

# Simple Guide to Writing a Journal Article >>

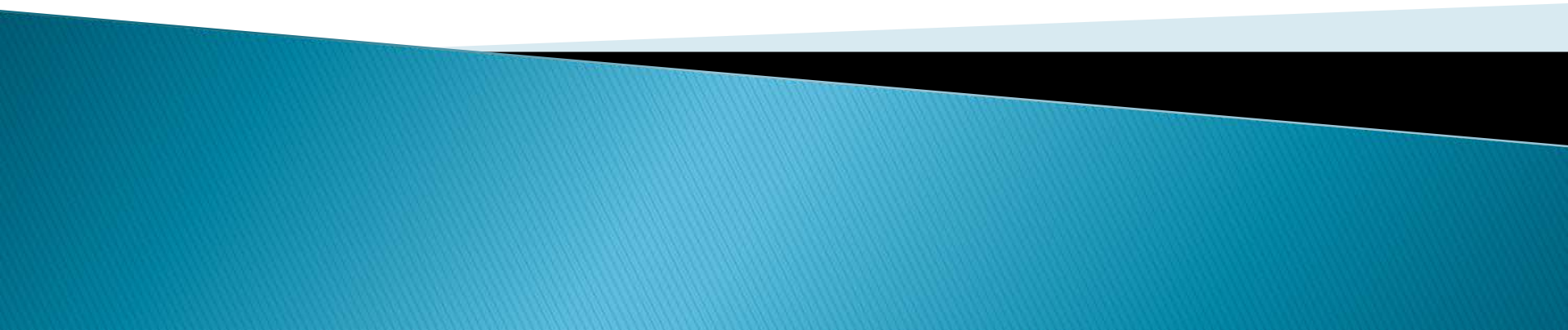
## 撰写学术论文的一般性指导

2016

# **SAGE - A different kind of publisher**

We are large enough to deliver but small enough to care

We are a global local independent publisher



# Innovative

publishing & research tools

 **SAGE** edge™

 **SAGE** researchmethods

 **SAGE** journals

 **Therapeutic Advances**

 **SAGE** knowledge **Video** ▶

 **STATLAB**  
Online

 **SAGE** navigator

IntroStats  
ONLINE 

MbileStudy



**More than 5,000 ebook titles currently available**

**Reports** 

**Data** 

# SAGE Offerings to Researchers: Free Community Sites



social science **space**  
*A space to explore, share and shape the issues facing social scientists*



# WEEK One

»» Designing Your Plan  
设计与规划

# Keys to Positive Writing Experiences

## ► Successful Academic Writers

- Write: No matter how busy one's life is make a plan to write; do not procrastinate

写作：制定写作规划，切勿拖延

- Make Writing Social: Make writing more public, more social. Eg start a writing group, take writing classes, convince another student to cowrite

社交：公布，交流写作主题。例如：组织撰写团队，寻求合作撰写伙伴

- Persist Despite Rejection: Work rejected by one journal may be accepted by another

投稿：坚持，尝试不同的期刊

- Pursue their Passion: Focus on what interest you

激情：研究感兴趣的课题

# Common Myths

## ► Articles that are

- Heavy on theory with sweeping implications: Most articles accepted are narrow in claims and context

高度理论化，宽泛的结论：能发表的论文，大部分结论与背景较明确

- Loads of interesting ideas: Can be detrimental; accepted articles are carefully organised around a single significant idea

主题过多：可能有害，论文应该围绕一个核心主题组织内容

- Entirely original: Almost all published articles are not the first on the subject.

完全原创：几乎所有发表的论文，都不是相关主题的第一篇研究报告

# What Gets Published and Why

► Approaches new evidence in an old way: typical students article which can be published. In short one present new evidence by introducing new text, draw attention to a movement not discussed to support an existing approach. Eg New cultural practices that developed amongst the citizens of Sarajevo(萨拉热窝). New data would include poetry readings, popular songs, paintings and then use it to theorise it for eg how citizens uses such new practices to re-cast their national identity

以传统的研究方式，分析新的研究素材-初阶研究者

► Approached old evidence in a new way: More experienced writers. Here the author develops a new way of explaining or approaching old data and applying the new approach to something that already exist. Eg comparison of how governments respond to human atrocities perpetrated by previous governments

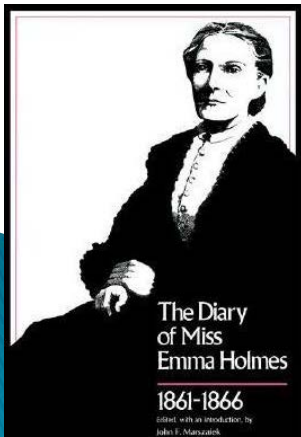
以新的研究方式，分析传统的研究素材-进阶研究者



# What Gets Published and Why

- ▶ Pairs old evidence with old approaches in a new **Way**: Another typical student type publishable article. One does not present new evidence or a new approach. An example would be weighing in on a debate. Ask yourself; do you think that existing approaches explain the existing evidence well. Eg Role of white women in the south during Civil War; if there is a debate about women's role with many theorists arguing that the war widened the scope of women's work and some narrowing it. You can weigh in on the argument by arguing that the war reinforced women's gender roles, using evidences from the *Diary of Miss Emma Holmes*

用新思路去匹配传统的研究素材与研究方式-初阶研究者





# What's Gets Published – Editor's Perspective

- ▶ Provides insight into an important issue
- ▶ Insight is important for research development
- ▶ Insight is used for development of a theory
- ▶ Insight stimulates the mind for more questions
- ▶ Methodology were applied thoroughly and applied correctly to arrive at the conclusion
- ▶ Reference to prior work
- ▶ Well written and easy to understand

# Abstract as a Tool for Success

- ▶ Don't Just Introduce your Topic

并非主题介绍

- ▶ Don't have an abstract that reads like a plan; do not include statements like we hope to prove or this article tries to analyse

并非研究计划，不应有希望证明的理论或者尝试分析的内容

- ▶ Don't give a barrage of data without any argument or conclusion

请勿简单罗列数据，需要提供论证与结论

- ▶ Don't include footnotes/citations (some journals allow this)

请勿罗列脚注与引文

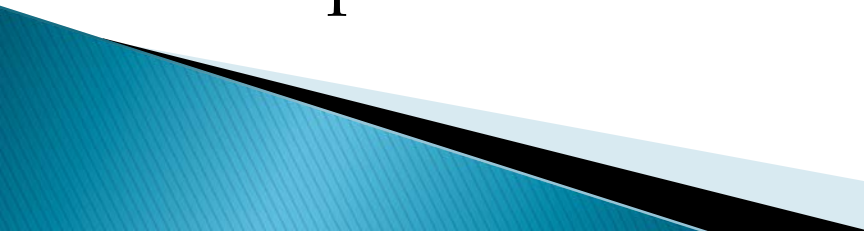
- ▶ Don't include quotations; paraphrase instead

避免直接引用，建议进行阐述

- ▶ Don't include abbreviations, symbols or acronyms (some journals allows exceptions)

避免使用缩写，符号，首字母单词(期刊允许例外)

# Eg of a Good Social Science Abstract

- ▶ State why you embarked on the project (often because of a gap or debate or persistent social problem)
  - ▶ State what your project/study is about
  - ▶ State how you did the project; your methodology
  - ▶ State your findings
  - ▶ State what you conclude from these findings; your arguments
  - ▶ Optional - Recommendations
- 

State why you embarked on the project (often because of a gap or debate or persistent social problem)

State what your project/study is about

State how you did the project; your methodology

State your findings

State what you conclude from these findings; your arguments

Optional - Recommendations

# Urban Studies

Home OnlineFirst All Issues Subscribe RSS Email Alerts

« Return to Search Results | Edit My Last Search

Search this journal

Impact Factor: 1.493 | Ranking: 9/37 in Urban Studies | 37/93 in Environmental Studies

## Urban Poverty, Structural Violence and Welfare Provision for 100 Families in Auckland

Darrin Hodgetts  
Kerry Chamberlain  
Shiloh Groot  
Yardena Tankel

Darrin Hodgetts is in the School of Psychology, University of Waikato, Hamilton, 3240, New Zealand. Email: [dhdgetts@waikato.ac.nz](mailto:dhdgetts@waikato.ac.nz).  
Kerry Chamberlain is in the School of Psychology, Massey University Albany, Private Bag 102904, North Shore Mail Centre, Auckland, 0745, New Zealand. Email: [K.Chamberlain@massey.ac.nz](mailto:K.Chamberlain@massey.ac.nz).  
Shiloh Groot is in the School of Psychology, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand. Email: [s.groot@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:s.groot@auckland.ac.nz).  
Yardena Tankel is at the Auckland City Mission, Auckland, New Zealand. Email: [Yardena.T@aucklandcitymission.org.nz](mailto:Yardena.T@aucklandcitymission.org.nz).

### Abstract

Socioeconomic inequalities are increasing in many OECD countries, as are punitive welfare reforms that pathologise 'the poor'. This article draws on the accounts of 100 families in Auckland to consider the impacts of increased social stratification and structural violence on their interactions with a government welfare agency. Each family was recruited through a food bank and was matched with a social worker who used a range of interview, mapping and drawing exercises to document their experiences of adversity over a one-year period. The analysis sheds new light on how institutionalised and abusive relations with these families manifest in spatially located urban interactions. It is argued that poverty is misrecognised at the institutional level and that this nurtures structural violence in service provision interactions.

[beneficiary](#) [landscape](#) [systemic violence](#) [urban poverty](#) [welfare](#)

« Previous | Next Article »  
Table of Contents

### This Article

Published online before print  
October 23, 2013, doi:  
10.1177/0042098013505885

Urban Stud August 2014 vol. 51 no.  
10 2036-2051

» Abstract Free  
Full Text Free to you  
Full Text (PDF) Free to you

All Versions of this Article:  
» Version of Record - Jun 11, 2014  
OnlineFirst Version of Record - Oct  
23, 2013

What's this?

### Services

- ▶ Email this article to a colleague
- ▶ Alert me when this article is cited
- ▶ Alert me if a correction is posted
- ▶ Similar articles in this journal
- ▶ Download to citation manager
- ▶ Request Permissions
- ▶ Request Reprints

### Google Scholar

- ▶ Articles by Hodgetts, D.
- ▶ Articles by Tankel, Y.
- ▶ Search for related content

### Share

What's this?

# Getting Started

- ▶ Day 1: Hammering Out Your Topic: Describe, Summarise and Write

推敲主题：描述，总结，撰写

- ▶ Day 2: Rereading your paper: reread hard copy first without touching it; then with a pen in hand to make a list of revision

重读文章：重新阅读文章纸本，然后开始校对

- ▶ Day 3: Drafting Your Abstract: Draft, share

起草文摘：起草，分享

- ▶ Day 4: Reading a Model Article: Search online for recently published articles and pick a model. Then study this model article to see its presentation; look at the first paragraph and make notes

检索最近发表文章，选取范本。研读范本，阅读论证，首段，做好记录

- ▶ Day 5: Revising Your Abstract

修改文摘

# WEEK Three

» Advancing Your Argument  
改进论证



# Common Reasons Why Articles are Rejected

- ▶ Too narrow or Too broad 太宽泛或太具体
- ▶ Not Relevant 不相关
- ▶ Not scholarly 非学术
- ▶ Too defensive 过于保护自己的观点
- ▶ Not really original 并非原创
- ▶ Poor Structure 结构不良
- ▶ Insignificant 缺乏意义
- ▶ Theoretically/ Methodologically Flawed 理论/方法缺陷
- ▶ Too many spelling and grammatical errors 拼写语法错误过多



# Making a Good Argument

- Test if you have an argument
  - Avoid being dogmatic
  - Avoid making topics rather than arguments
  - Avoid a data driven article
- 检测是否有论点
  - 避免教条化
  - 避免用主题取代论点
  - 避免数据堆积的论文


Main Reason  
Why Article is  
Rejected:

**NO  
ARGUMENT**

# WEEK Four

» Selecting Journal  
选择期刊

# Importance of Selecting the Right Journal

- ▶ Relevance 相关度
  - ▶ Ranking on JCR 排名
  - ▶ Reputation of journal and its editors 声望
  - ▶ Research the references 引文
  - ▶ Rejection Rate 拒稿率
- 



★ Sign up for SAGE Email Alerts today!

## Journal of Social Work

Editor-in-Chief: Steven M. Shardlow (University of Salford, UK)

6 issues a year from 2012!

*The Journal of Social Work* is an international peer reviewed forum for the publication, dissemination and debate of key ideas and research in social work. JSW publishes articles that promote, debate and analyse current themes and issues in social work theory, research, policy and practice.

Impact Factor: 1.000

Ranked: 11 out of 41 in Social Work

Source: 2011 Journal Citation Reports ® (Thomson Reuters, 2012)

- ▶ **OnlineFirst**  
(Forthcoming articles published ahead of print)
- ▶ **Current Issue: March 2013**
- ▶ **All Issues**  
*April 2001 - March 2013*
- ▶ **Virtual Special Issues**



Follow @SAGESocialwork  
on Twitter

Submit a Manuscript

Free Sample Copy

Email Alerts

RSS feed

More about this journal

Global Agenda on  
Social Work and  
Social Development

The SAGE Handbook of  
Social Work

Edited by  
Mel Gray, James Midgley  
and Stephen A. Webb

Most Read

Most Cited

- ▶ Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: Conclusions from the Literature and Challenges Ahead
- ▶ Power and Social Work in the United Kingdom: A Foucauldian Excursion
- ▶ Researching young people's outcomes in children's services: Findings from a longitudinal study
- ▶ Understanding Power and

# Writing to Query Letter to Editors (Optional)

Email to editors of your 3 top choices for journals


优选3本期刊，向编辑发送邮件进行咨询

Questions to Ask:

- ▶ How many submissions a year does your journal received? 期刊每年收到的稿件总量
- ▶ What is your journal's turnaround time? 审稿周期
- ▶ What is your journal backlog? 稿件储备量



# Elements of a Query Letter

- ▶ Address the editor by name
  - ▶ Mention any human connection (recommendation to write)
  - ▶ State briefly why the editor and journal readers should be interested in your article
  - ▶ Display a knowledge of the journal
  - ▶ Give the title of your article/abstract
  - ▶ Follow the journal specifications
  - ▶ State that you have not published nor submitted to another journal
  - ▶ Name grants/awards received for the research
  - ▶ Always include a question that will tease out your articles chances of rejection
  - ▶ Thank the editor
- 

# WEEK Five

»» Reviewing the Related Literature  
综述相关文献

# Strategies for Getting Reading Done

- ▶ **Reading Theoretical Literature** viz Take theory courses; read with an expert; read book reviews, read biographies or theoreticians; buy and use reference books, subscribe to journals

阅读理论性文献：即参与理论性课程，阅读专家著作，阅读书评，阅读传记与理论性文献，购置并使用参考书籍，订阅期刊

- ▶ **Reading Related Literature** viz set up bibliographic software eg Endnote, Winnowing your reading list by excluding for eg published sometime ago, another language, non recommended publishing outlets

阅读相关文献：即配置文献管理工具，如Endnote；筛选阅读清单，去芜择精，如年代过于久远，发表语种不适用，通过非推荐的途径发表的文献



# Identifying Your Relationship to the Related Literature

- ▶ What's Your Entry Point? Viz your way to get into the ongoing scholarly argument on a specific topic eg specialists in communication have called for additional research **into traditionally** accepted rhetorical strategies

选取切入点；例如传播学领域，针对统意义上的修辞学技巧开展进一步研究

- *addressing a gap in previous research* 当前领域的理论缺口
- *extending previous research* eg this paper examines the impact of the financial sector crisis on the financial management of small and medium sized enterprises in Malaysia 拓展当前研究领域
- *correcting previous research viz misconceptions; offer contrasting or alternative opinions rather than an outright rebuttal* 指出研究误区，提出相反或替代性的观点而非单纯辩驳

## What's a Related Literature Review? 相关文献综述

- most difficult part to write; not always easy to summarise and evaluate others 尤其困难
- best way is to imagine telling a colleague about a debate you overheard; you report who did or did not participated in the debate, who took what side, who was convincing etc.,

推荐的方式：向同事转达辩论的情形。陈述辩论中不同人的不同观点，谁更具说服力

# Common Mistakes in Citing References

- ▶ Cite one source too much 针对一个来源的过度引用
- ▶ Cite irrelevant literature 引用非相关文献
- ▶ Overcite definitions 过度引用定义
- ▶ Misattribute ie if you attribute general beliefs or entire systems of thought to one person, peer reviewers can dismiss your article as not scholarly 不当地引用 例如，基本观点和整体思路均只来源于某一个著者
- ▶ Cite the citation 引用引文
- ▶ Cite asides 引用旁证
- ▶ Cite the derivatives 引用衍生内容
- ▶ Quote too much 过多直接引用
- ▶ Omit citations 遗漏引文

# WEEK Six

» Strengthening Your Structure  
加强论文结构

# Structuring Your Article – Quantitative Social Science

**Section 1:** pyramid structure, general to specific

金字塔结构，从一般到具体

1. Introduction – general subject of investigation 2. Review of the literature – lacks and gaps 3. Statement of the hypothesis – your arguments

**Section 2:** description of study, all information needed to replicate study

陈述研究，复制研究的所需信息

1. Methods, 2. Procedures, 3. Materials & Instruments, 4. Experiment, 5. Context & Setting 6. Population

**Section 3:** inverse pyramid structure, specific to general

逆金字塔结构，从具体到一般

1. Results 2. Discussion – comment on validity of methods/findings 3. Conclusions

**Works Cited**



Korean Article

# Revising Your Structure

- ▶ Day 1: Reading the Article

阅读文章

- ▶ Day 2: Outlining a Model Article eg return to the model article in Week 1

对范本论文的”素描”

- ▶ Day 3: Outlining Your Article viz follow model article, then read through it

对文章进行”素描”

- ▶ Day 4 and 5: Restructuring Your Article

修订文章

# WEEK Seven

»» Presenting Your Evidence  
论据陈述

# Writing Up Evidence – Social Science: Methods

- ▶ Identify your methodology
- ▶ Describe your sample/sampling procedure
- ▶ Describe your measurement instrument
- ▶ Describe your research context
- ▶ Describe your variables
- ▶ Write in the Past Tense
- ▶ Match methods' subheads to results subhead
- ▶ Don't give statistics tutorial
- ▶ Don't mix in your results
- ▶ Watch repetition
- ▶ Check your journal for instructions
- ▶ Watch passive voice and dangling phrases
- ▶ Keep in short

*How could I improve my methods section?*

*如何提高方法*

*How could I improve my methods section?*

*如何提高方法*



# Writing Up Evidence – Social Science: Results

- ▶ Be choosy
- ▶ Use tables and graphs
- ▶ Design tables and graphs properly
- ▶ Title tables properly
- ▶ Identify respondents
- ▶ Write in the past tense
- ▶ Don't repeat the tables
- ▶ Don't organise your results by discovery
- ▶ Organise your results around your argument
- ▶ Don't mix in your methods
- ▶ Keep it short

*How could I improve my result section?*

*如何提高结论*

*How could I improve my result section?*

*如何提高结论*



# Writing Up Evidence: Social Science: Discussion

- ▶ State whether you have confirmed your hypothesis
- ▶ Link results
- ▶ Relate results to previous research
- ▶ List some implications
- ▶ Claim significance
- ▶ Question the findings
- ▶ Note the limitations
- ▶ Suggest future research
- ▶ Discuss the results, don't repeat them
- ▶ Focus

*How could I improve my discussion section?*

*如何提高辩论*

*How could I improve my discussion section?*

*如何提高辩论*

# WEEK Eight

» Opening & Concluding Your  
Article

开始与结尾

# Revising Your Opening & Conclusion

- ▶ **Revising Title** viz avoid broad titles or vague terms but embed your title with searchable keywords eg Original *Tradition and the Spread of AIDS in India*; Revision *Risky Traditional Practices Associated with the Spread of HIV/AIDS Amongst Men in the rural areas of South India*

修正标题，避免过于宽泛的标题与含混的词汇，使用便于检索的词汇

- ▶ **Revising Introduction** strengthen introduction by starting with telling anecdote, striking depiction of your subject or solid claim about the significance of your topic

修正介绍，如陈述趣闻，用醒目的方式突出主题或陈述课题的重要性

- ▶ **Revising Abstract, Related Literature Review** good abstract is crucial for getting into publication and citation

修正文摘，文献综述

- ▶ **Revising Conclusion** viz good conclusion summarises your argument and its significance in a powerful way and must state the article's relevant to the scholarly literature and debate

修正结论，即总结论点与其重要性，务必陈述文章对学术文献与研讨的相关性

# WEEK NINE

» Giving, Getting, & Using  
Others' Feedback

运用反馈意见

# Suggestions when getting feedback

- ▶ Give specific instructions on kind of feedback you need  
对反馈信息提出明确的要求
- ▶ Separate delivery from message be positive and ignore emotions or criticism delivered in a hostile manner  
区分信息与反馈方式，积极，忽视情绪或方式中的敌意
- ▶ Listen, don't talk be silent and take careful notes; then decide if criticism is useful or not  
倾听，而非单纯陈述
- ▶ Take advantage see every criticism as an opportunity for you to explain your ideas more clearly  
机遇，抓住每个机会，使自己的陈述更加清晰

***YOU ARE THE FINAL AUTHORITY ON YOUR OWN WRITING***

# WEEKS AHEAD

»» Final Points/Advice  
建议

- ▶ Be confident and exercise some level of humility

自信，谦逊

- ▶ Editors acknowledges quality irregardless of whether it is from a postgraduate or an experienced professor

编辑更重视文章品质而非著者

- ▶ Whatever the outcome of our article do thank the editor

感谢编辑，无论是否收录

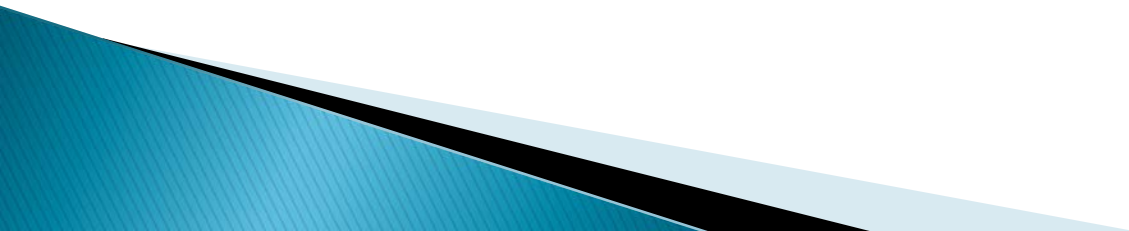
- ▶ Celebrate success of first article and work towards the next and next and next.....

庆祝第一篇发表的文章，再接再厉

# Famous Quotes on Research

*Research is to see what everybody else has seen and to think what nobody else has thought*

*Somewhere, something incredible is waiting to be known*





# Supporting Materials - Videos

▶ Part one –

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kIRWllrdpcg&feature=youtu.be>

▶ Part two – <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-61AJb2VEMA&feature=youtu.be>

# Find out more...



[www.sagepublications.com](http://www.sagepublications.com)

[rosalia.garcia@sagepub.co.uk](mailto:rosalia.garcia@sagepub.co.uk)  
[@RosaliadaGarcia](#)