



# ***“How to Write and Publish Your Article in a Reputable International Journal”***



THOMSON REUTERS

Scopus

# AGENDA

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1  
2  
3

Evaluating scientific significance of one's findings for international publication and strategy for selecting appropriate international journal

Familiarizing with the in-house style of selected journals and manuscript online submission

Preparing the manuscript :

- Titles, bylines, abstracts, and keywords
- Introduction, Illustration, Methodology, Results, Discussion, and Conclusions

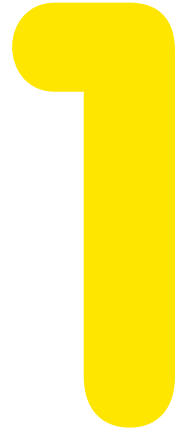
4  
5

Proof Reading and references using digital application

Language for scientific articles / Scholarly Journals

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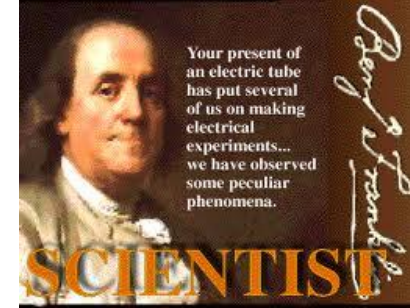
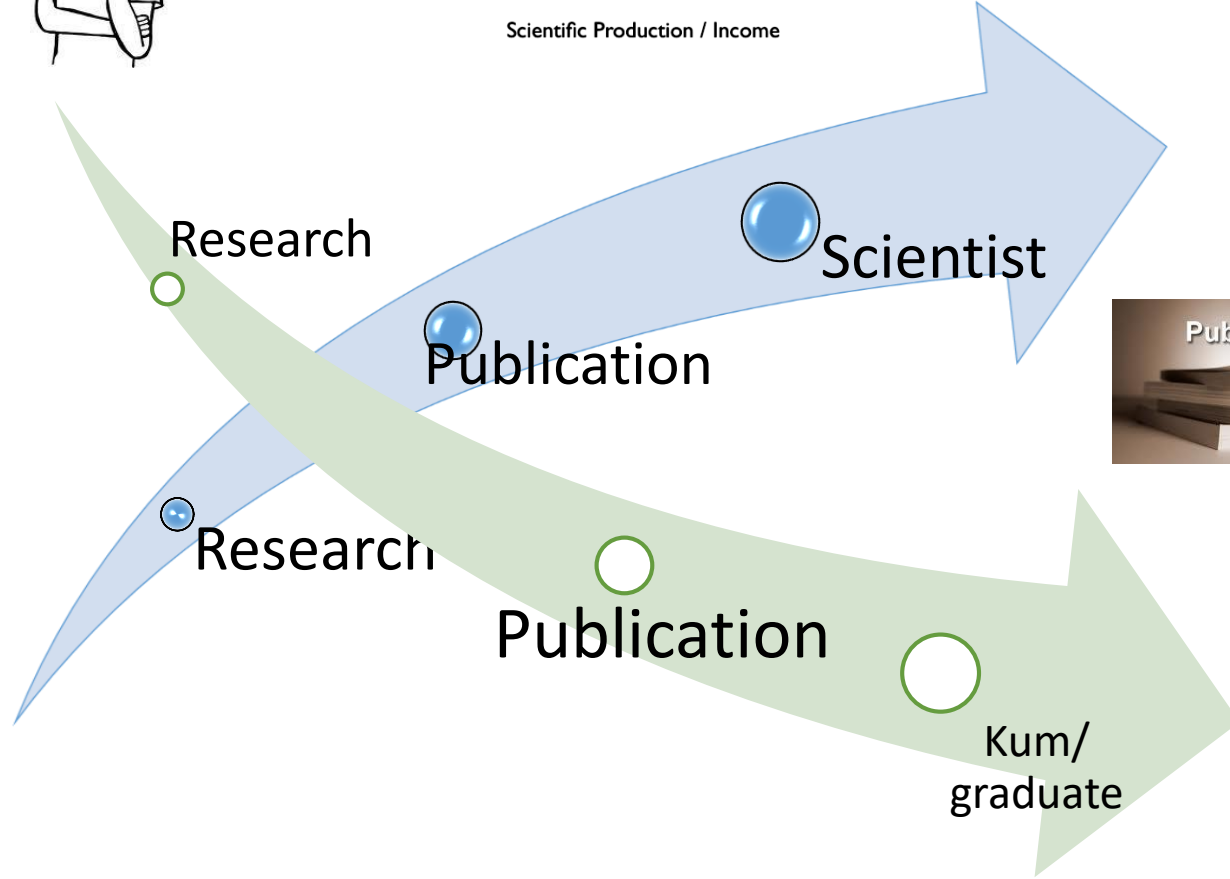
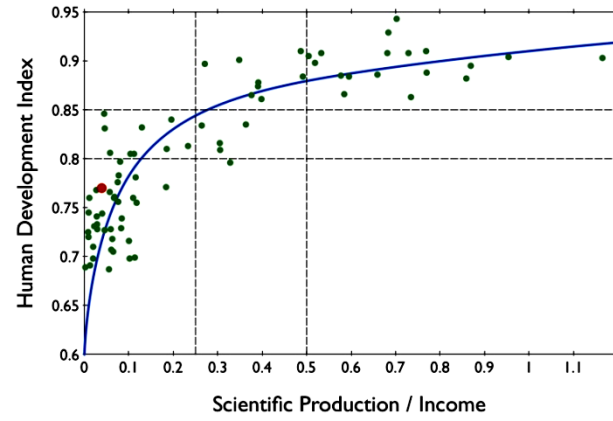
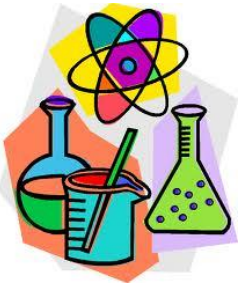
**All materials can be downloaded from <https://goo.gl/i5EUOK>**



Evaluating scientific significance of one's findings for international publication and strategy for selecting appropriate international journal

Prof. Mien A. Rifai (AIPI)

# Why do a scientific publication?

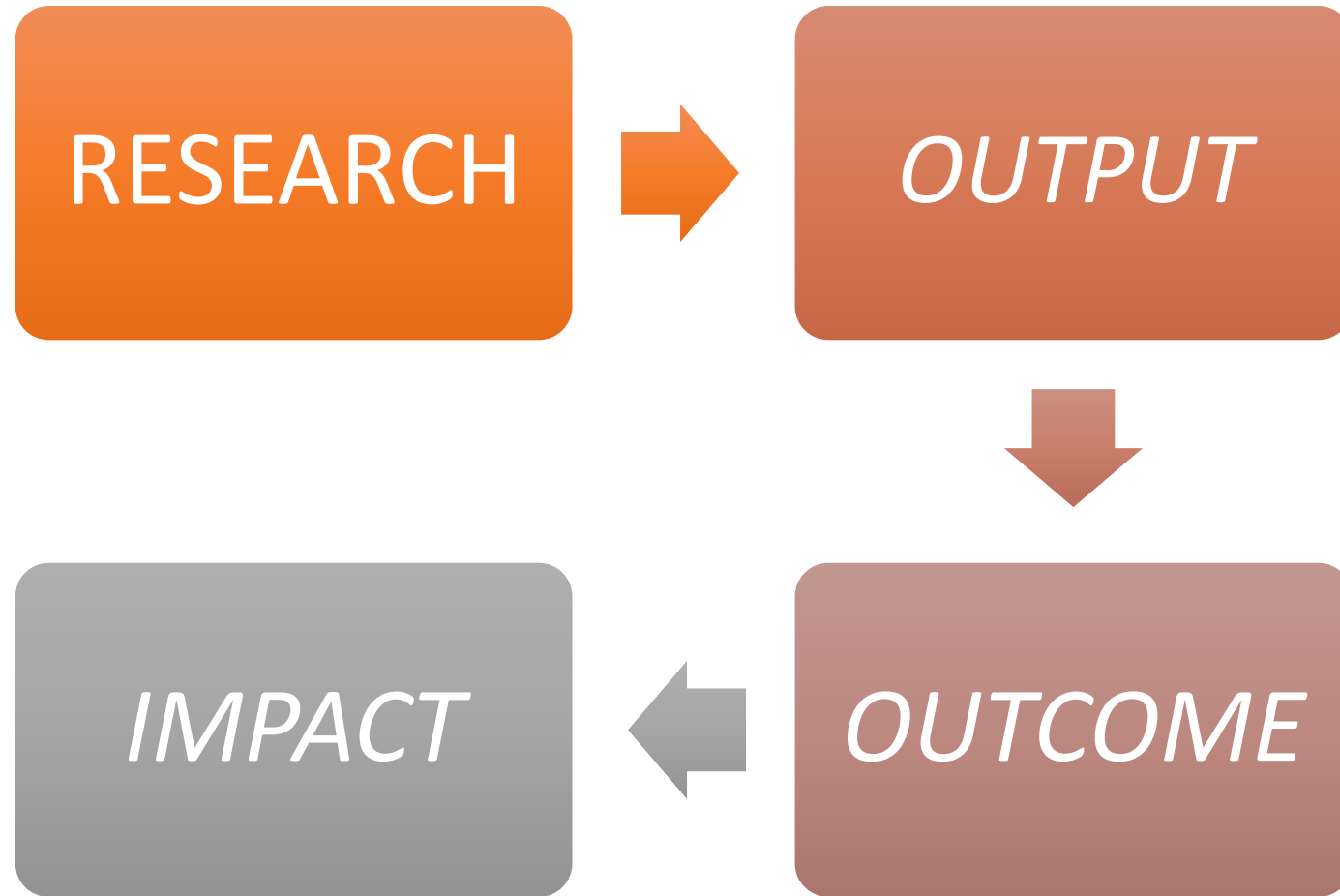


# Why do a scientific publication?

Until today, the function of scientific journal has not changed much, because modern researchers continue to want:

- **REGISTRATION**: to register a discovery as theirs and made by them on certain date, so that they can assert ownership and achieve priority
- **DISSEMINATION**: to let their peers know what they have done or achieved, so that they receive recognition and probably collaboration
- **ARCHIVE**: to have a permanent and widely known record of their research
- **CERTIFICATION**: to get their research quality (and by implication also themselves) stamped by their peers through the reputation of the journals

# Research and Dissemination



*Good research lead to good impacts.*



The following instrument can be used to assess the significance of the findings being made, bearing in mind that it is better to be always in doubt:

- although not completely the same, have similar results been published elsewhere before?
- if they have, what are the similarity and what are the differences?
- does the information thought and considered to be original really represent something new?
- is the originality in any part of the results of insignificant value?



One can begin by identifying and classifying the content of the articles from the narrowest field of specialization in order to ascertain that it is suitable to the type of audience to be addressed:

- the super-super specialists
- the super specialist scientists
- the specialists
- or just generalist experts





## Advice from Professor Stephen Ball, Editor of Journal of Education Policy:

"Some people who send papers ... simply send it to the wrong journal and that's becoming increasingly the case ... And it's surprising how many people submit papers clearly never having read the journal, never opened a page of the journal or read on the website what it is the journal's interested in. And increasingly, as the Managing Editor, I'm fielding papers at the initial stage which **we would never send out for review** and I write back and I say sorry, this doesn't fit within the remit of our journal."



Among the many identified journals, choose the one which:

- ☐ receives the highest acclaim (accredited with high citation index)  
<http://www.scimagojr.com/index.php>
- ☐ has the strongest impact in advancing the field of disciplin concerned
- ☐ has the widest audience (written in UN languages)
- ☐ has global aspiration in geographical scope
- ☐ contains only articles based on research results (rather than review articles)
- ☐ is often refered to
- ☐ is rapid in processing articles for publication (short waiting list)
- ☐ is issued with high frequency (monthly or bimonthly insted of annually published)



Some important websites to browse for finding suitable major international journals:

- Cambridge Univ. Press (UK): [www.journals.cambridge.org](http://www.journals.cambridge.org)
- International Institute for Asian Studies: [www.iias.nl](http://www.iias.nl)
- Ingenta Environment (contains some 4500 journals):  
• [www.ingentaconnect.com](http://www.ingentaconnect.com)
- Elsevier: [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)
- Springer: [www.springer.com](http://www.springer.com)
- Wiley Interscience: [www.interscience.wiley.com](http://www.interscience.wiley.com)
- Taylor & Francis: [www.taylorandfrancis.com](http://www.taylorandfrancis.com)

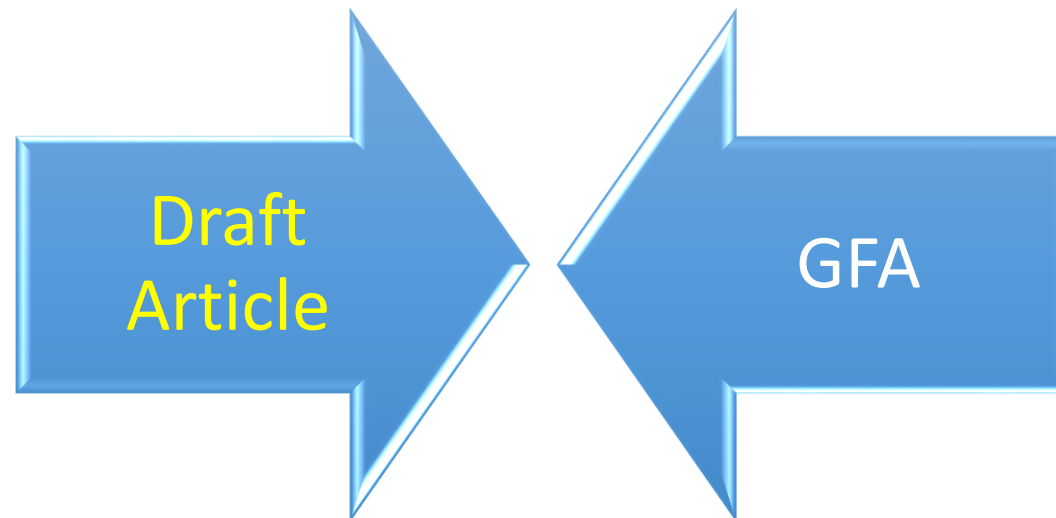


## After a journal has been chosen

- ✓ study two or three latest issues or editions
- ✓ peruse carefully its instructions to contributing authors (GFA)
- ✓ find out if the journal also issues further instructions in its website
- ✓ ensure that the instructions and all requirements are fully understood to their minutest details
- ✓ read carefully four or five sample articles (preferably ones closely related to topics being dealt with) and compare them closely them with the instructions to authors



- When the style and format of the journal have been completely understood and mastered, then one may start preparing the draft article to be submitted.
- In doing so, ensure that every items (title, byline, abstract, punctuations, list of references etc.) are executed wholly in line with the instructions to authors issued by the journal.





- After completing and revising the first draft, it is not a bad idea to hand it over—together with a copy of the instruction to authors—to one or two close associates to read and comment on it.
- Based on criticisms and suggestions received, revise the draft accordingly to prepare the final draft to be sent to the editor of the journal chosen.
- Upon receiving an answer, promptly respond to it accordingly (normally within a fortnight by post or within 48 hours by e-mail).





Indonesian editors often complain on the habit of Indonesian authors who generally are very slow or even reluctant to respond if asked to revise their draft as suggested by their peers.



To be considered having an international merit, a journal should :

- accomodate articles written in one of the UN languages.
- contain high quality original articles which contribute significantly to the advancement of the disciplin being much sought after by specialists all the world over
- be managed openly by a team of editors from all over the world, and the mechanisms of blind review by the peer group system is used in screening, selecting, and evaluating articles to be accepted for inclusioan
- has contributors that come from notable institutes in many countries having experts specializing in disciplin covered
- has a global circulation because it is subscribed by specialized institutes from all over the world.





A closer examinations at the situation does indeed reveals that in general Indonesian scientific journals are :

- published in limited numbers (many only 300 copies per edition)
- circulated only locally and often privately
- not subscribed by major libraries (not even in Indonesia!)
- written in Indonesian only
- not being used by university lecturers as source of teaching material
- haphazardly produced, managed, and edited

# 2

## **Familiarizing with the in-house style of selected journals and manuscript online submission**

Prof. Sikstus Gusli (Hasanudin University )



# What do you think?

- Suppose, you are travelling to a place for a recreation, the place you have never been before, and you are unfamiliar with. Would you:
  1. rather not having information at all, just go for it? It is simple!
  2. prefer to have some information, whatever available?
  3. prefer to have a complete and trusted information about the destination and the places that you will pass in the journey? If so, where would you get the info from?
- If your answer is 3, then for your journey to make your article published, you need to read the journal **GFA**!



If you are to submit a manuscript to a journal, what do you have in mind?

- Is it difficult to publish in the journal?
- Would they help to improve my English?
- What is the cost for publishing my article?
- How should I prepare my manuscript?
- How should I prepare my illustrations?
- Can I submit colored illustrations?
- How long is the abstract?
- Does the content of my article match the journal scope?
- Who would read or cite my article?
- and many other questions.



- GFA
  - Introduction to GFA
    - What is GFA or ItA?
    - Why GFA is important?
  - GFA of Soil & Tillage Res journal, as an example



# No Standard GFA

- Every journal has its own GFA. Don't use GFA of a journal for other journals.
- GFA may be changed when needed, so [read the most recently updated one](#)



# GFA is a Need

- Authors must follow GFA of the journal
- Authors, therefore, must read the GFA before preparing the manuscript draft
- Failure to comply the GFA will lead to rejection of the manuscript
- GFA is “the skeleton” of the scientific article



# Common thinking mistakes

- No need to worry about GFA.
- That is easy, I know it already.
- Nothing new. GFA of all journals are the same; so, no need to read GFA. GFA may change from year to year.
- Editor(s) will help me for minor writing style problems.





So,  
what is GFA to you?

GFA is an “*A to Z help*” for  
every author.

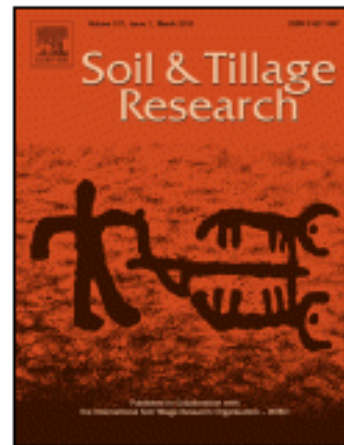
*Advice:*

*Also, take a look samples of published  
articles in the last 2 years*

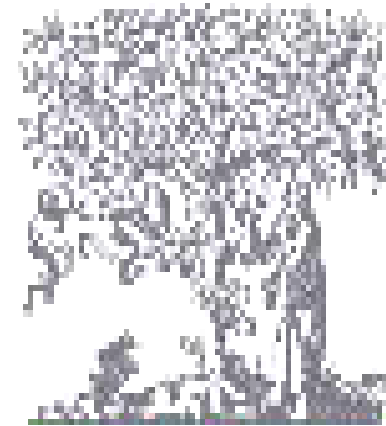


# GUIDE FOR AUTHORS FOR *“SOIL & TILLAGE RESEARCH”*

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Imprint: ELSEVIER



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Browse journals > Soil & Tillage R... > Guide for auth...

## Guide for Authors

 [Author information pack](#)

  
 [Submit your paper](#)

 [Track your paper](#)

 [Order journal](#)

 [View articles](#)

 [Abstracting](#)

 [Editorial board](#)

### INTRODUCTION

#### BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Ethics in publishing
- Declaration of interest
- Submission declaration and verification
- Changes to authorship
- Copyright
- Role of the funding source
- Open access
- Submission
- Submit your article

### PREPARATION

- Article structure
- Essential title page information
- Abstract
- Nomenclature and units
- Math formulae
- Artwork
- Tables
- References
- Video
- Supplementary material

- Database linking

#### CONTENT INNOVATION

- AudioSlides
- Google Maps and KML files
- Interactive plots
- Submission checklist

### AFTER ACCEPTANCE

- Online proof correction
- Offprints

### AUTHOR INQUIRIES



# Elsevier Publishing Campus (New!)

- ✓ The Elsevier Publishing Campus ([www.publishingcampus.com](http://www.publishingcampus.com)) is an online platform offering free lectures, interactive training and professional advice to support you in publishing your research.
- ✓ The College of Skills training offers modules on how to prepare, write and structure your article and explains how editors will look at your paper when it is submitted for publication.
- ✓ Use these resources, and more, to ensure that your submission will be the best that you can make it.

# 3

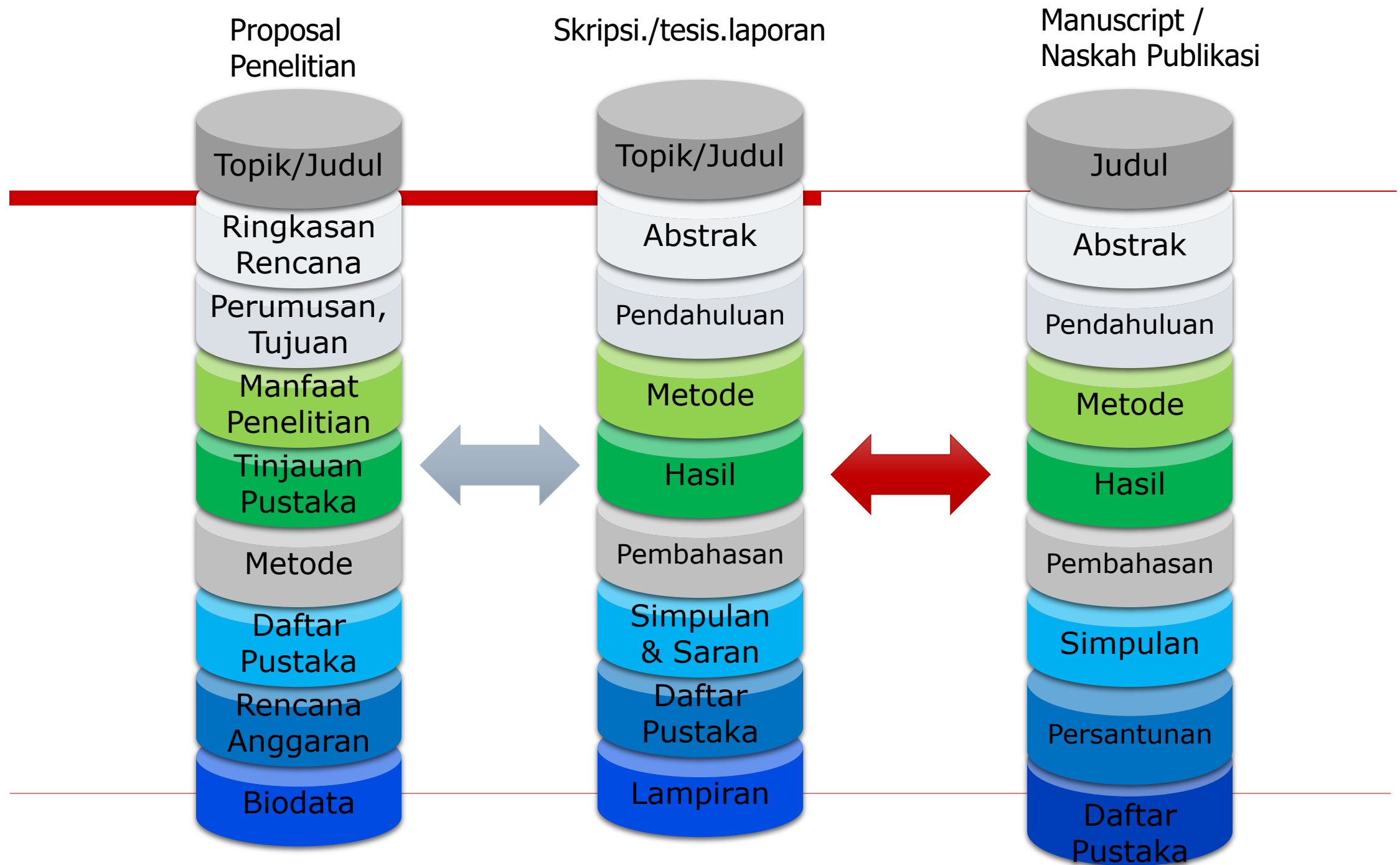
## **Preparing the manuscript :**

- Titles, bylines, abstracts, and keywords
- Introduction, Illustration, Methodology, Results, Discussion, and Conclusions

Prof. Dr. Dian Fiantis (Andalas University )

Prof. Suminar S. Achmadi (IPB)

Prof. Ali Saukah (UNM)





# Title

- A title should be considered as an advertisement useful to capture all potential readers and possible users of the articles
- It should also function as a beacon or '**neon light**' to attract the attention of others to its possible use as a source of inspiration for furthering one's work



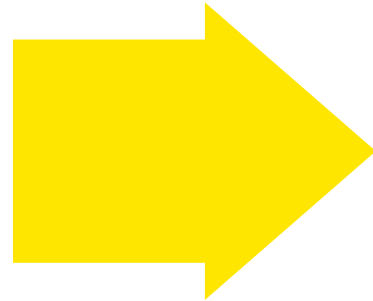
# Title - continued

- Please remember that:
  - The title represents the part of the article which is most read by people
  - Hence the title determines the fate of a scientific article – be read and cited, or ignored and dismissed
  - If unlucky, it will represent the only part of the whole article ever read by people outside its authors and editors
- Therefore the title should be prepared very carefully in order to:
  - ✓ be immediately comprehended, wholly understood, and grasped by all readers
  - ✓ adequately describe the whole content of the article
  - ✓ draw the notice of casual readers
  - ✓ stimulate the interest of information seekers





# How can I generate a title?



## An Ideal Title :

8 words (German)  
10 words (English)  
12 words (Indonesian)

- Think about the following questions:
  - What have I found that will attract attention?
  - What is new, different and interesting about my findings?
  - What are the 3–5 key words that highlight what makes my research and my findings unique?



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Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Geoderma

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/geoderma](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/geoderma)



## Leaching experiments in recent tephra deposits from Talang volcano (West Sumatra), Indonesia

Dian Fiantis <sup>a,\*</sup>, Malik Nelson <sup>b</sup>, Jusop Shamshuddin <sup>c</sup>, Tee Boon Goh <sup>d</sup>, Eric Van Ranst <sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Soil Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Kampus Unand Limau Manis, Padang 25163, Indonesia

<sup>b</sup> Department of Crop Estate, Polytechnic of Agriculture, Andalas University, Kampus Politani Tanjung Pati, 50 Kota, Sumbar, Indonesia

<sup>c</sup> Department of Land Management, Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang 43400 Selangor, Malaysia

<sup>d</sup> Department of Soil Science, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N2

<sup>e</sup> Department of Geology and Soil Science (WE13), Laboratory of Soil Science, Ghent University, Krijgslaan 281 (S8), B-9000 Gent, Belgium



# Abstract

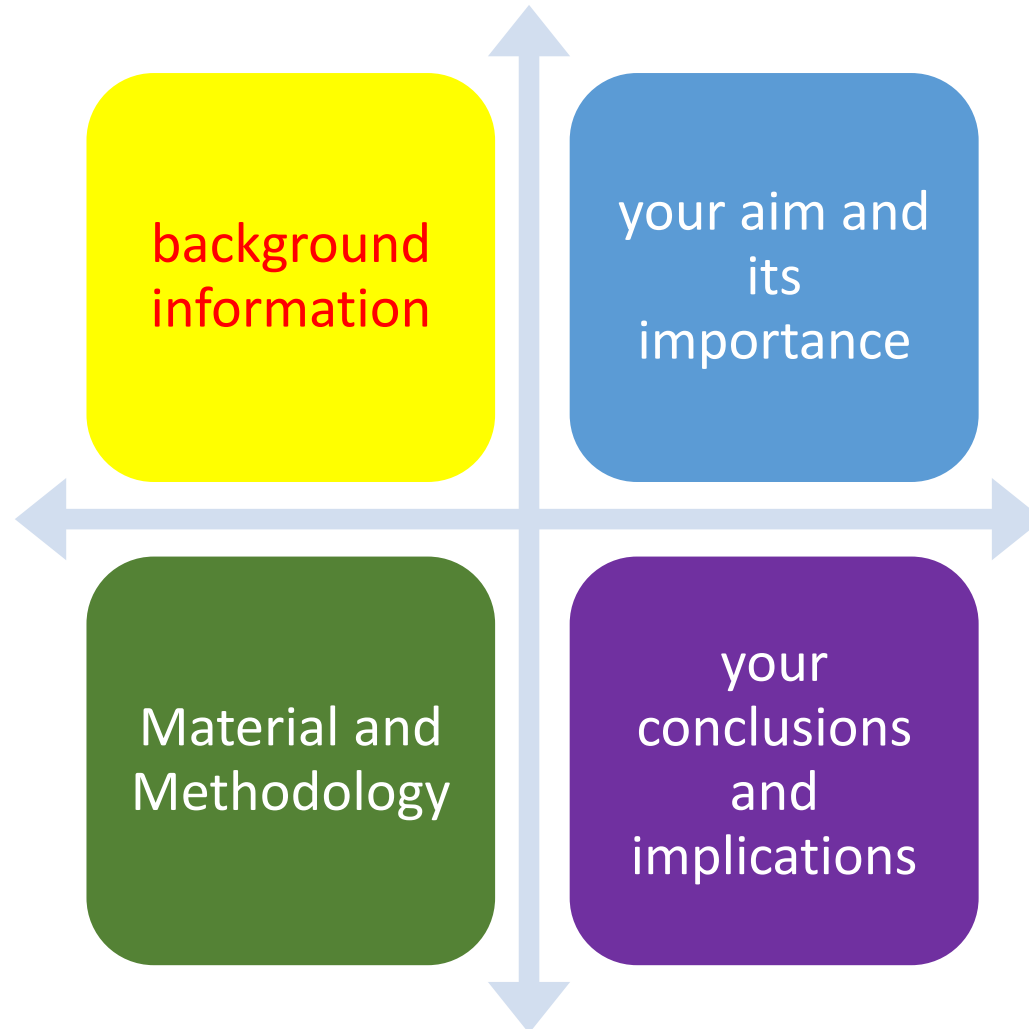
- An Abstract generally answers at least the first three of the following questions, and generally in the following order.

You can use the answers to these questions to structure your Abstract.

- Why did I carry out this project?
- Why am I writing this paper?
- What did I do, and how?
- What were my results?
- What was new compared to previous research?
- What are the the implications of my findings?
- What are my conclusions and/or recommendations?



Abstract should include the following:





## Leaching experiments in recent tephra deposits from Talang volcano (West Sumatra), Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

#### Background

Tephra deposits are prone to leaching because of their high contents of easily weatherable primary minerals. Rapid weathering of pristine tephra results in soil solutions becoming saturated with soluble cations such as calcium, magnesium and potassium which are major nutrient elements essential for plant growth. Determining cations and phosphate leached from tephra deposits is important for understanding the geochemical weathering of the volcanic materials. Mt. Talang erupted on April 12, 2005, depositing basalto andesitic ash over portions of the Solok district in West Sumatra, Indonesia.





Aim

A leaching study was conducted to examine the chemical fluxes of cations from these tephra deposits in closed-batch reaction vessels.

Material & Methods

The tephra samples were leached with de-ionized water, organic (citric and oxalic) and inorganic (nitric and sulfuric) acids for 60 days in the laboratory at temperatures of 10, 27 and 40°C, respectively. The leachates were collected after 24 h, and after 10, 30, and 60 days.



Up to 30 days, leaching of the tephra samples with water decreased leachate pH from 6.75 to 4.51. Leachate pH was also noticed to decrease from 3.85 to 3.11, 3.25 to 2.71, 3.20 to 2.71 and 3.03 to 2.39 due to leaching with citric acid, oxalic acid, nitric acid and sulfuric acid, respectively. After 60 days, leaching with water has decreased the pH by 0.9–2.9 units, whereas that with citric and sulfuric acids by 0.06–0.24 units; however, leaching with oxalic and nitric acids has increased the pH by 0.16–1.38 units. The release of cations from the Mt. Talang tephra was in the decreasing order of  $\text{Ca} > \text{Mg} > \text{K} > \text{Na}$ . The rate of initially dissolved calcium was very high. In contrast, the amount of dissolved K and Na were low in the beginning, but increased sharply after 10 days. Over the next 2 months, there was a distinct decrease in the concentration of Ca and Mg. The amount of P released by water, citric, nitric, sulfuric and oxalic acid after 24 h was 237, 349, 681, 964 and 1057 mg of  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ , respectively, at the low temperature of  $10^\circ\text{C}$  but the values tended to increase with increasing temperature. It was noticed that the amount of dissolved P decreased exponentially with time of leaching, which was highly correlated when using oxalic and sulfuric acid. At the end of the incubation period, dissolved P accounted for less than 36 mg of  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ . Higher amounts of total dissolved P were obtained when using inorganic (sulfuric and nitric) acids compared with those of organic (oxalic and citric) acids.



# Keywords

- In published articles, keywords are mostly presented under the abstract
  - ✓ Normally consist of 3-8 words (may be organized in short in phrases)
  - ✓ Prepare by not repeating words used in the title
  - ✓ May even use words not appearing in the whole article
  - ✓ Some journals prepare list of keywords to be selected by their contributors





# Introduction

What is “Introduction”? What does it contain?

- Context of the study, state of the arts, frontier of knowledge
- Showing gaps/discrepancies between
  - Practices/experience/empirical evidence and theories
  - Different research findings
- Promising to fill in the gaps/discrepancies
- Promised contribution to the body of knowledge; showing significance of the study
- Showing what to be done by the researcher/writer
- May end with statements of research questions or purposes.



# Why reviewing previous research studies? Why Citing?

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- To show any possible gaps or discrepancies between/among different research findings about the same topic so that it is clear how the present study contributes to the body of knowledge
- To support ideas and arguments of the author.
  - Citations should not be put in the first sentence of a paragraph because the writer's main idea is usually put as a topic sentence in the first sentence.
- To avoid unintentional plagiarism. How?



# HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM?

## GIVE CREDIT WHENEVER YOU USE

- another person's idea, opinion, or theory;
- any facts, statistics, graphs, drawings—any pieces of information—that are not common knowledge;
- quotations of another person's actual spoken or written words; or
- paraphrase of another person's spoken or written words. (Indiana University, 2004)



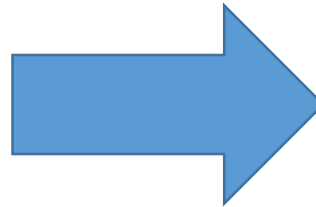
# What is “Method”?

What does it contain?

Presenting/describing what the researcher has really done to answer the research questions.

## Quantitative vs Qualitative Methods/Approaches

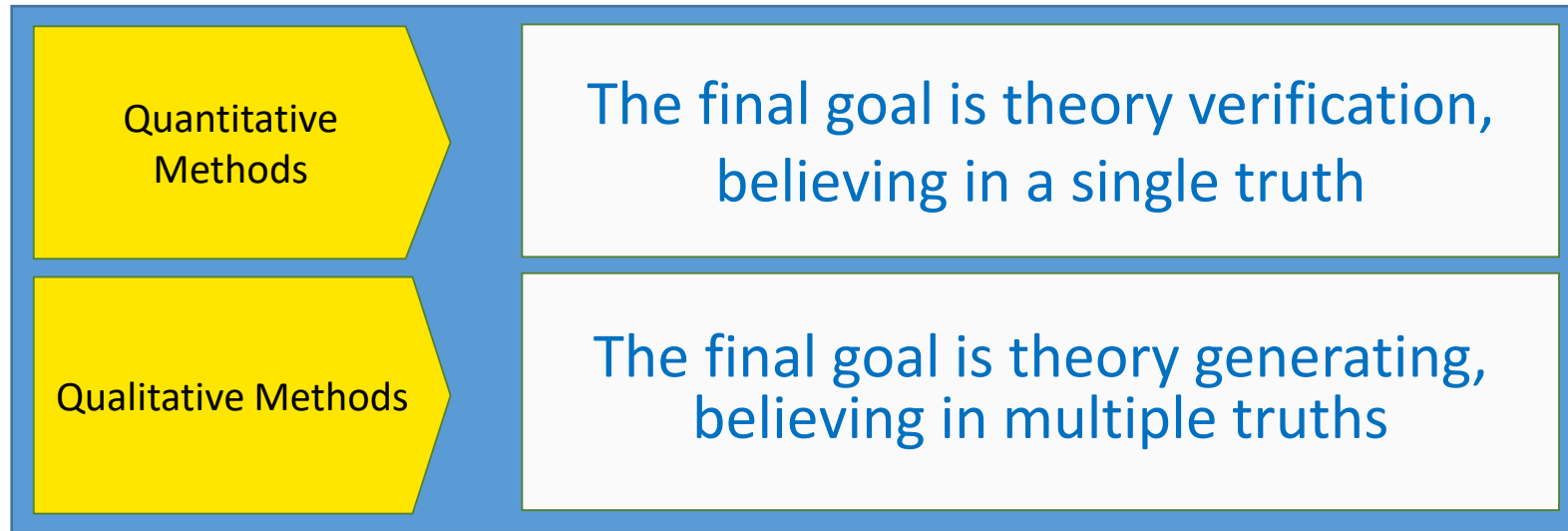
- What methods or approaches would be appropriate for the following fields?:
  1. Natural sciences
  2. Humanities and social sciences



It depends on the purpose of the study



## QUANTITATIVE vs QUALITATIVE METHODS/APPROACHES”



You can mix the two:  
mixed/combined  
methods or  
“Quantitative  
Methods”

Don't get confused with quantitative data vs qualitative data: they can be used for either quantitative or qualitative methods



# Table

- Prepare table in separate page (do not insert into the body of the text) and each table is prepared in separate page.
- Give table number in Arabic (1, 2, 3, 4, etc **not** i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, etc).
- Before preparing a table, please check the general style in the latest issues of the journal.
- Generally, only three horizontal lines across the page are allowed, i.e., Two on the column heading and one on the bottom of the table.



# Table

- Vertical lines are not recommended.
- Therefore, line default in the computer program should be edited.
- Table should have a title on the top of the table.
- Consult the latest issues of the journal or the instruction for author for formatting the title (justification, centered or left, italic, or capital)



# Example 1 :

Table 1.2. Productivity of Recently Cut Commercial  
Forest Land in the United States, Including  
Coastal Alaska

Type of Ownership	Total Commercial forest land, million acres	Operating areas, million acres	Operating area by productivity classes, percent		
			Upper level	Middle level	Lower level
Private:					
Forest industries +	62	44	77	19	4
Farm	165	53	41	37	22
Other private	131	42	52	28	20
Public	131	96	80	17	3
Total	489	235			

\* Field examinations limited to operating units in which cutting had taken place from Jan. 1, 1947, through 1953.

+ The pulp and paper group leads with an average of 84 percent in the upper level.



Example 2 :

TABLE 4. Body weights at the beginning and end of lactation, body weight gain, drymatter and gross energy intakes, milk gross energy, and gross efficiency of milk synthesis during 84-d lactation, and mammary indices at the end of lactation in the control and superovulated ewes fed at low or high plane of nutrition.

4		Plane of nutrition								Level of significance		
		Low <sup>1</sup>				High <sup>2</sup>						
		Control <sup>3</sup>		Superovulation <sup>4</sup>		Control <sup>3</sup>		Superovulation <sup>4</sup>		Super- ovulation	Plane of nutrition	Interaction
		(n = 9)		(n = 4)		(n = 9)		(n = 8)				
5	BW at the start of lactation, kg	20.61	± 0.98	21.88	± 0.72	23.61	± 1.39	23.44	± 1.28	ns	ns	ns
6	BW at the end of lactation, kg	21.56	± 0.72	24.63	± 1.38	25.22	± 1.26	25.25	± 1.71	ns	ns	ns
7	BW gain, kg/84 d	0.94	± 0.59	2.75	± 0.83	2.42	± 0.55	1.81	± 0.76	ns	ns	ns
8	Total DMI, kg	66.17	± 1.48	72.39	± 0.83	56.37	± 1.32	62.68	± 2.31	**	**	ns
9	Total gross energy intake, Mcal	276.36	± 6.52	301.28	± 3.44	214.17	± 4.51	255.72	± 13.21	**	**	ns
10	Total milk gross energy, Mcal	24.32	± 2.42	40.06	± 2.80	28.85	± 3.40	40.68	± 2.38	**	ns	r.s
11	Milk efficiency, %	8.88	± 0.90	13.32	± 1.01	13.46	± 1.57	16.12	± 1.07	*	**	ns
12	Mammary DFFT, <sup>5</sup> g	9.86	± 0.52	15.84	± 1.38	12.04	± 1.27	14.26	± 1.23	**	ns	ns
13	Total mammary DNA, g	0.33	± 0.05	0.79	± 0.06	0.43	± 0.07	0.62	± 0.07	**	ns	ns
14	Total mammary RNA, g	0.14	± 0.02	0.25	± 0.02	0.19	± 0.04	0.25	± 0.03	**	ns	ns

<sup>1</sup>Ewes fed with diet contained 12% CP and 65% TDN.

<sup>2</sup>Ewes fed with diet contained 15% CP and 75% TDN.

# Example 3 :

## Part I ■ ENDOCRINE REGULATION OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

■ TABLE 4-5

**Blood Production Rate, Secretion Rate, and Metabolic Clearance Rate for Reproductive Steroid Hormones**

STEROID		MCR (L/day)	PR (mg/day)	SR (mg/day)
<b>Men</b>				
Androstenedione		2200	2.8	1.6
Testosterone		950	6.5	6.2
Estrone		2050	0.15	0.11
Estradiol		1600	0.06	0.05
Estrone sulfonate		167	0.08	Insig
<b>Women</b>				
Androstenedione		2000	3.2	2.8
Testosterone		500	0.19	0.06
Estrone	F	2200	0.11	0.08
	L	2200	0.26	0.15
	PM	1610	0.04	Insig
Estradiol	F	1200	0.09	0.08
	L	1200	0.25	0.24
	PM	910	0.006	Insig
Estrone sulfonate	F	146	0.10	Insig
	L	146	0.18	Insig
Progesterone	F	2100	2.0	1.7
	L	2100	25.0	24.0

MCR, metabolic clearance rate; PR, production rate; SR, secretion rate; F, follicular phase of menstrual cycle; L, luteal phase of menstrual cycle; PM, postmenopausal; nsig, insignificant.

# Results and Discussion Combined

---

## Advantage

- ❑ simple
- ❑ only when problems are simple
- ❑ appropriate for 'note' or 'short communication'

## Disadvantage

- ❑ sometimes difficult to differentiate clearly between one's own findings and those reported in the literature
  - ❑ author's argumentation cannot be developed well
-

# Results and Discussion as Separate Sections

---

- ☐ neat format
- ☐ some readers prefer to draw their own conclusions, without being prejudiced by the author, and compare them with the author's when they come to the Discussion section

When there is no separate Conclusion (and Suggestion) section

- ☐ Conclusion can be integrated in Discussion section
  - ☐ Put the conclusion at the end of the corresponding paragraph
-



## Results and Discussion

Dalam pembahasan terkait diskusi , hal-hal yang harus diperhatikan antara lain:

- ✓ Implikasi penelitian apa? Untuk menunjukkan bahwa penelitian dilakukan tidak hanya untuk sekedarnya.
- ✓ Jangan mengulang hasil yang sudah ada pada penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya.
- ✓ Sangat penting penjelasan mengenai makna dari temuan dan bukan hanya hasil signifikansi statistik belaka.
- ✓ Jelaskan anomali penelitian kedepannya akan seperti apa

## Examples narrative and illustrative results - not good

The most relevant socio-demographic variables of the sample are shown in table 4. (tidak ada ulasan; 1 paragraf hanya 1 kalimat)

Table 4. Socio-demographic profile

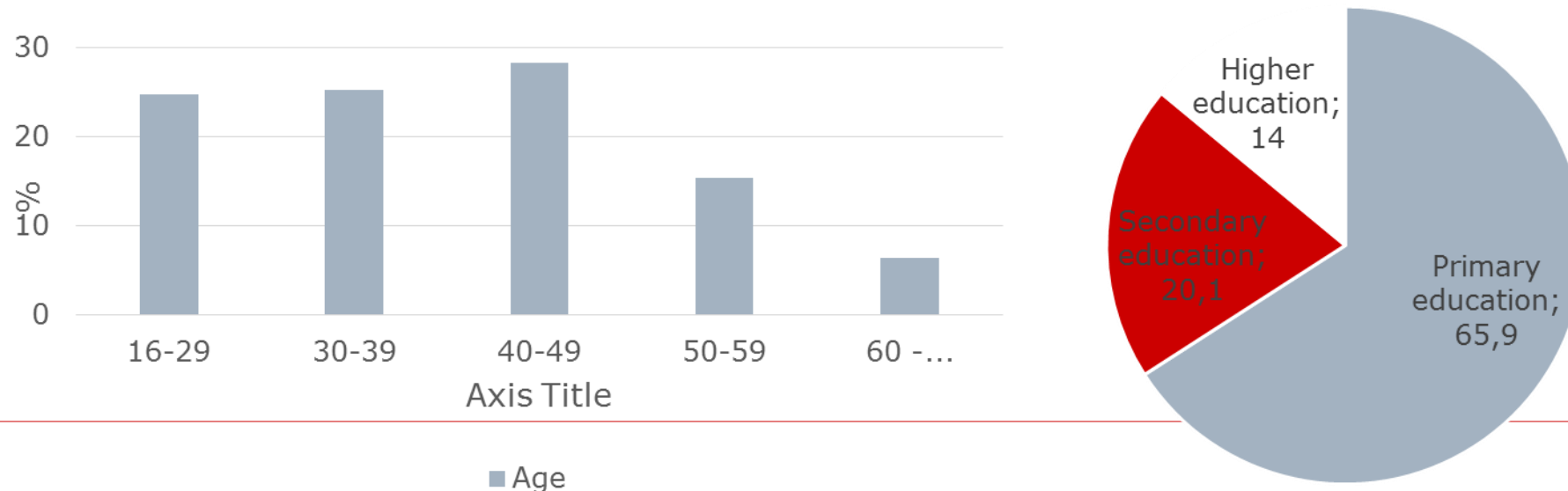
Variable	%	Variable	%
Gender		Place of residence	
Men	49.1%	Rural areas	63.5%
Women	50.9%	Urban areas	36.5%
Age		Academic level	
16 to 29	24.7%	Primary education	65.9%
30 to 39	25.2%	Secondary education	20.1%
40 to 49	28.3%	Higher education	14.0%
50 to 59	15.4%		
60 and over	6.4%		

Once tourist resources had been identified, the firsts aspect in this investigation was to ask the local community (the target of economic ....

## Example of a good narrative

The most relevant socio-demographic variables of the sample are shown in Table 4. In terms of gender, men and women are nearly similar in number. Most of the tourist in this area is less than 50 year's old and they come primarily from rural areas. Surprisingly, approximately 65% the visitors are having primary education.

Atau: gunakan ilustrasi untuk yang memang diperlukan. Misal:



# 4

## **PROOF READING AND REFERENCES USING DIGITAL APPLICATION**

Prof. Suminar Pratapa (ITS)

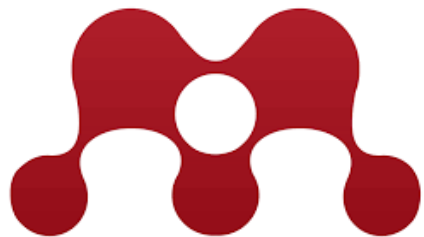




# Proof Reading and Submission

- ✓ <http://webshop.elsevier.com/language-services/languageediting>

## Automatic Reference



MENDELEY

zotero

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[Mendeley for References](#)



5

**LANGUAGE FOR SCIENTIFIC  
ARTICLES / SCHOLARLY  
JOURNALS**

Dr. Faizah Sari (Surya University)



## Purpose : To Improve the manuscript

The author is responsible for :

- Making sure that the reader see the important points in the text
- Helping the reader get the correct interpretation of the research

# Purpose : To Improve the manuscript

- ✓ Download [Academic Phrasebank](#)
  1. Establishing the importance of the topic
  2. Highlighting a problem in the field of study
  3. Highlighting a knowledge gap in the field of study
  4. Focus, aim, argument
  5. Describing Methods
  6. Statements of result , etc

## Establishing the importance of the topic:

One of the most significant current discussions in legal and moral philosophy is .....

It is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the .....

X is the leading cause of death in western industrialised countries.

X is a common disorder characterised by .....

X is an important component in the climate system, and plays a key role in Y.

In the new global economy, X has become a central issue for .....

In the history of development economics, X has been thought of as a key factor in .....

Xs are one of the most widely used groups of antibacterial agents and .....

Xs are the most potent anti-inflammatory agents known.

X is a major public health problem, and the cause of about 4% of the global burden of disease.

X is an increasingly important area in applied linguistics.

Central to the entire discipline of X is the concept of .....

X is at the heart of our understanding of .....

### Focus, aim, argument:

This paper will focus on/examine/give an account of .....

This essay seeks to remedy these problems by analysing the literature of .....

The objectives of this research are to determine whether .....

This paper seeks to address the following questions:

This essay critically examines/discusses/traces .....

The purpose of this paper is to review recent research into the .....

This paper will review the research conducted on .....

This chapter reviews the literature concerning the usefulness of using .....

The aim of this paper is to determine/examine .....

The aim of this study was to evaluate and validate .....

In this paper I argue that .....

In the pages that follow, it will be argued that .....

This paper attempts to show that .....

In this essay, I attempt to defend the view that .....

### Outline of structure:

The main questions/issues addressed in this paper are: a), b and c).

This paper has been divided into four parts. The first part deals with .....

The essay has been organised in the following way.

This paper first gives a brief overview of the recent history of X.

This paper reviews the evidence for .....

This paper begins by ..... It will then go on to .....

The first section of this paper will examine .....

Finally, .....

## Highlighting a knowledge gap in the field of study (for research):

So far, however, there has been little discussion about .....

However, far too little attention has been paid to .....

Most studies in X have only been carried out in a small number of areas.

The research to date has tended to focus on X rather than Y.

In addition, no research has been found that surveyed .....

So far this method has only been applied to .....

Several studies have produced estimates of X (Smith, 2002; Jones, 2003), but there is still insufficient data for .....

However, there have been no controlled studies which compare differences in .....

The experimental data are rather controversial, and there is no general agreement about .....

However, there is no reliable evidence that .....

X's analysis does not take account of ..... nor does he examine .....

## Statements of result (usually with reference to results section)

The results of this study show/indicate that .....

This experiment did not detect any evidence for .....

On the question of X, this study found that .....

The current study found that .....

The most interesting finding was that .....

Another important finding was that .....

The results of this study did not show that ...../did not show any significant increase in .....

In the current study, comparing X with Y showed that the mean degree of .....

In this study, Xs were found to cause .....

X provided the largest set of significant clusters of .....

It is interesting to note that in all seven cases of this study.....



[Academic Phrasebank](#)



# THANK YOU

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