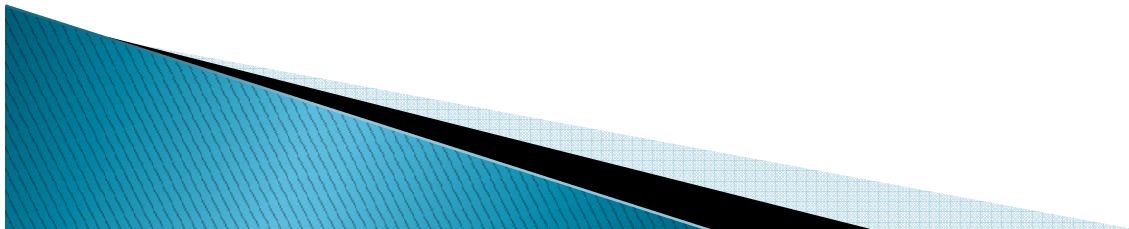


Method

- ▶ The methods section should use the past tense because it is a report of what was done during the course of the study.
e.g. *“the nurse collected the blood sample of the patients”*
 - ▶ When one action occurred before another, the past perfect tense can be used to indicate the earlier action.
e.g. *“patients who had elected to undergo surgery completed questionnaires.”*
 - ▶ When one action occurred while another was ongoing, the past progressive is used
e.g. *“while patients were preparing for surgery, nurses collected baseline samples”*
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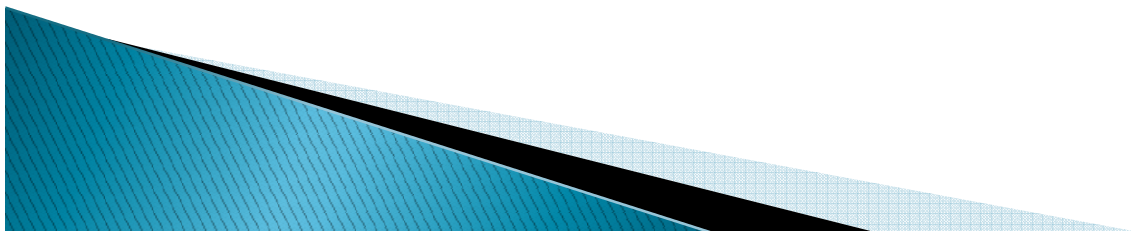
Results

- ▶ The results section is largely written using the past tense because the experiments described in the text were completed before the paper was written.
- ▶ In certain cases, the present tense is needed. e.g. when the subject is figure: “*Figure 1 shows our fluorescence data*”



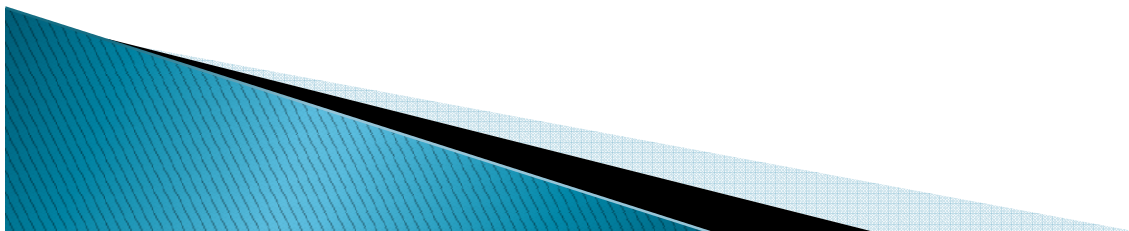
Discussion & Conclusions

- ▶ Use past tense when referring to specific results or methods
- ▶ Use the present when presenting conclusions
- ▶ The discussion/conclusions may include the future tense if directions for additional research



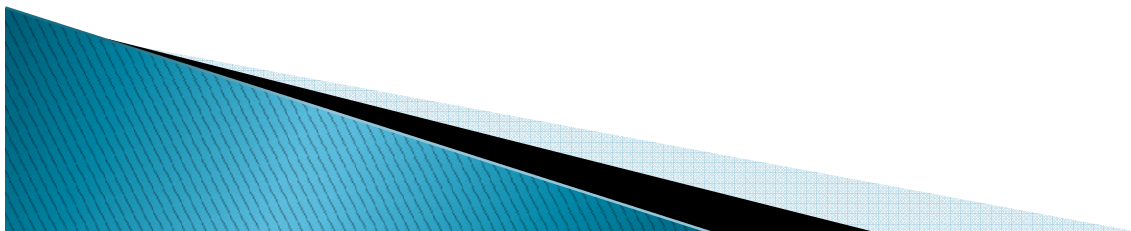
Abstract

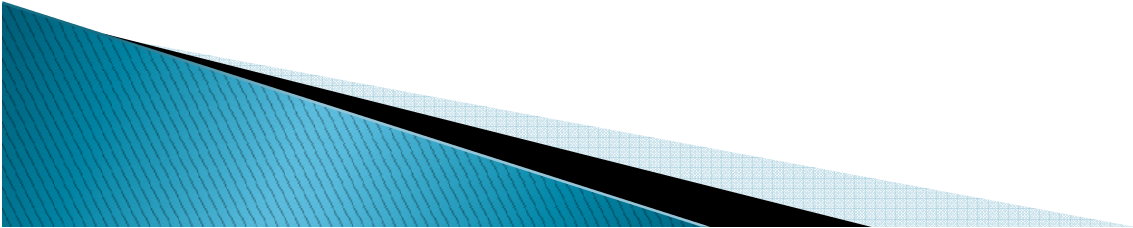
- ▶ The verb tense chosen for the abstract should be based on the section of the text to which each sentence corresponds.
 - *Introductory* part describing the study uses *the present tense*
e.g. *The present study reports/describes/...*
 - *Descriptions of the methods and results* should use *the past tense*.
e.g. *Data were analyzed by ...*
 - *Conclusions* use *the present tense*.
e.g. *Our results suggest that ...*



Title

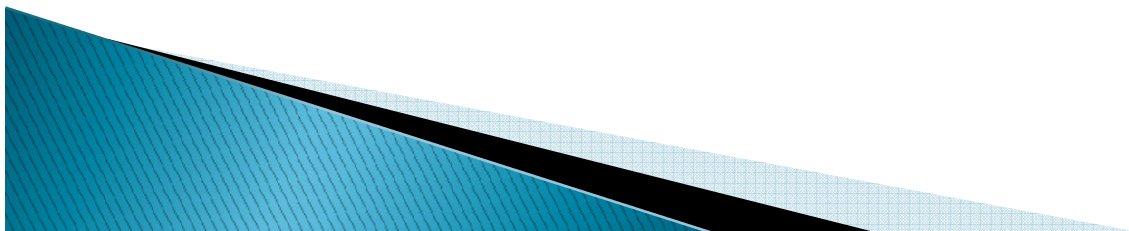
- ▶ The title does not need to be a complete sentence, and no verb is necessary.
- ▶ In cases where a complete sentence is appropriate, use the simple present tense





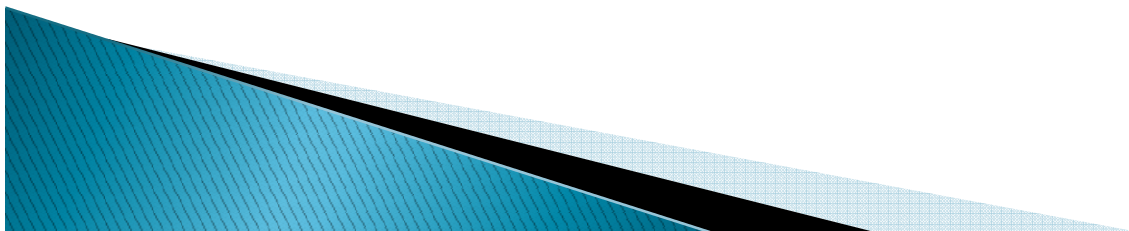
Are we ready to submit?

- ▶ As a final step after completing research paper, edit, edit, edit. Identify and correct mistakes that we may have made
- ▶ Proofread: both the content and the language
- ▶ Format: e.g. APA style
- ▶ Check references: citation ←match→ list
- ▶ Acknowledgment(?)
- ▶ Prepare version for blind review



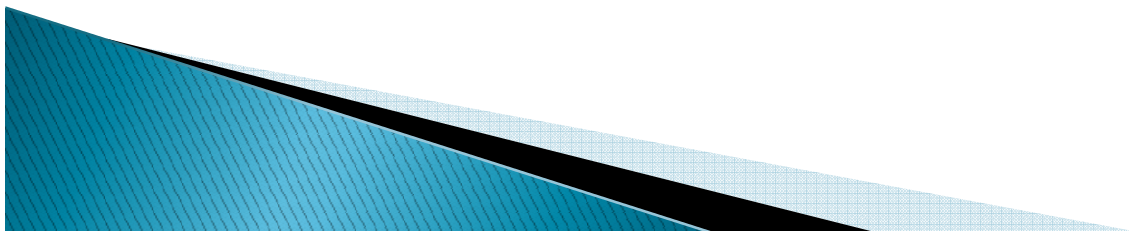
Choosing the right journal ...

- ▶ <http://www.scimagojr.com>
- ▶ Right journal → fits with our material and/or strategy:
 - Aim and scope
 - Preferred research method
 - Ethics: references to articles published in the targeted journal
- ▶ Read the 'Instruction for authors'!
- ▶ Never submit to multiple journals simultaneously



Education

- ▶ Journal of Vocational Education and Training. United Kingdom.
- ▶ Empirical Research in Vocational Education and Training. United States.
- ▶ International Journal for Educational and Vocational Guidance. Netherlands.
- ▶ Asia Pacific Education Review. Netherlands.
- ▶ Asia Pacific Journal of Education. UK

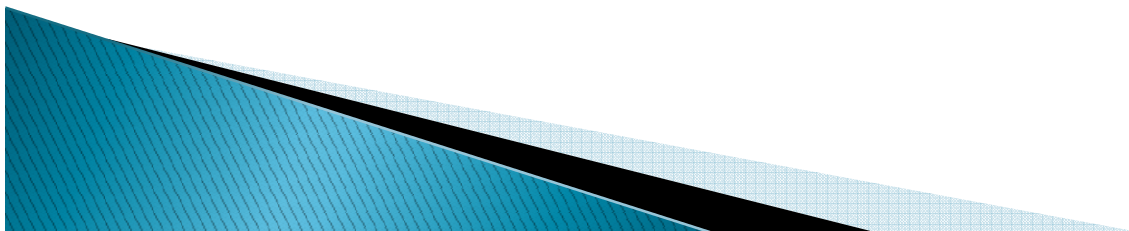


Teknik Sipil & Bangunan

- ▶ Journal of Materials in Civil Engineering. United States.
 - ▶ Journal of Computing in Civil Engineering. United States.
 - ▶ Journal of Civil Engineering and Management. Lithuania.
 - ▶ Civil Engineering and Environmental Systems. United Kingdom.
 - ▶ Civil Engineering. United States.
 - ▶ KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering. South Korea.
 - ▶ Archives of Civil Engineering. Poland.
 - ▶ International Journal of Civil Engineering. Iran.
 - ▶ Asian Journal of Civil Engineering. Iran.
 - ▶ Civil Engineering Practice. United States.
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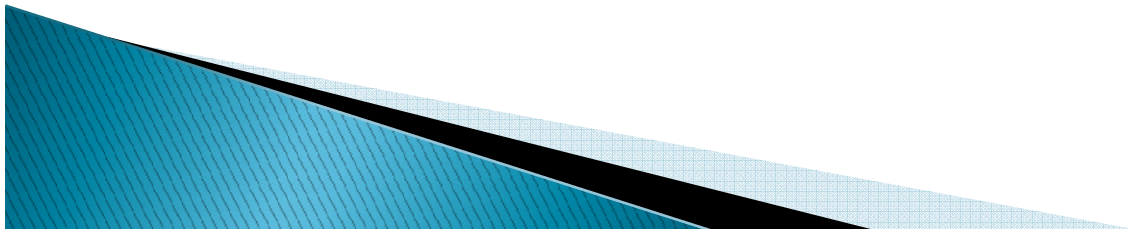
Teknik Arsitektur

- ▶ Journal of Architectural Engineering. United States.
- ▶ Architectural Engineering and Design Management. United Kingdom.
- ▶ Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India): Architectural Engineering Division. India.
- ▶ Architectural Engineering, Building Integration Solutions. United States.
- ▶ Research in Architectural Engineering Series. Netherlands



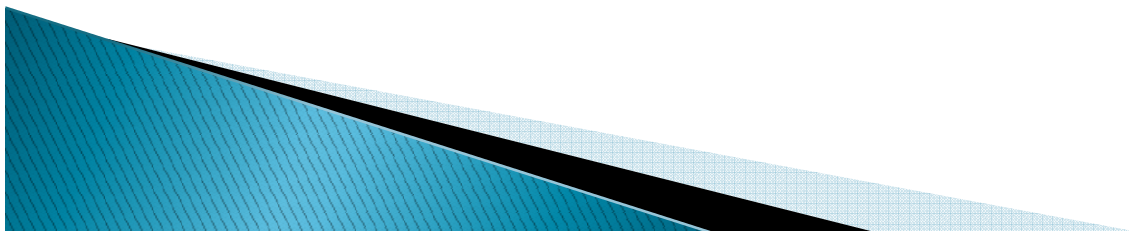
Teknik Otomotif

- ▶ Qiche Gongcheng/Automotive Engineering. China.
- ▶ Review of Automotive Engineering. Japan.
- ▶ Automotive Engineering International. United States.



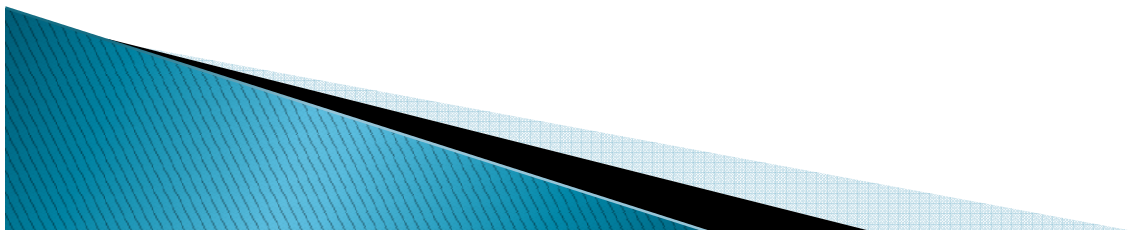
Teknik Mesin

- ▶ Chinese Journal of Mechanical Engineering (English Edition). China.
- ▶ Mechanical Engineering. United States.
- ▶ Archives of Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Poland.
- ▶ Advances in Mechanical Engineering. United States.
- ▶ Frontiers of Mechanical Engineering. United States.
- ▶ International Review of Mechanical Engineering. Italy.
- ▶ International Journal of Automotive and Mechanical Engineering. Malaysia.
- ▶ International Journal of Mechanical Engineering Education. UK.
- ▶ Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering. Poland.



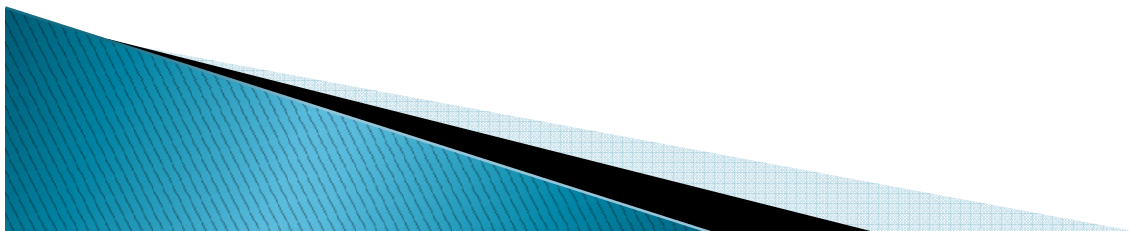
Teknik Elektro

- ▶ Computers and Electrical Engineering. United Kingdom.
- ▶ International Review of Electrical Engineering. Italy.
- ▶ Electrical Engineering. Germany.
- ▶ Journal of Electrical Engineering. Slovakia.
- ▶ Turkish Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences. Turkey.
- ▶ International Journal of Electrical Engineering Education. United Kingdom.
- ▶ International Journal of Engineering Intelligent Systems for Electrical Engineering and Communications. United Kingdom.
- ▶ Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India): Electrical Engineering Division. India.
- ▶ Journal of Electrical Engineering and Technology. South Korea.
- ▶ International Journal of Electrical Engineering. Taiwan.
- ▶ International Journal on Electrical Engineering and Informatics. Indonesia.



Teknik Informatika & Komputer

- ▶ Canadian Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering. United States.
- ▶ Canadian Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering. Canada.
- ▶ Advances in Electrical and Computer Engineering. Romania.
- ▶ Iranian Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering. Iran.
- ▶ Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering. US.



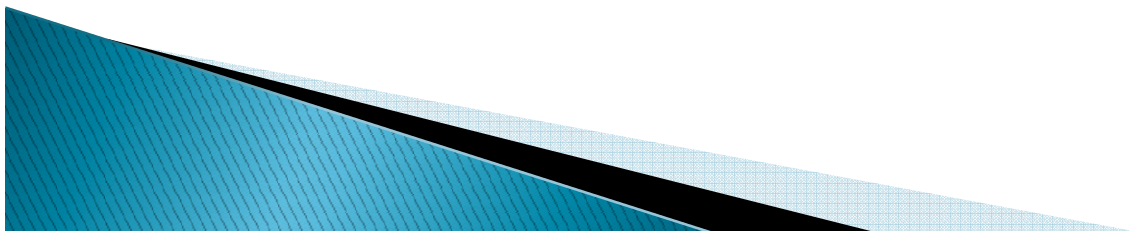
PKK Boga

- ▶ [Trends in Food Science and Technology](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Journal of Food Engineering](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Journal of Food Protection](#). United States.
- ▶ [Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Journal of Food Science](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Food Research International](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Food Additives and Contaminants](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Food Quality and Preference](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Journal of Food Composition and Analysis](#). United States.
- ▶ [Food Control](#). Netherlands.
- ▶ [Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies](#). Netherlands.
- ▶ [International Journal of Food Science and Technology](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Food Technology](#). United States.



PKK Busana

- ▶ [International Journal of Clothing Science and Technology](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [Clothing and Textiles Research Journal](#). US.
- ▶ [Textile: The Journal of Cloth and Culture](#). United States.
- ▶ [World Clothing Manufacturer](#). United Kingdom.
- ▶ [The Science of Clothing Comfort](#). UK.



Teknik Kimia

- ▶ [Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research](#). United States.
 - ▶ [Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry](#). South Korea.
 - ▶ [Chemical Engineering Science](#). Netherlands.
 - ▶ [Chemical Engineering Journal](#). Netherlands.
 - ▶ [Computers and Chemical Engineering](#). Netherlands.
 - ▶ [Chemical Engineering and Processing](#). Netherlands.
 - ▶ [Chemical Engineering Research and Design](#). United Kingdom.
 - ▶ [Chemical Engineering and Technology](#). Germany.
 - ▶ [Reviews in Chemical Engineering](#). Germany.
 - ▶ [Advances in Chemical Engineering](#). United States.
 - ▶ [Chemical Engineering Education](#). United States.
 - ▶ [Asia-Pacific Journal of Chemical Engineering](#). United Kingdom.
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