

# به نام هستی بخش

## مطالبی که تقدیم خواهد شد (۱):

- شرایط نوشتن و انواع مقالات علمی
- عادات پژوهشگران تأثیرگذار
- انگیزه های نوشتن و چرایی چاپ مقاله
- کجا مقاله خود را چاپ کنیم؟ چرا در مجلات ISI؟
- معیارهای انتخاب مجله برای چاپ مقاله
- ساختار مقاله و ویژگی های اجزاء آن
- پنج مرحله ی مقدمه ی مقاله

## • مطالبی که تقدیم خواهد شد (۲):

- اصول مربوط به گراف، نمودار، و چارت...
- نکات مربوط به نوشتن گزارش یک گراف و نمونه هایی از گزارش گراف
- نامه همراه مقاله
- فرایند داوری
- علل پذیرش، پذیرش مشروط یا عدم پذیرش مقاله
- چگونه به نظرات داوران پاسخ دهیم

# دو شرط اساسی برای نوشتن مقاله

- ۱۰- حرفی برای گفتن داشته باشید
  - ۲۰- بدانید چگونه حرفتان را در مقاله بیان کنید
- \*\*\* مقاله‌ی جذاب باید پر محتوا، کوتاه، روشن، و صریح باشد

# انواع مقاله های علمی

۱۰- مقاله های پژوهشی... Original Research Papers

۲۰- مقاله های مروری... Review Articles

۳- یافته های کوتاه.... Short Communications

۴- مقاله های فنی (گزارش های فنی) Technical Papers

پیشینه پژوهش و هدف از آن را تبیین کرده که از آن جمله می توان به موارد ذیل اشاره کرد:

۱. شناسایی آثار هسته<sup>۲۰</sup> و مطرح و شناسایی نویسندگان<sup>۲۱</sup> و پژوهشگران معتبر.
۲. شناسایی نظریه ها و فرضیه ها در زمینه موضوع مورد پژوهش.
۳. نشان دادن اشراف و احاطه پژوهشگر بر حوزه مورد بررسی و روندهای جاری در آن حوزه<sup>۲۲</sup>.
۴. اطمینان از عدم تکراری بودن پژوهش در دست انجام.
۵. مقایسه پژوهش حاضر با موارد مشابه و ذکر تفاوتها و شباهتهای موجود.
۶. شناسایی زمینه های خالی تحقیق<sup>۲۳</sup>.
۷. تبیین دقیق محدوده پژوهش در حوزه مطالعاتی مرتبط با آن.
۸. برقراری پیوند میان پژوهش حاضر و تحقیقات قبلی.
۹. کمک به پژوهشگر در تفسیر و تحلیل نتایج.
۱۰. فراهم آوردن چارچوب نظری و شناسایی منابع اطلاعاتی مرتبط با پژوهش در دست اقدام.

# شیوه ی امتیاز دهی به مقاله ها

تعداد نویسندگان	سهم نفر اول	سهم هر یک از سایر همکاران
۱	۱۰۰ درصد	---
۲	۸۵	۴۵
۳	۷۵	۴۰
۴	۷۰	۳۵
۵	۶۰	۳۰
۶ و بیشتر	۵۰	۲۸

# انتقال پیام به خواننده

• یک تفکر از قدیم در معماری وجود داشته است که می گوید: **فرم تابع عملکرد است.**

• این تفکر در نگارش هم وجود دارد. بسیاری از دانشمندان بر این باورند که هیچ چیز مهم تر از نتایج مقاله شان نیست.

• اما واقعیت این است که **نخستین عملکرد مقاله انتقال پیام** به خواننده و متقاعد کردن وی به ارزشمند بودن تحقیق انجام شده است (Horton, 1995).

## مقدمه: شروع نوشتن

- مقاله، گزارشی از یک تحقیق است و تحقیق پاسخی روشنند به یک پرسش علمی اساسی است.
- بی توجهی به این موضوع از دلایل اصلی بی میلی خوانندگان نسبت به مطالب است.

• پرسش علمی باید مشخص، جدید، مورد علاقه و استقبال جامعه علمی باشد.



# Writing a journal paper is like running a marathon. Why?



زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات  
آی.اس.آی و آی.اس.سی. جهاد دانشگاهی

# Habits of Highly Effective Researchers

1. Take full responsibility for your research, career and life
2. Begin with the end in mind – define the mission and goals in our research
3. Put first things first – prioritize



Alice and Cat New Style.jpg

زاهد بیگدلی نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات  
ای.اس.آی و ای.اس.سی.جهاد دانشگاهی  
خوزستان. ۱۳۹۴/۷/۲۲

# Habits of Highly Effective Researchers (cont.)

4. Think win-win – have an everyone-can win attitude.
5. Seek first to understand, then to be understood – good communication skill.
6. Synergize – work together to achieve more.
7. Sharpen your Saw - renew yourself regularly.





# The success of research is measured from the outputs.

- PhD/masters degrees
- New/improved Products/Software/Process
- **Scholarly Publications**
- Other publications
- Innovation awards
- Networking
- Training programmes
- Services
- Intellectual properties



آزاد بیگدلی، نیکارش، مقاله برای چاپ در مجله  
ای. بی. ای و آی. بی. سی. جهان دانشگاهی  
خوزستان، ۱۳۹۴/۷/۲۲

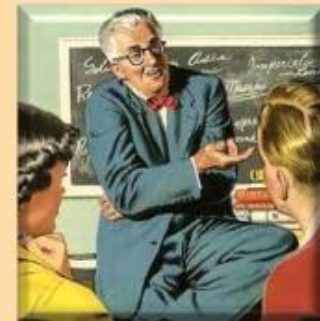
# What motivates you to publish in high impact journals ?

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Others	120	21.24 %
Easier to apply more research grant	46	8.14 %
Increase citation and h-index	43	7.61 %
Job promotion	67	11.86 %
Publication incentive	40	7.08 %
Recognition	69	12.21 %
Responsibility as an academician	89	15.75 %
Self satisfaction	91	16.11 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>100%</b>

زاهد بیگدلی، نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

# Why Publish?

- Publication is an important research output.
- To pass on the knowledge you have gained
- Publishing your work can assist you in preparing for your dissertation.



زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات  
آی.اس.آی و آی.اس.سی. جهاد دانشگاهی



# Why Publish?

- Publication lends credibility to our research.
- Publishing increases your profile as a researcher.
- Publishing your work can lead to future funding.



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# Types of Journal Papers

- Full Papers: contains original research
- Short Communications
- Review Articles



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آی.اس.آی و آی.اس.سی. جهاد دانشگاهی  
خوارسنان ۱۳۹۲/۷/۲۴  
INSPIRING CREATIVE & INNOVATIVE MINDS



# Where to Publish?

Level of Difficulty / Prestigious



**Indexed Journal**

**Non-indexed Journal**

**Conference**

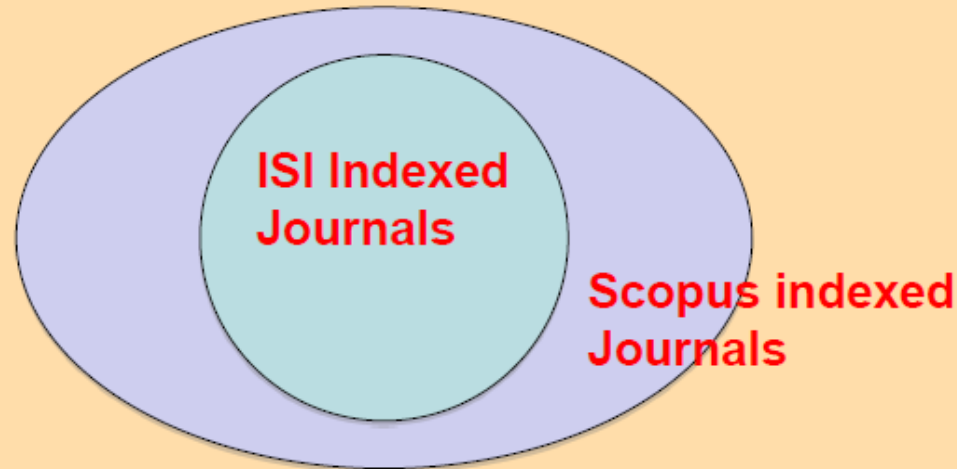
# What is an Indexed Journal?

- A journal is Indexed when its bibliographic and citation information is included by the citation data supplier.
- For “Research University” the citation data supplier is Scopus & Web of Science



زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

# Why submit to an ISI Journal



- ✓ If published: better visibility, higher credibility, good incentive
- ✓ If rejected: valuable experience with free useful reviews.
- ✓ If your paper is of high quality but submitted to a non-ISI journal, you have wasted a rare chance

# ISI Journals and Impact Factors

The **Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)** was founded by Eugene Garfield in 1960. It was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992, became known as **Thomson ISI**.

ISI publishes the annual **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)** which list the **Impact Factor** for the journals.

A list of over 14,000 journals is maintained by the ISI.

## What is an Impact Factor ?

A journal's "impact factor" is an annual measure of the extent to which articles in that journal are cited.

The 2011 impact factor of a journal would be calculated as follows:

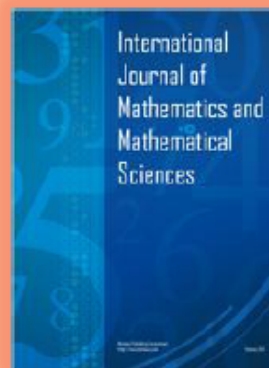
$A$  = the number of times articles published in 2009 and 2010 were cited by indexed journals during 2011.

$B$  = the total number of "citable items" published by that journal in 2009 and 2010.

2011 impact factor =  $A/B$ .

# Criteria for choosing a journal

- Scope of journal
- Indexing
- Impact factor
- Journal ranking
- Publication frequency
- Time to publish

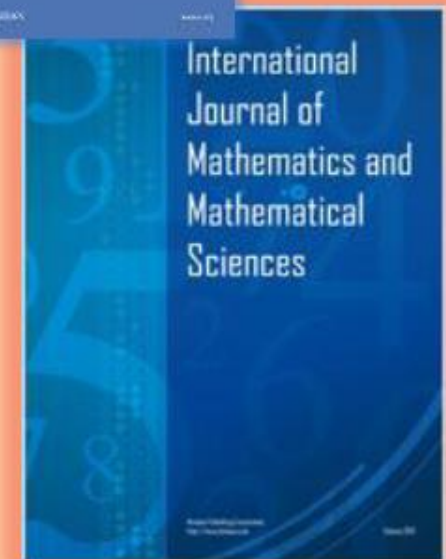


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# Criteria for choosing a journal

- Time to review
- Friendliness of the editor
- Rejection rate
- Reference
- Quality of review
- Members of editorial board
- Categories of journal



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Now covered in **Thomson Reuter's Web of Science**, and Science Citation Index Expanded!

**2010 Impact Factor: 0.458 (©2011 Thomson Reuters, 2010 Journal Citation Reports®)**

Published By: Taylor & Francis

Volume Number: 60

Frequency: 14 issues per year

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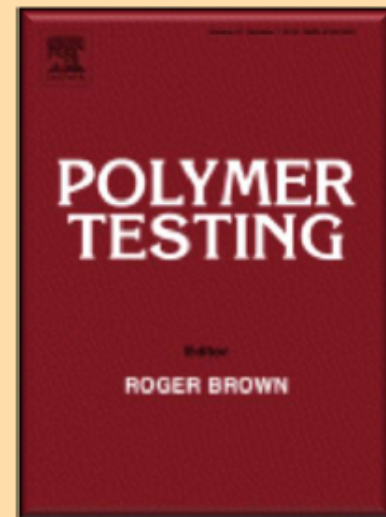
## **Abstracting & Indexing**

The **International Journal of Polymeric Materials** is abstracted and/or indexed in: Chemistry Citation Index; CSA Corrosion Abstracts; CSA Engineered Materials Abstracts; CSA Metals Abstracts/METADEX; Journal Citations Report/Science Edition; Materials Science Citation Index; Polymer Library; and Science Citation Index

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## Read the Scope of the Journal



Polymer Testing provides a forum for developments in the testing of polymers & polymeric products and is of interest to those concerned with testing rubbers & plastics in research, in production & in connection with specification & purchasing of products.

It covers all branches & aspects of testing, including new apparatus, new techniques & standards, together with their application to quality assurance and product development.

# Structure of Manuscript

- (i) Titles
- (ii) Abstract
- (iii) Introduction
- (iv) Materials and Methods
- (v) Results and Discussion
- (vi) Conclusion
- (v) Acknowledgement
- (vi) Reference



# ویژگی های عنوان

• عنوان باید شناختی دقیق و روشن از حوزه ی موضوع تحقیق را ارائه کند و بدون هر گونه پیچیدگی و ابهام باشد.

• عناصر اصلی عنوان:

- ۱- موضوع تحقیق
- ۲- جامعه آماری
- ۳- دوره زمانی مورد بررسی
- ۴- تعداد مناسبی از واژه ها .

# ویژگی های عنوان...

• عنوان معمولاً باید نشان دهد **چه چیزی** را می خواهیم بررسی کنیم، **در چه جامعه ای**، **در کجا**، و **در چه زمانی**.

• عنوان باید **فاقد پیش داوری** باشد.

• در عنوان از **کلمات مترادف** استفاده نکنید.

• در عنوان از **اختصارات علمی** استفاده نکنید، مگر کاملاً مفهوم باشد.

• **اهمیت عنوان: بیش از سایر قسمت ها در جست و جوها به کار می رود (عنوان کامل یا واژه های مهم آن).**

# چند نمونه عنوان خوب و عنوان بد

• بررسی رابطه ی سطح سواد مادران شاغل و تغذیه کودکان در شهر اهواز در سال ۱۳۹۴ .

• بررسی **علل بی علاقتی** رانندگان نسبت به استفاده از

ی بر کیفیت زندگی و  
ل دارای علائم آسم شهر

اثر  
خو  
اهو

# Title

What your paper is all about. It should be:

- Concise and relevant to the subject matter
- Attract attention (editors and readers)
- Interesting, significant and different from other papers
- Avoid abbreviations
- Less than 15 words

## Who should be included as authors and who should be the corresponding author?

### Fabrication and characterization of polycaprolactone/calcium sulfate whisker composites

*J. Y. Liu<sup>1,2</sup>, L. Reni<sup>1</sup>, Q. Wei<sup>3</sup>, J. L. Wu<sup>1</sup>, S. Liu<sup>1</sup>, Y. J. Wang<sup>1</sup>, G. Y. Li<sup>2\*</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>School of Materials Science and Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangdong, 510640, China

<sup>2</sup>School of Electronic and Information Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangdong, 510640, China

<sup>3</sup>China National Analytical Center, Guangzhou, 510070, China

*Received 9 December 2010; accepted in revised form 1 March 2011*

# Abstract

- The abstract should be short and precise
- Selling point of the paper.
- It is summary of the work  
(Introduction & Objective, Method, Results, Conclusion)
- No figure, table and reference.
- About 200 words should be sufficient



# چکیده

• چکیده، خلاصه جامعی از محتوای یک گزارش پژوهشی است که همه مراحل و اجرای اصلی پژوهش را در خود دارد.

• در متن چکیده باید از ذکر هرگونه توضیح اضافی خودداری شود.

• چکیده بخشی کامل، جامع و مستقل از اصل گزارش است و نباید پیش از انجام گزارش پژوهش تهیه شود.

# Difficulties of Standard Arabic Phonemes Spoken by Non-Arab Primary School Children based on Formant Frequencies.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University Technology Malaysia,  
81310 UTM Johor Bahru, Malaysia.

**Abstract: Problem statement:** The study of Malaysian Arabic phoneme is rarely found which make the references work difficult. Specific guideline on Malaysian subject is not found even though a lot of acoustic and phonetics research has been done on other languages such as English, French and Chinese. **Approach:** This study discussed about the correct and simplest way of Arabic phonemes pronunciation in Malay accent. The International Phonetic Alphabet of Arabic chart was considered as the reference of every recorded speech samples using Malaysian children for their sound localization (makhraj point) of every alphabet. The recorded sound was analysed to determine the origin of each alphabet data by measuring its format frequencies. The consonants of Standard Arabic (SA) phonemes were studied and the appropriate place articulation of every phoneme was measured through its format. **Results:** Only seven out of 25 consonants of SA phonemes of the children's samples did not give the appropriate formants value. The formants are / kof/, /zo/, /kho/, /gheyn/, /ha/, /ain/, /ha/, which consider as the difficult SA to utter among Malaysian children. **Conclusion/ Recommendations:** The values obtained are used as the reference of the database for our recognition system.

زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

## Keywords

- ☞ The keywords should reflect the subject matter of the manuscript in the same way the title of the manuscript should.
- ☞ Most of the keywords may already be present in the title
- ☞ The number of keywords should not be more than five
- ☞ Use only established abbreviations (i.e. DNA)

## مقدمه ی مقاله

• هر مقاله علمی با یک مقدمه شروع می شود که به طور مختصر به بیان کلیات تحقیق و بررسی مختصر پیشینه آن می پردازد.

• در مقدمه، مسئله تحقیق و ضرورت انجام آن و اهداف به صورت مختصر بیان می شود و سپس به بررسی سوابق پژوهشی که به طور مستقیم به موضوع تحقیق مرتبط است، پرداخته می شود.

# مقدمه با دو هدف زیر نوشته می شود

۱۰- تحریک علاقه ی خواننده نسبت به موضوع مقاله.

۲۰- ارائه ی اطلاعات اولیه ی مورد نیاز برای افراد متخصص و غیر متخصص برای درک بهتر مقاله.

A digital reference desk for the National Library of Iran:  
A prototype based on content analysis of the  
digital reference desks of the world's  
national libraries

- Farideh Osareh, Zahed Bigdeli and Ali Mansouri
- Department of Library & Information Science, Shahid Chamran University,
- Ahvaz, Iran, and
- Ali Akbar Khasseh
- Payame Noor University (PNU), Iran

- **Introduction**

- **The advent of new communication technologies, as well as the appearance and development of novel techniques in information processing and storage, have changed the role of all types of libraries in information dissemination, and have compelled libraries to supplement traditional services with online services to users, fulfilling any time and anywhere needs and expectations. National libraries are no exception. Incorporating digital reference services (DRS) to the traditional reference service portfolio is one of new challenges in libraries. Launching such a service necessitates**
- **some special requirements; designing a digital reference desk is one of these significant requirements.**

# جمله نهایی مقدمه

• در نوشتن جمله آخر مقدمه، می توان از عبارات زیر یا امثال آن ها استفاده کرد:

- 1- The purpose of this study was to....
- 2- The aim of the present research was to determine...
- 3- In this study, we examined...
- 4- The aim of this study was to validate a new questionnaire on...
- 5- The present study aimed to develop a new method to measure...
- 6- The objective of the study was to assess the effects of ....

# Introduction

- ☞ Serves as an orientation for readers, giving them the **perspective** they need to understand the detailed information coming in later sections.
- ☞ Contain review of up-to-date literature.
- ☞ Explain the novelty of the work.
- ☞ Discuss the objective and significance of the work.



# Introduction

- **First Stage:** general statements about field of research
- **Second Stage:** More specific statements about the aspects of the problem
- **Third Stage:** Statements that indicate the need for more investigation.
- **Fourth Stage:** Very specific statements giving the objectives
- **Fifth Stage:** Optional statements that give values or justification.

## Examples of 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage Introduction

Statements that indicate the need for more investigation.

### Missing Information

- However, few studies have reported on the effects of computer assisted instruction
- But there is little information available on the air flow rates on simple flat plate solar collectors

## Example of 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage Introduction

### Flammability of Wood-Polypropylene Composites.

On the basis of the above mentioned facts, it may be concluded that it is worth studying the influence of rheological properties of polymeric matrix on the supermolecular structure and mechanical properties obtained in polypropylene/wood composites. **Until now, investigations of the influence of polypropylene matrix MFI on the flammability characteristic of the composites with lignocellulosic materials have not been carried out.**

### Polymer Degradation and Stability

زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

## Example of 4<sup>th</sup> Stage Introduction

Very specific statements giving the purpose/objectives of the writer's study

Even though a lot of work has been reported on the flammability of polymers, very little work has been reported on the flammability of the composites. **The objective of this paper is to study the effects of  $Mg(OH)_2$  on the flammability and mechanical properties of wood/natural fibre composites.**

High-resolution Solid-State Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (SS-NMR) spectroscopy has become a powerful tool in studying the structure of natural aluminosilicates [9], [10]. In particular,  $^{29}\text{Si}$  and  $^{27}\text{Al}$  Magic-Angle-Spinning (MAS) NMR have provided important information on the Si and Al distribution in tetrahedral and octahedral sites, the sequences of charged sheets, and the structural distortions for variety of clay minerals [11]-[13].

**Nonetheless, much less attention has been devoted to NMR studies of chemically stabilized soils.**

In this paper, in order to understand the main mechanisms that contributed to the improvement of phosphoric acid stabilized bentonite and lateritic soils, the time-dependent changes occurring in the molecular structure of treated soils were investigated.

Very recently, a comprehensive and general review article dealing with study on various aspects of cellulosic biofibers and biocomposite materials was published [19]. The overview on biocomposite science and technology, its environmental issues and market potential were found in the literature [8]. In year 2000 and 2004, a review article [20] about structural discussion on certain biofibers, biodegradable polymers, and biocomposites, and an overview article [21] on pineapple leaf and sisal fiber and their biocomposite reinforced with thermoset and thermoplastic polymers was published, respectively. **Nevertheless, a specific review article on OPEFB fiber polymer composite materials including both thermoplastic and thermosets polymers have not been published so far to our knowledge.** Indeed, it becomes essential to assess the previous and ongoing research for OPEFB fiber polymer composite materials. This will surely enable the researchers, materialist, industrialists, scientist, and upcoming experts to establish the lag in till date research work and find approach for futuristic development for OPEFB fiber polymer composite materials. This might even open room for development of other natural fiber polymeric composite materials.

**Shows our understanding of the literature and our ability to or analyze people's work.**



# سوابق پژوهشی (پیشینه)

• در نقل مطالب از پیشینه، محور اصلی باید **سؤال ها و فرضیه های تحقیق** خودمان باشد.

• باید بررسی کنیم پژوهشگران قبلی در تحقیقات خود به **سؤال ها یا فرضیه های ما چه پاسخی داده اند و از چه روشی استفاده کرده اند.**

• باید به آن قسمت از تحقیقات یا مقاله های قبلی استناد کنیم که حاوی پیامی مرتبط با **موضوع تحقیق** یا **روش تحقیق** ما باشد.



## پیشینه...

• به همین دلیل، پیشینه ها به دو بخش **موضوعی و روشی** تقسیم می شوند.

\* **پیشین های موضوعی** ناظر به تحقیقاتی هستند که به بخشی از سؤال ها یا فرضیه های تحقیق ما جواب داده اند.

\*\* **پیشینه روشی** به تحقیقاتی اشاره دارد که به لحاظ روش تحقیق می توانند در انجام پژوهش ما مؤثر باشند.

# محدود یا گسترده تر کردن دامنه پوشش پیشینه (دایره ی پیشینه).

• در مواردی که تعداد تحقیقات انجام شده در یک زمینه زیاد باشد به ترتیب، موارد زیر در پیشینه منظور می شوند:

- ۱- نخستین کار
- ۲- مهم ترین کار
- ۳- مؤثرترین کار
- ۴- آخرین کار

# روش کار Method

• در این قسمت، آزمایش ها و کارهای انجام شده برای پاسخ دادن به **سؤال اصلی** مقاله که در **مقدمه** مطرح شد، با جزئیات کافی شرح داده می شود.

• در این بخش باید معلوم شود:

\* محقق چه کرده است.

\* چگونه آن را انجام داده است.

\* انجام کار چه مدت طول کشیده است.

\* کار در چه شرایطی انجام شده است.

• از فعل گذشته به صورت فعل مجهول، و بیشتر از سوم شخص استفاده شود (**دارید گزارش کار انجام شده را می دهید**).

## Materials and Methods

- ✓ The description should be detail enough for others to repeat the experiment.
- ✓ The equipment and materials must be adequately described
- ✓ The measurements must clearly described.

# نتایج و بحث RESULTS/DISCUSSION

- در این قسمت، یافته ها و نتایج کار پژوهشی بیان می شود که حاصل آزمایش های تجربی یا محاسبات ریاضی و عددی است.
- برای این کار از جدول ها، شکل ها، و نمودارهای بیان کننده ی نتایج استفاده می شود.
- نتایج معمولاً به صورت جمله های عمومی با تعبیر داده های موجود ارائه می شوند .
- ارائه داده های تنها در مورد یک آزمایش سودمند نیست و باید همواره با نتایج همراه باشد. داده ها به تنهایی موجب گمراهی خواننده می شود.

# اصول مربوط به گراف ها

• یک شکل ممکن است از هزاران کلمه گویاتر و ارزشمند تر باشد، به شرط:

- ۱- ساده بودن و کاهش سطوح بلا استفاده
- ۲- استفاده از نمادهای رایج
- ۳- درج واحدهای اندازه گیری
- ۴- اجتناب از همپوشانی نمودارها
- ۵- تناسب با ستون بندی اسلوب نگارش مجله مورد نظر

# اصول گراف ها...

- ۶۰- اندازه فونت و قلم مناسب
- ۷۰- زیر نویس مناسب و متناسب با فرمت مجله
- ۸۰- رعایت مقیاس مناسب
- ۹۰- رعایت نمودار متناسب با نوع داده ها

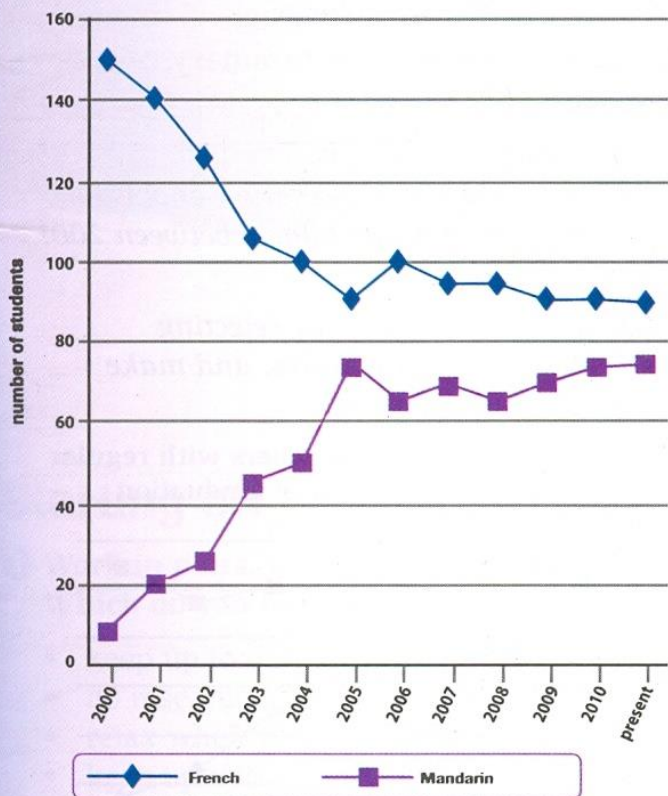


## نکات مورد توجه در نوشتن گزارش مربوط به گراف

The graph below shows information about the languages that 13-year-old students in one school chose to study.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Language options selected by 13-year-old students in a school in England



۱- مقدمه: اشاره کلی به موضوع گراف و ذکر کلیات

موضوع این گراف: تعداد دانشجویان ۱۳ ساله در یکی از مدارس کشور انگلستان که زبان فرانسه یا ماندارین را در فاصله ی سالهای ۲۰۰۰ تا کنون انتخاب کرده اند

۲- توجه به نکات برجسته (main features) در قالب دو تا سه پاراگراف

- تعداد دانشجویانی که ماندارین را انتخاب کرده اند افزایش یافته است. در حالی که برای زبان فرانسه کاهش پیدا کرده است. در سال ۲۰۰۰ این تعداد برای فرانسه ۱۵۰ نفر و برای ماندارین زیر ۱۰ نفر بوده است.

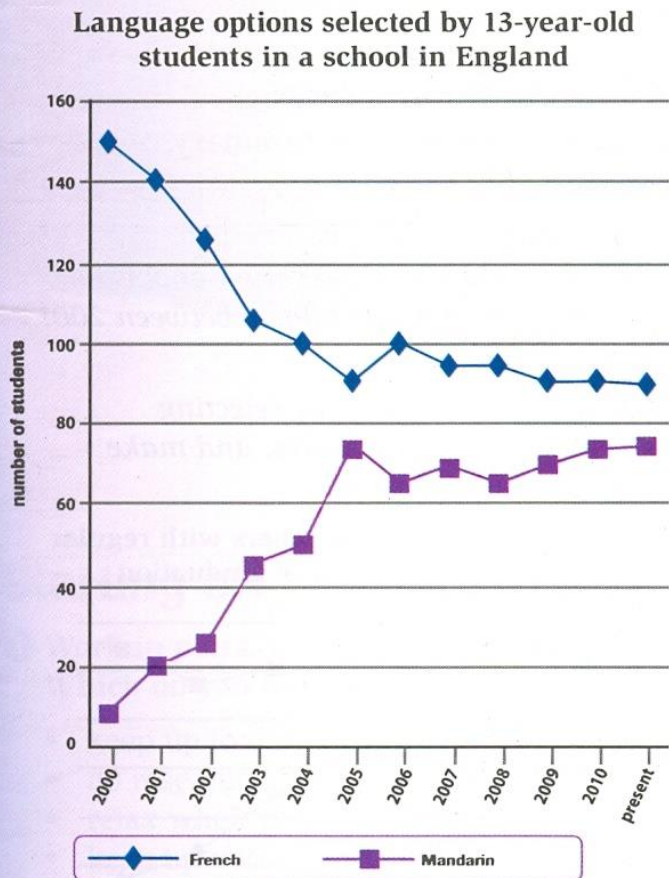
- در ۵ سال نخست، روند تغییرات برای هر دو زبان صرفاً کاهشی یا افزایشی بوده اما پس از سال ۲۰۰۵ تغییرات کمتر بوده است. در حال حاضر این تعداد برای زبان فرانسه ۹۰ نفر و برای زبان ماندارین ۷۵ نفر بوده است.

۳- نتیجه گیری

اگرچه تعداد دانشجویانی که زبان ماندارین را انتخاب میکنند در حال افزایش بوده است اما همچنان تعداد طرفداران زبان فرانسه بیشتر است.

The graph below shows information about the languages that 13-year-old students in one school chose to study.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The graph shows how many 13-year-old students studied French and Mandarin between 2000 and the present day in a school in England.

According to the data, Mandarin has increased in popularity during this time. On the other hand, the trend for French is the opposite. In 2000, the number of students who took French was 150, compared to just under 10 students who chose Mandarin. So there was a significant difference in numbers at this time.

Over the next five years, the figure fell considerably for French, but rose dramatically for Mandarin and reached a peak at 75 students. Since 2005, the trends have not changed as much. French gained some popularity in 2006, but has remained fairly stable since then at about 90 students. In contrast, the number of students taking Mandarin dipped in 2006 and then fluctuated, before it returned to 75.

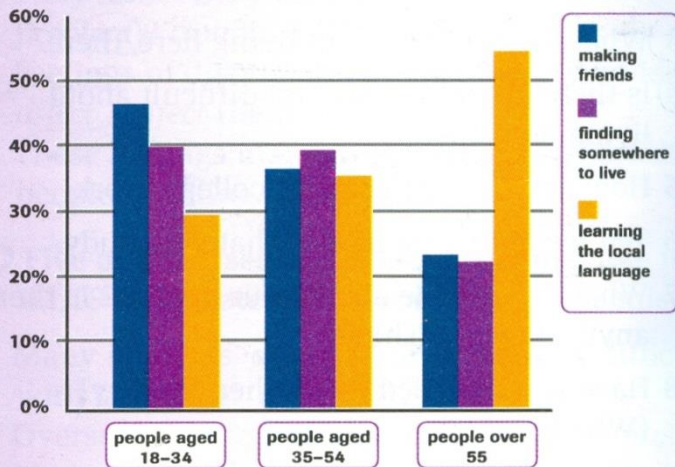
Overall, it can be seen that more students have been choosing to study Mandarin, but French is still more popular.

## نکات مورد توجه در نوشتن گزارش مربوط به گراف

The chart below shows information about the problems people have when they go to live in other countries.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Integration problems for people living abroad (%)



Based on information from HSBC Bank International Expat Explorer Survey 08

۱- مقدمه: اشاره کلی به موضوع گراف و ذکر کلیات موضوع این گراف: مشکلات مردمی که به کشور جدیدی مهاجرت می کنند بر اساس محدوده ی سنی این افراد

۲- توجه به نکات برجسته (main features) در قالب دو تا سه پاراگراف

- بزرگترین مشکل افراد بین ۱۸ تا ۳۴ سال، دوستیابی است (۴۶ درصد). این مشکل برای دو رده ی سنی دیگر به ترتیب ۳۶ و ۲۳ درصد است.
- ۵۴ درصد افراد مسن ترین گروه در یادگیری زبان کشور جدید دچار مشکل هستند. در قیاس ۲۹ درصد افراد جوانترین گروه این مشکل را دارا هستند.
- تنها ۲۲ درصد از افراد مسن ترین گروه مشکل پیدا کردن امکانات زندگی را دارند. این مشکل در دو رده سنی دیگر، ۳۹ تا ۴۰ درصد است.

۳- نتیجه گیری

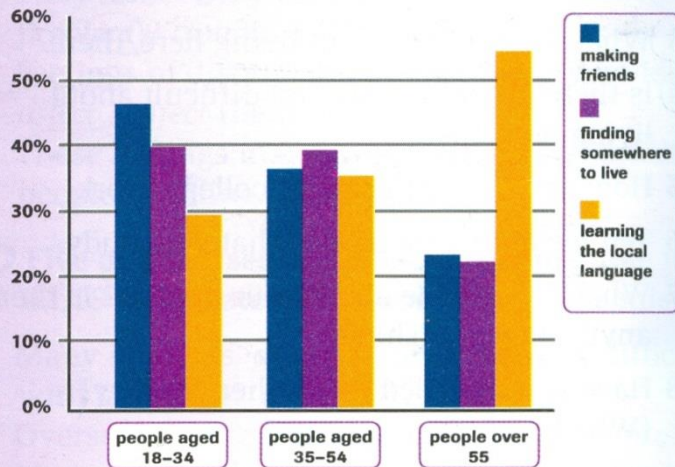
تمام رده های سنی با درصدهای مختلفی، این مشکلات را تجربه می کنند اما درصد افراد مسن تری که در یادگیری زبان کشور جدید دچار مشکل هستند خیلی بیشتر است.



The chart below shows information about the problems people have when they go to live in other countries.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Integration problems for people living abroad (%)



Based on information from HSBC Bank International Expat Explorer Survey 08

The chart shows the difficulties people have when they move to a new country and how the problems vary according to people's ages.

The greatest problem for young people aged 18 to 34 is forming friendship, a problem experienced by 46 percent of the people in this age group. However, only 36 percent of 35- to 54-year-olds find it hard to make friends, while even fewer people over 55 (23 percent) have this problem.

Fifty-four percent of the older age group find learning to speak the local language the most problematic. In comparison, the youngest age group finds this easier, and the percentage who have problems learning the language is much lower, at 29 percent.

In contrast to their language-learning difficulties, only 22 percent of people in the oldest age group have trouble finding accommodation. However, this is the second most significant problem for the other two age groups with 39 to 40 percent of the people in each group finding it hard.

In general, all age groups experience the same problems to some extent, but the percentage of older people who find language learning difficult is much

higher than the others.

## Results & Discussion

- 👉 Results and Discussions section is the most important part of the manuscript in which critical analysis of the results are done.
- 👉 Sufficient number of Figures and Tables with good quality.
- 👉 Compare with previous studies
- 👉 Consistent with Materials and Methods.

# Conclusions

- 👉 A review of the most important findings of the work
- 👉 This section should re-inforce the originality of the work presented.
- 👉 Should be consistent with the objectives – highlight the achievements.

# Conclusions

- Must fulfill the study objectives
- Include how the paper advances research in this area.
- Refers to only work done in the present study
- Should not be more than one third of a page
- Include practical implications of the study
- Recommendations for future works



# Acknowledgments

👉 Give credit to funding authorities, collaborators or other colleagues whose names do not appear as co-authors but had made some contribution in producing the material for the manuscript

## Reference

### Author, year style (Harvard)

- Adrian, R.J., *Particle-imaging techniques for experimental fluid mechanics*. Ann. Rev. Fluid Mech., 1991. 23: p. 261-304.
- Alapati, A., Kang, S., Suh, Y.K., *3D lattice Boltzmann simulation of droplet formation in a cross-junction microchannel*, in Proc. 3rd IASME/WSEAS Intl. Conf. Cont. Mech. 2008.
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- Cercignani, *The Boltzmann equation and its application in applied mathematical sciences*. Springer, 1988.

# Reference

## Numbering style

- [1] Couette, M., 1890. Etudes sur le frottement des liquides. Ann. Chim. Phys., 21: 433.
- [2] Taylor, G.I., 1923. Stability of a viscous fluid contained between two rotating cylinders. Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London, Ser. A, 233: 289.
- [3] Di Prima, R. C., Swinney, H. L. 1981. Instabilities and transition in flow between concentric rotating cylinders, in: Hydrodynamic instabilities and transition to turbulence (Swinney, H. L., Gollub, J. P., eds.), p. 139. Springer
- [4] Bühler, K., Wimmer, Zierep, M. J., and Coney J. E. R., 1986 Advances in Taylor Vortex Flow: A report on the Fourth Taylor Vortex Flow Working Party meeting Acta Mechanica, Vol 62(1) pp 47-61

## Submitting the paper

- Traditional submission (by mail)
- As e-mail attachment
- Via a journal online submission

Include a cover letter

## Cover Letter

- Title and author(s) of paper
- Type of submission (full length article/ technical note)
- Fact that paper is new and not being submitted elsewhere
- Why the paper is important
- Some possible peer reviewers (some journal request that)

## Subject: SUBMISSION OF A MANUSCRIPT FOR EVALUATION

I and the co-authors would like to submit the attached manuscript entitled **XXXX** for consideration for possible publication in **Polymer Science and Engineering**.

The following experts are the possible reviewers for this manuscript:

(i) Prof Dr Zainal Ariffin Mohd Ishak

School of Materials Eng, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia

Email: [zarifin@eng.usm.my](mailto:zarifin@eng.usm.my)

(ii) Dr Abdirahman Yussuf

Petroleum Research Center, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait.

Email: [aayussuf@gmail.com](mailto:aayussuf@gmail.com)

With the submission of this manuscript I would like to undertake that the above mentioned manuscript has not been published elsewhere, accepted for publication elsewhere or under editorial review for publication elsewhere.

Thank you

Prof Dr Azman Hassan

Department of Polymer Engineering

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

آی.اس.آی و آی.اس.سی. جهاد دانشگاهی

خوارسنان، ۱۳۹۲/۷/۲۴

Dear Editor-in Chief,

I am pleased to submit a manuscript entitled Water Absorption and Hygrothermal Degradation Properties of Linear Low Density Polyethylene Toughened Polylactic Nanocomposites to be considered for publication in Polymer Degradation and Stability. We feel that this manuscript is relevant for publication in Polymer Degradation & Stability because of the main interest of the journal is in thermal degradation of polymers.

The research paper of our study which focused in degradation properties of the novel toughened polylactic acid nanocomposites would make a significant contribution to knowledge.

زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات



## Cover letter (cont)

The objective of the research reported in this manuscript is to investigate the water absorption and hygrothermal degradation properties of montmorillonite (MMT) filled linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE)-toughened PLA nanocomposites. To the best of our knowledge, no similar study has been reported.

Looking forward for a favorable reply from you soon.

Thank you.

With regards

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Aziz  
Faculty of Chemical Eng  
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.

## Cover Letter

Dear Azman Hassan,

I have the honour to submitted my paper to publication in" **Malaysian Polymer Journal**" , my submitted paper is :

**Curing of Phenol – Formaldehyde Resin : rheological study by XXX A. S.\* , TTTT K. I. ,and CCCC A. Shenta**

please inform me when my paper is reached to you . Thank you very much for your interest in letter with my all the best wishes to you .

Yours sincerely

Mawar A.S.

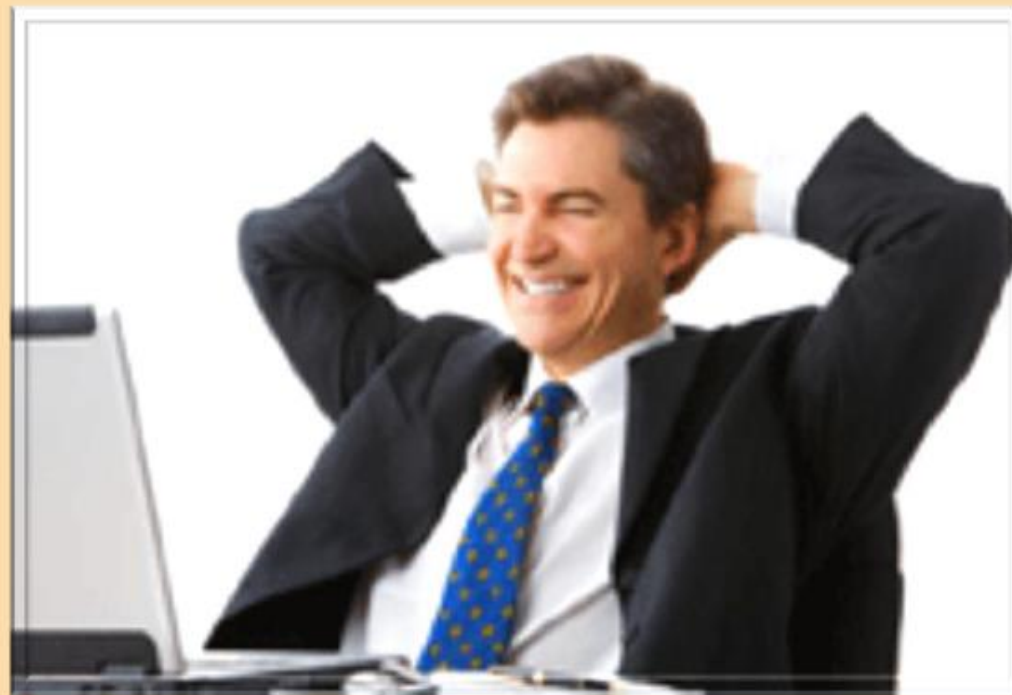
Polymer research center

University of VVVV



زاهد بیگدلی.نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

# What happens after you have submitted your manuscript to the journal?



زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

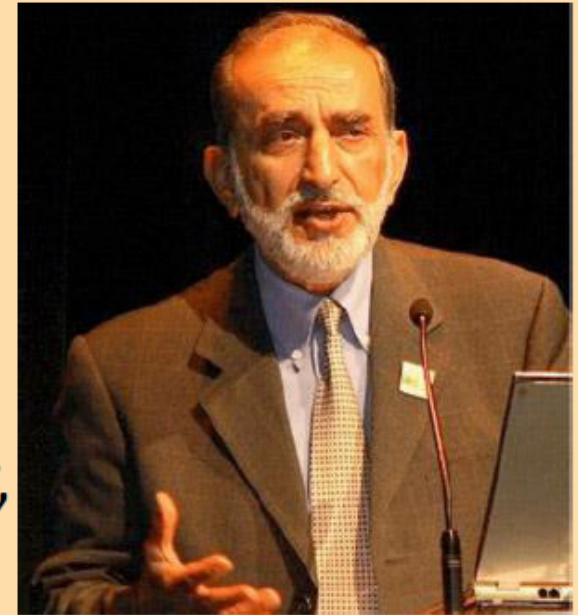
## Initial screening by the Journal Editor

- For appropriateness of subject matter
- For compliance with instructions
- For overall quality : anything new ?
- Language

# Peer Review

## Purpose:

- To help the editor decide whether to publish the paper
- To help the authors improve the paper, whether or not the journal accepts it.



## Some ways peer reviewers are identified:

References, literature searching, editors' knowledge, databases, authors' suggestions

## Review Process

- It may take from 1 hr to 6 months
- One to 4 reviewers along with editorial comments
- Decision from Editor: Accept/reject/revise
- Corrections by production dept
- Proof preparation for checking by authors
- In press/queue/article in press
- Completion (vol, issue, page number, year)

# Journal of Applied Polymer Science

## Questionnaire

1. Does the manuscript contain new and significant information to justify publication?
2. Is the problem significant and concisely stated?
3. Are the experimental and/or theoretical methods described comprehensively?
4. Are the interpretations and conclusions justified by the results?
5. Is the summary (abstract) concise?
6. Is the language acceptable?





# European Polymer Journal

## Assessment

- Originality
- Important Contribution
- Reliability of Results
- Critical Discussion
- Adequate References





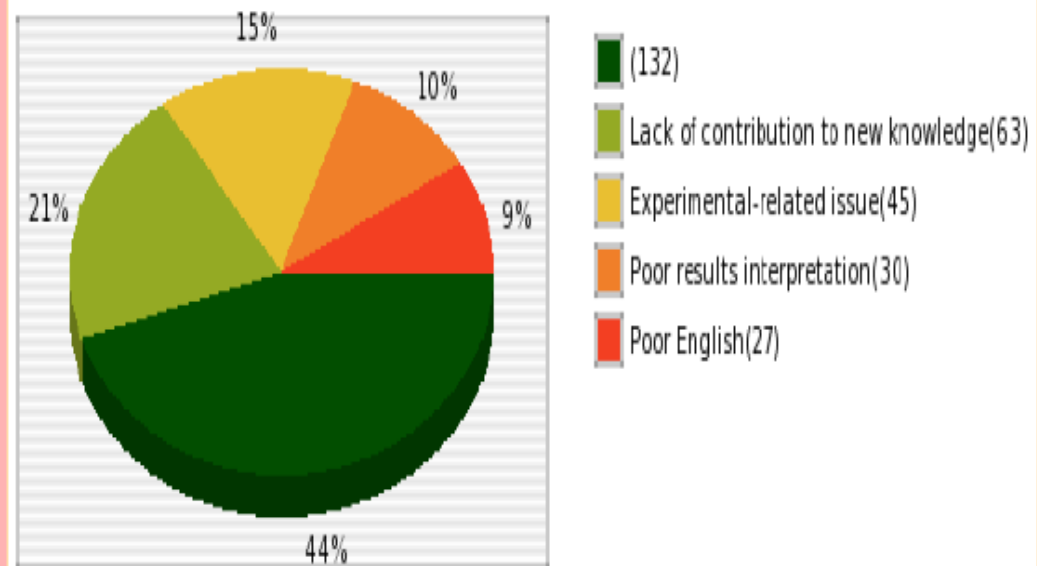
## The editors and reviewers need to make recommendation whether your paper is acceptable:

- In its present form
- After a minor revision
- After a major revision
- Not at all
- Rejection with recommendation for submission.
- Rejection



**Based on your experience, what are the reasons your manuscript is being rejected for publication in high impact journals ?**

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Others	132	44.44 %
Experimental-related issue	45	15.15 %
Lack of contribution to new knowledge	63	21.21 %
Poor English	27	9.09 %
Poor results interpretation	30	10.1 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Decision: Rejection

The manuscript apparently seems to correspond to the standard of scientific papers; however, a closer scrutiny reveals numerous deficiencies, which make it unacceptable for publication.



**Apart from publishing another paper, I do not see the philosophy of the work, the message sent or any new information offered, which could be used by the scientific community or anyone in industrial practice.**

## Decision: Revision and Resubmission

Dear Prof. Hassan:

Your manuscript # APP-2009-03-0676 entitled "MECHANICAL, THERMAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYLACTIC ACID/LINEAR LOW DENSITY POLYETHYLENE BLENDS" which you submitted to the Journal of Applied Polymer Science, has been reviewed. I am sorry to inform you that based on the reviewers' comments, **I must ask you to revise and resubmit this manuscript before I can reach an editorial decision. The comments from reviewers are included at the bottom of this letter.**



Please note that resubmitting your manuscript does not guarantee eventual acceptance, and that your resubmission will be subject to re-review by the reviewers before a decision is rendered.

Dear Prof. Hassan,

Thank you for submitting your revised manuscript entitled "Heatsealability of Laminated Films with LLDPE and LDPE as sealant Materials in Bar Sealing Application" to the Journal of Applied Polymer Science. **It is a pleasure to accept your manuscript in its current form for publication.**

May I take this opportunity to thank you for contributing your work to our Journal.

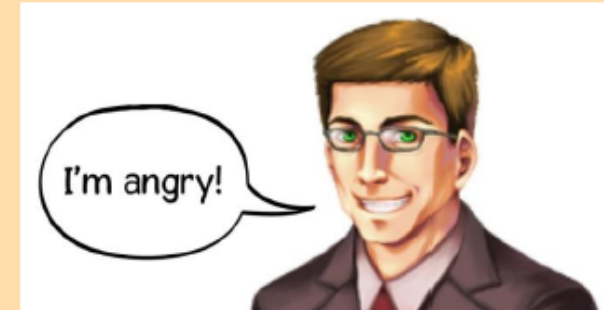
Sincerely,

Prof. Eric Baer  
Editor-in-Chief, Journal of Applied Polymer Science



# Reasons for Rejection

1. The paper does not fit the scope of the journal.
2. The paper does not make a contribution to new knowledge.
3. The paper does not meet established ethical standards.
4. The paper has been carelessly prepared.
5. The paper has not been prepared according to journal's guidelines for presentation.



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## Reasons for Rejection

6. The paper has methodological problems.
7. The amount of experiment was inadequate.
8. The statistics are inadequate.
9. The language is poor.
10. The paper is over the journal's word limit



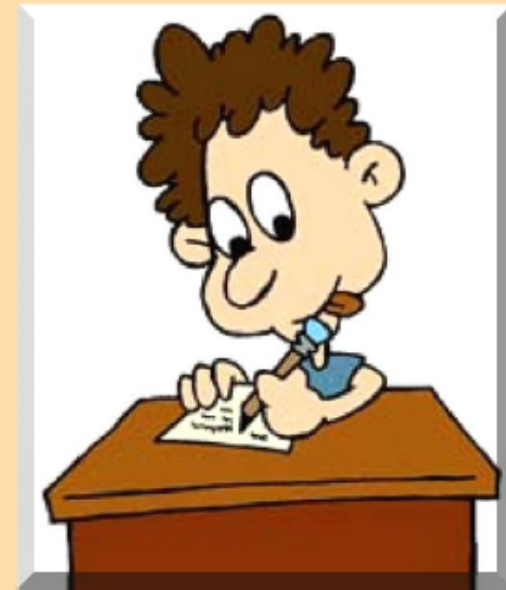
## Reasons for Rejection

12. The paper cannot compete with the high quality of other papers submitted to the journal.
13. Publication bias.
14. The data have been interpreted poorly.
15. The analysis is weak.
16. The literature review is inadequate.





# How to address reviewers' comments in revised manuscript?



زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

آی.اس.آی و آی.اس.سی. جهاد دانشگاهی

INSPIRING CREATIVES INNOVATIVE MINDS

خوارسپان ۱۳۹۲/۷/۲۹

# Revising a paper

- Revise and submit promptly.
- Include a letter saying that what revisions were made.
- If you disagree with any comments by the reviewers explain the reason clearly.
- If any point raised by referee is not clear, please communicate with the referee through editor.



زاهد بیگدلی، نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

## Dealing With Reviewer- Response

Dear Professor Roger Haworth,

**We first gratefully thank you for accepting our manuscript** (#APP-2007-02-0609) entitled "Interface and mechanical properties of peroxide cured silicate nanofiber/rubber composites ", and two reviewers for good suggestion as well. We also feel terribly sorry to submit the revised manuscript so late.



Based on two reviewer's comments, some changes including English improvements and supplements have been done in the revised manuscript, in which the fonts were highlighted with red color. Another twelve references were added. We think it is more understandable and more explicit, compared with the old manuscript.

زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات

## Addressing reviewers' comments in revised manuscript

- When you rewrite the paper, please improve the english expression thoroughly, and follow STRICTLY the format described in the Instructions to authors of the journals:
- The English has been checked and improved thoroughly.
- The revised manuscript been prepared according to the journal format.
- A suggestion is to add “the Malaysian” in the title, i.e. END USE ENERGY ANALYSIS IN “THE MALAYSIAN” INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
- “THE MALAYSIAN” has been added in revised title of the manuscript.

## Addressing reviewers' comments in revised manuscript

- I suggest, however that the authors consider the following comments if possible:

It would be good to calculate expected GHG emissions reduction in tons for the potential savings in energy using standard emissions factors.

- Emission reductions associated with the energy savings have been estimated and presented in Table 8. Details of estimation formulation have been added in section 2.5.2.



## Addressing reviewers' comments in revised manuscript

### Introduction

**Explain why these two polymers were selected for the study. Is there any expected difference between these two polymers in terms of the effect of phosphor?**

- The criterion for choice of polymer type was to have a readily available and environmentally stable semicrystalline (LDPE) and an amorphous (PMMA) polymer respectively. Some semicrystalline polymers are known to undergo strain-related deformations that are likely to facilitate the occurrence of phosphorescence, hence the choice of LDPE, while PMMA was more or less a control parameter.
- The above explanation has been appropriately included in the Introduction section (1.0).

Writing journal papers is like running a marathon; training, planning, learning specific skills, endurance, perseverance, and daily practice!



زاهد بیگدلی. نگارش مقاله برای چاپ در مجلات



## Conclusion: What makes a paper publishable in ISI journals?

- Title: interesting and new.
- Relevant literature – why this research is important and what is the missing information.
- **Presents new knowledge (novelty).**
- Methodology clearly explained.
- Professional presentation and followed guidelines to authors.
- Fall under fields (s) prescribed by the journal.
- Good English: clarity

**THERE IS NO  
SUBSTITUTE  
FOR HARD  
WORK.**

*except harder work.*

design by vbaadmin.deviantart.com



## منابع برای مطالعه بیشتر

۱۰. سیف، علی اکبر. ۱۳۷۸. روش تهیه پژوهشنامه در روانشناسی و علوم تربیتی. تهران، نشر دوران.

۲۰. پریخ، مهربی؛ فتاحی، رحمت الله. ۱۳۸۴. راهنمای نگارش مرور نوشتارها و پیشینه پژوهش. تهران، نشر کتابدار.

- 3. Royds-Irmak, D.E. 1975. Beginning scientific English. London, Nelson. Vols. 1& 2.
- 4. Socolofsky, S.A. 2004. How to write a research journal article in **engineering and science**.