The G³ of Writing and Publishing Tips:

Gentle Guidelines, Great Stories, and Gigantic Scholarly Gains

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Purposes of this Session

Part I: The Process

- a. Exploring the process for getting published
- b. Selecting a journal for publication
- c. Academic information resources
- d. Predatory journal issues
- e. Taking the plunge

Part II: Writing Tips and Insights

- a. Examining 20+ writing tips
- b. Making commitments to future writing

III. Slaying I-Monsters

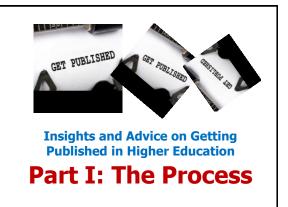
a. Detailing the pros & cons of SSCI publications

99 Seconds Activity #1

With your next chair neighbor discuss 1 to 2 writing dilemmas currently facing.







Writing Difficulties and Challenges of a Early Career Scholar

- 1. Time
- 2. Writing habits
- 3. Resources
- 4. Local/Global Support
- 5. Starter text
- 6. Reputation
- 7. Connections
- 8. Journal awareness
- 9. Energy/Stamina
- 10.Service/Teaching duties

Put Forward your Best Work

- 1. Collaborative research projects
- 2. Literature reviews
- 3. Reflections/ conceptual pieces
- 4. Grant projects
- 5. Class projects



Finding a Journal that Fits

What to look for?

- 1. Who will be your target readers?
- 2. Who are the authors and journals you cite the most related with your research program?
- 3. Is there a match between your work and the journal aims and scope?
- 4. What is the journal turnaround time?
- 5. What is the journal acceptance rate?
- 6. Do you know the editor(s)?



Finding a Journal that Fits

Where to look for?

- Social Sciences Citation Index
 (SSCI) is a commercial citation index
 product of Clarivate Analytics. It was
 originally developed by the Institute
 for Scientific Information from the
 Science Citation Index.
- European Reference Index for the Humanities and the Social Sciences (ERIH PLUS) was created and developed by European researchers under the coordination of the Standing Committee for the Humanities of the European Science Foundation.





Where to start?

Practitioner Journals

- 1. Target practitioners
- 2. Deal with problems and issues tied directly to practice
- 3. Receive wider circulations and visibility
- 4. Refereed or nonrefereed articles



Where to start?

Peer-Reviewed Journals

- 1. Top-tier journals: are SSCI-indexed
- 2. Second-tier journals: have an established history in the field
- 3. Third-tier journals: often are newer to the field



TOP-TIER JOURNALS



<u>British</u> <u>Journal of</u> <u>Educational</u> <u>Technology</u>



Educational
Technology
Research and



The Internet and Higher Education



<u>Instructional</u> Science

SECOND-TIER JOURNALS



Journal of Educational Computing Research



<u>TechTrends</u>



The American Journal of Distance Education

THIRD-TIER JOURNALS (often new journals)







Contemporary
Issues in
Technology and
Teacher Education



Interactive Technology and Smart Education

Resource and Idea Suggestions

- Subscribe to news feeds (not too many)
- · Save links and images to interesting articles
- Review saved documents for themes monthly
- Share those links in Facebook, Twitter, etc., for peer reactions
- Write to people interviewed in articles

Academic information/

Resources
(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

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- Tools for research
 - Citation/reference management
 - Ex. Endnote, Zotero, Refwork, Paper, etc.
 - Incorporate other software
 - Ex. Nvivo (qualitative analysis tool, Network analysis i.e.)
- Writing Tutorial Services
- Tutoring Services
- Writing Tools (e.g., Grammarly)

Academic information/

resources (Cont'd)

(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

- · Journal selection/evaluation
 - Impact/accreditation (*Predatory Journals)
 - Citation index (Web of Science, Google Scholar, etc.)
 - Impact factor
 - Ranking
 - Open Access vs. non-Open Access
 - Directory of Open Access Journals
 - Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

Academic information/

resources (Cont'd)

(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

- Journal evaluation & legitimacy
 - Consult with a librarian
 - Visit & Examine the journal's web site.
 - Reach out to journal's editorial board members.
 - Aim and goals of journal. Read the scope of the journal.
 - Read their peer review policy.
 - Check to see what "author fees" are being requested
 - Research industry associations.
 - DOAJ= Directory of Open Access Journals
 - OASPA = Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

Journal Impact Factor

(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

- Impact = The frequency in which the average article in a journal has been cited in a specific period of time.
- Rank or importance of a journal = the higher impact factor, the better rank.
- The calculation is to dividing the number of times articles were cited by the number of articles that were citable. It is usually based on a two-year period.

Tools to measure journal impact factor

- Journal Citation Report, https://goo.gl/yVw8si
- Scimago Journal Rank (SRJ), https://www.scimagoir.com/

Predatory Journals/

(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

Be Aware of Predatory Journals/Publishers!

- The publishing venue prey on academicians for making money without following scholarly publishing standards, commonly seen in the Open Access world.
- Also called "Pseudo-journals," "fake journals," and "sham journals."

(Beager, 2017; Clark & Smith, 2017)

Predatory Journals/

(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

Be Aware of Predatory Journals/Publishers!

- Characteristics
 - o The journal asks for a *submission* fee
 - Promises of fast peer review and fast publication
 - Spam emails to attract potential authors
 - Small size of editorial board or not indicated clearly
 - Newness and the quantity: a very new journal that consists of a high quantity of articles in one issue
 - Inconsistencies in the scope and the content or journal title and contact address

(Beager, 2017; Prater, 2018)

March 27, 2013

Investigating journals:

The dark side of publishing (The explosion in open-access publishing has fuelled the rise of questionable operators), Declan Butler, Nature



March 27, 2013

Sham journals scam authors:

Con artists are stealing the identities of real journals to cheat scientists out of publishing fees. **Declan Butler, Nature**



April 7, 2014 Scientific Articles Accepted (Personal Checks, Too) Gina Kolata, The New York Times

Predatory Journals/ Publishers

(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

Examples of spam emails to attract potential authors



Examples of spam emails to attract potential authors



hope that your position as the editorial board member/reviewer will promote the development of scientific researches in this field.
You can click the following link to get more information: http://www.educationjournal.net/joinus http://www.educationjournal.net/joinus Here attached the excerpt of your research which has left us a deep impression: Title: Understanding the Self-Directed Online Learning Preferences, Goals, Achievements, and Challenges of MIT OpenCourseWare Subscribers Challenges of MIT OpenCourseViers Subscribers

Abstract This research trappied the learning proferences, goals and movirations, achievements, challenges, and possibilities for file change of self-directed online learners who subscribed to the monthly OpenCourseViere (COV). He neveleted from MIT Data collection included a 23-tiem survey of 1.429 neveletier subscribers; 613 of whom also completed an additional 15 open-ended survey times. The 25 colose-ended survey findings included that respondents used a wide range of devices and places to learn for their self-directed learning needs. Key motivational factors included curiosity, interest, and internal need for self-improvement. Factors leading to success or personal change included freedom to learn, resource abundance, choice, control, and fun. In terms of achievements, respondents were learning both speech skills as well as more general skills that help them advance in their carriers. Science, math, and foreign language skills were the most desired by the survey respondents. Were key obstacles or challenges faced were time, lack of high quality open resources, and membership or technology fees. Several brief stories of life change across different age ranges are documented. Among the chief implications is that I teaming something news to enhance one's life or to help others is often more important than course transcript credit or a certificate of completion. Looking forward to your favorable reply. Jessie Wright The Editorial Office of *Education Journa*

Selecting a Journal

(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

Be Aware Predatory Journals!

- Using the "Think. Check. Submit." checklist
 - o Developed by a initiative of scholarly publishing organizations





Take control of your career at thinkchecksubmit.org

(think.check.submit.org, 2018)

Selecting a Journal

(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

Be Aware Predatory Journals!



- Criteria to check the journal
 - Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
 - Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
 - Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
 - Are articles indexed in services that you use?
 - Is it clear what fees will be charged?
 - Do you recognize the editorial board?
 - Is the Publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?

Access the checklist in detail at http://thinkchecksubmit.org/check/

Selecting a Journal

(Feng-Ru Sheu, Kent State University, 2018)

Two resources to identify the journals and publishers

- 1. The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ): https://doaj.org/
 - Identify legitimate and high quality open access, peer-reviewed journals
- 2. Beall's List of Predatory Journals and Publishers: https://beallslist.weebly.com/
 - Identify predatory journals/publishers

Take the Plunge...Part 1

- · Look for opportunities to create publishable manuscripts from your dissertation
- · Contribute with a chapter
- Conduct an interview
- Write a practical article, newsletter, or book review





Take the Plunge...Part 2

- Write a major grant proposal
- Lead a special journal issue
- Edit a book
- Sole author a book
- · Get your name out there!



Generate Starter Text...

- Author a blog
- · Use social media
- Submit a conference proposal
- Write editorials
- Write book and software reviews

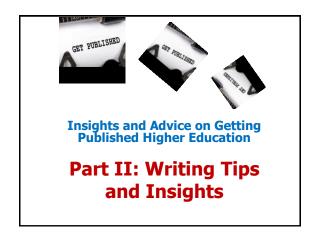


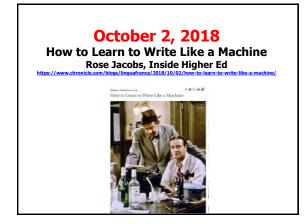
99 Seconds Activity #2

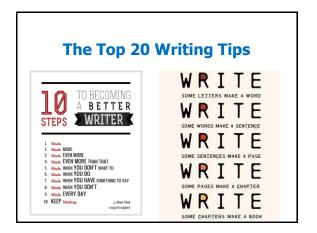
Commit to 1 to 2 things that take the plunge and share them with your next chair neighbor.

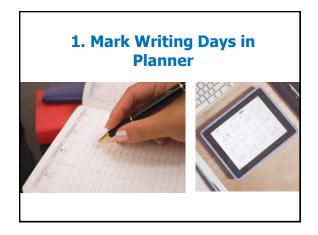




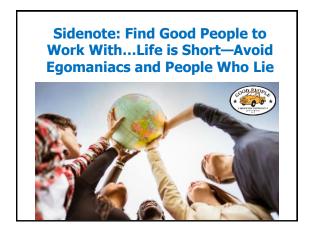


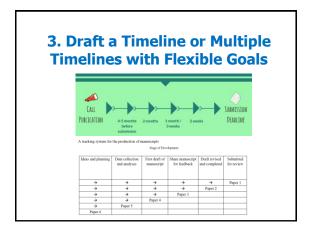






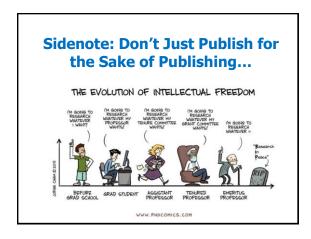








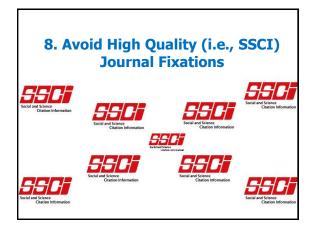








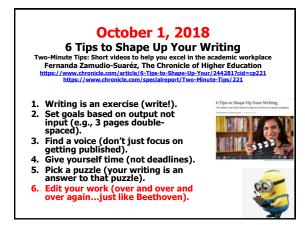


















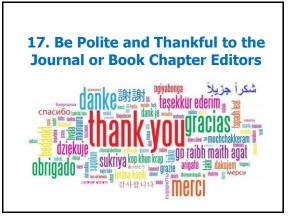


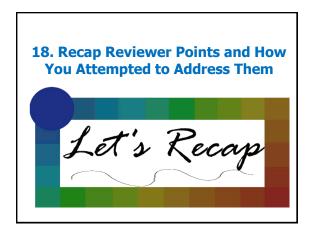












October 4, 2018

A New Series on Scholarly Productivity: 'Are You Writing?'

Rebecca Shuman, The Chronicle of Higher Education

- 1. Read as peer reviewer; mark up everything.
- Catalog problems on a 1 to 3 difficulty scale (Level 1 takes less than 30 minutes, Level 2 takes 2 hours or less; Level 3 takes more time).



- 3. Fix the easy ones and gain momentum for the harder ones!
- 4. Take breaks as needed.

19. Share Your Publication Efforts (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, email, ResearchGate, Academia.edu, etc.) If & O in Click to Share Share











Bonus #2. Look for Special Issues that You Might Contribute To





Bonus #3. Save Research Articles for a Rainy Day

(file folders on different topics)



Bonus #4. Treat Graduate Students as Colleagues (hec, treat everyone as a colleague)



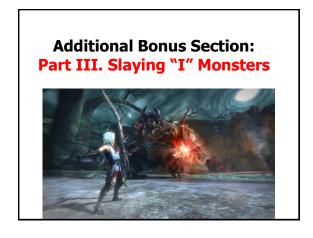
Bonus #5. Find a Mentor and Ask **Senior People for Advice**





Time to Recap...

- 1. The process for getting published
- 2. The process for selecting a journal for publication
- 3. Writing tips and insights
- 4. Curated resources
- 5. You commitments to future writing













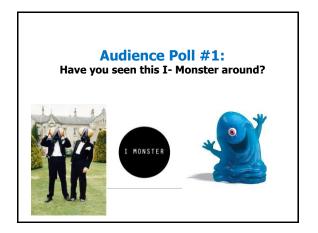


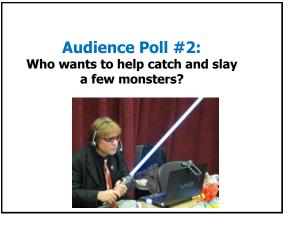








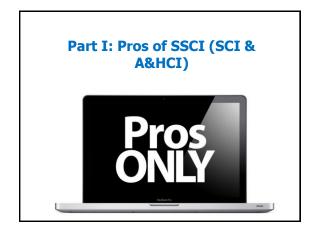






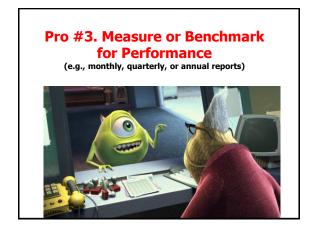


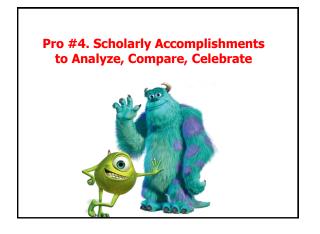


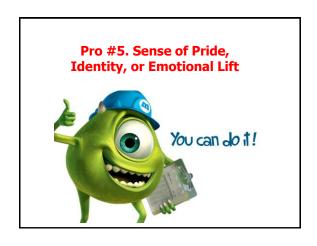


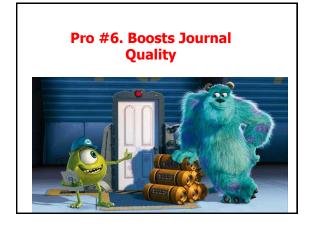














Pro #8. Stricter Review Process



Pro #9. Community of Bonded and Supportive Scholars



Pro #10. International Comparisons



Part II: Cons of SSCI (SCI & A&HCI)



I-Monsters in Taiwan

One person later pointed out that the "I" monster in Taiwan not only includes SSCI but also <u>SCI</u> (<u>Science Citation Index</u>) and <u>A&HCI</u> (i.e., <u>Arts & Humanities Citation Index</u>)...this three-headed "I" monster or beast "has totally slayed Taiwan's merit and value system for Taiwanese scholars and professors."



I-Monsters in Taiwan

"Some universities even have adopted an "I" point system, i.e., the promotion and merit of a professor are based on the number of points accumulated by publishing a certain number of "I" articles. One very "strange" requirement in Taiwan's academia is that a doctoral student is not able to graduate without accumulating enough "I" points."



I-Monsters in Taiwan

"Some public universities even set a certain number of "I" publications or points as their main Ph.D. candidacy requirement. In this way, the doctoral students in Taiwan, in effect, become "I" slaves, working for their "I" professors. Similarly, there are some public universities which accordingly entitle "distinguished" or "chair" professors with salary raises using the tax payer's money based on "I" points."



KEEP

CALM

PUBLISH

Con #1. Research Publication **Takes Priority over Value Creation**





Con #2. Research-Practice **Gap Widens**

(lack of caring or concern about true impact or reality)



Con #3. Greed Factor

\$29.95

(e.g., chasing bonuses, raise, etc.)





Con #4. Values Messed Up (i.e., publications more important than the

actual results)



Con #5. Easy Journal Syndrome

