

Getting Published

- 1. CHOOSE JOURNALS CAREFULLY.** The top journals are very selective and publish only a small percentage of the papers they receive. Other journals are easier to get published in, but they will not be cited as much. Also be carefully about the general and specific fields that are covered by journals. You are wasting your time if you send a chemistry paper to a chemical engineering journal.
- 2.** Remember that different rankings use different databases. THE and QS use Scopus while Shanghai and the US News and Shanghai use Web of Science. Leiden Ranking use a select group of core journals.
- 3.** When you have finished think about where you want to **publish**. It will be a while before you are ready for Nature or Science but try to get into the most **influential journal** possible. These two journals have high impact factor. In the western world, they are revered highly and publishing in them is considered as an ultimate goal for most renowned researchers.
[Deanship of Scientific Research - Guidelines of publication \(tu.edu.sa\)](http://tu.edu.sa)
- 4.** If you send your research to a reputable journal it will be subject to peer review unless you are the next Einstein or Chomsky. Don't argue with the reviewer. If you are rejected by a journal. accept the criticism and move on to the next journal.
- 5. AVOID PREDATORY JOURNALS.** These are journals that publish anything or almost anything with little or no review but demand processing fees. They are usually not listed in the major databases. Publishing in such journals is usually a waste of time and money and will seriously reduce your status in research circles. It is not always easy to identify such journals, but some tell-tale signs are extremely broad coverage, rapid publication, no or minimal peer review. There are several lists of possibly predatory journals.
<https://beallslist.net/hijacked-journals>
<http://ispredatory.com/index.php>

6. **TITLES.** The largest number of citations go to papers that use a new method to deal with an old problem or an established method to attack a new problem. This can be reflected in your title and your abstract.
www.mendeley.com/guides/apa-citation-guide
<https://www.scribbr.com/chicago-style/format-paper/>
7. **STYLE AND FORMATTING.** When you have chosen a journal for possible publication make sure you follow its requirements about style, fonts, notes, punctuation, citation form and so on. General advice about style can be found here.
www.mendeley.com/guides/apa-citation-guide
<https://www.scribbr.com/chicago-style/format-paper/>
8. **PEER REVIEWS.** When you receive a review read it carefully. Do not argue with the reviewer. If you cannot comply with the reviewers' comments move on to another journal.
9. When you are finally accepted for publication, don't spend too much time celebrating. Start on the next project.

