





โครงการคลินิกให้คำปรึกษาด้านการผลิตงานวิจัย ประจำปิงบประมาณ พ.ศ. 2565

กิจกรรมที่ 4 การอบรมแลกเปลี่ยนเรื่องการเขียนรายงานวิจัยสำหรับตีพิมพ์ใ นฐานข้อมูลนานาชาติ (SCOPUS)





What is an abstract?

An abstract is a concise summary of a research paper or entire thesis.

Why write an abstract?

Selection:

• Abstracts allow readers who may be interested in the paper to quickly decide whether it is relevant to their purposes and whether they need to read the whole paper.

Why write an abstract?

Indexing:

Most academic journal databases accessed through the library enable you to search abstracts. This allows for quick retrieval by users. Abstracts must incorporate the key terms that a potential researcher would use to search.

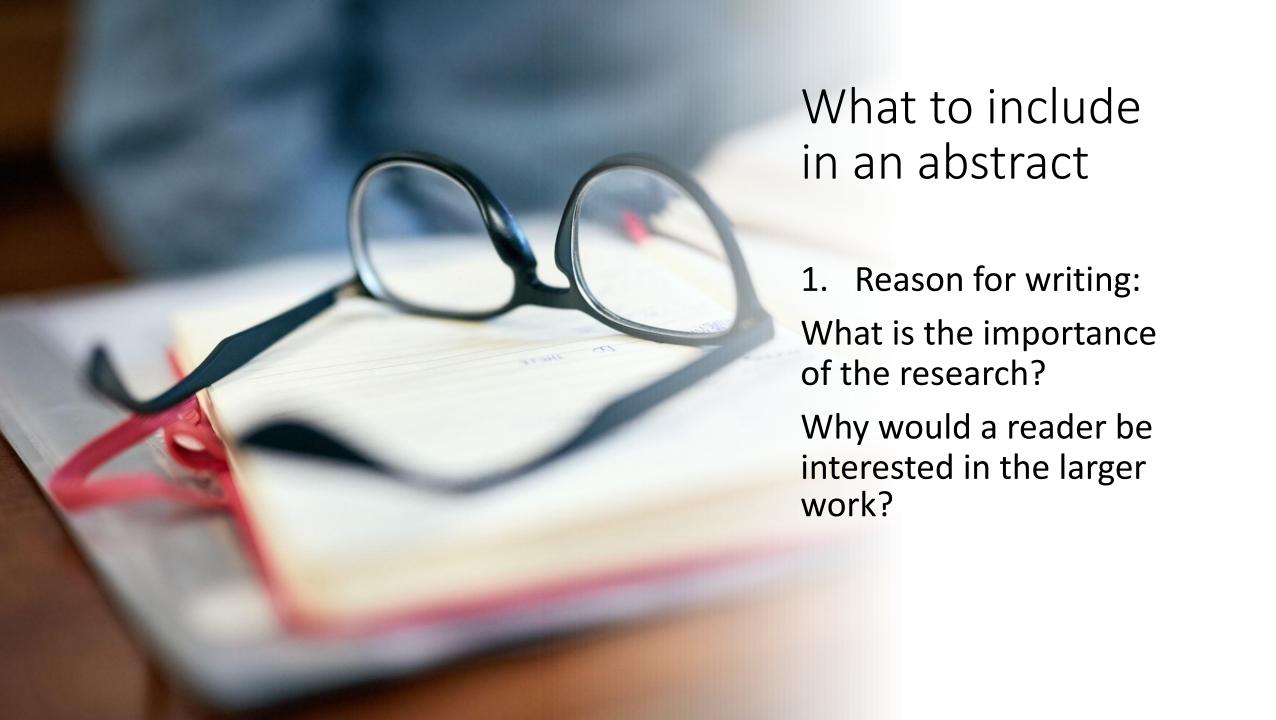
When to write abstracts?

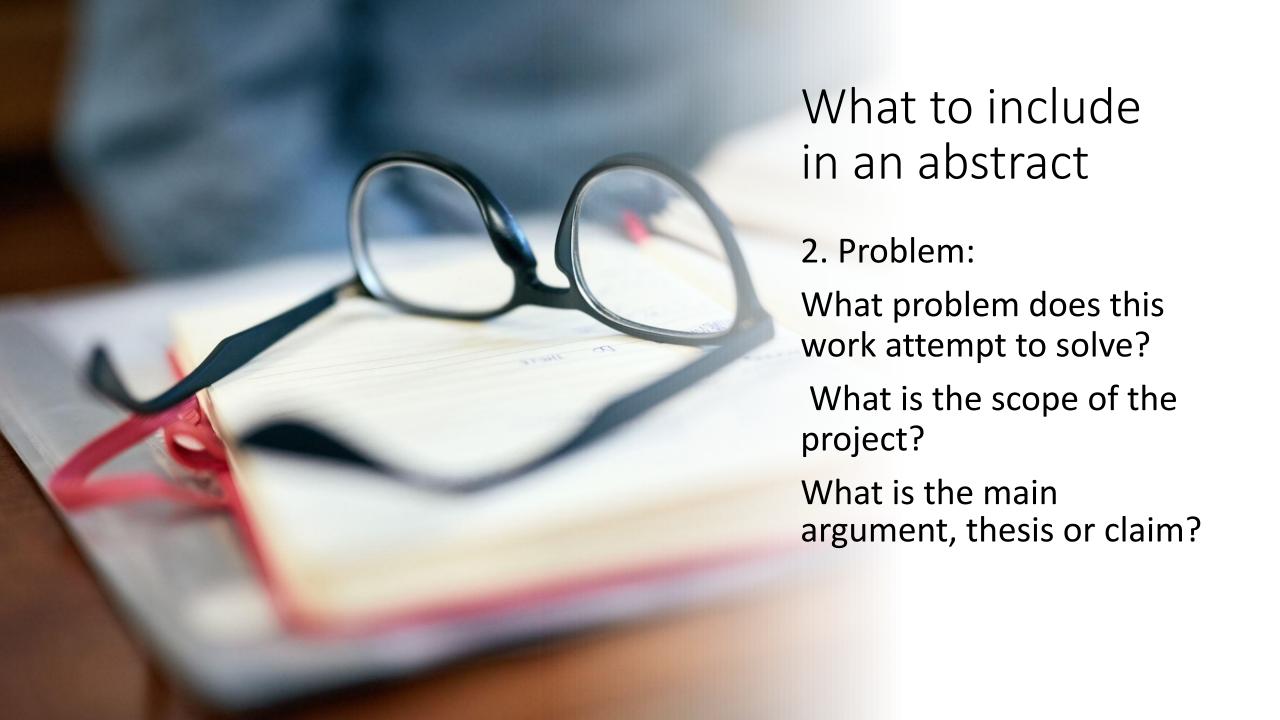
submission of articles to journals

application for research grants

completion and submission of theses

submission of proposals for conference papers







What to include in an abstract

3. Methodology:

An abstract of a scientific work may include specific models or approaches used in the larger study.

Other abstracts may describe the types of evidence used in the research.



What to include in an abstract

4. Results:

An abstract of a scientific work may include specific data that indicates the results of the project.

Other abstracts may discuss the findings in a more general way.



What to include in an abstract

5. Implications:

How does this work add to the body of knowledge on the topic?

Are there any practical or theoretical applications from your findings or implications for future research?



A structured abstract

- **Abstract** a short summary of the article
- *Keywords* words that describe key aspects of the article
- *Introduction and statement of problem* identifies the need for the research question. In rigorous research, may include a hypothesis which is supported or refuted accordingly
- **Review of the literature** places the work in context
- *Methodology* explains the methods so others can replicate the study
- **Data collection** describes the process and points out potential omissions
- *Analysis* examines data by qualitative or quantitative means, states whether research question or hypothesis was proven or disproven
- Conclusions and recommendations for further research accounts for results, suggests explanations, points out things that may have been overlooked, and suggests areas for further research
- **References** a list of research consulted.



Commonly-used sections in an abstract

- OBJECTIVE
- METHODS
- RESULTS
- CONCLUSIONS

Writing a research paper for publication



How to work out what your paper is about

- What are the most important conclusions from your research?
- Who is the best audience to know about this work?
- Making contribution to any one particular theory or question?



Selecting a journal

- What's the journals standing?
- Is my research relevant to the journal?
- Are readers the right audience for this material?



Journal

Journal of Sustainable Tourism >

Submit an article

Journal homepage

New content alerts

RSS

66 Citation search

Look at the instructions for authors

Contents

- About the Journal
- Peer Review
- Preparing Your Paper
- Structure
- Word Limits
- Style Guidelines
- Formatting and Templates
- References
- Checklist
- Using Third-Party Material
- Submitting Your Paper
- Data Sharing Policy
- Publication Charges
- Copyright Options
- Complying with Funding Agencies
- Open Access
- · My Authored Works
- Reprints



Use other published papers as examples

- How long are the different sections of the paper?
- How have others described the method used?
- What types of the analysis of the data or introduced the concepts?

Sections	Order written
Title	1
Abstract	10
Introduction	7
Aims (last bit of introduction)	2
Methods	4
Results (Findings) Tables and Figures	5
Results (Findings) text	6
Discussion	8
Conclusions	3
Acknowledgments	9
References	11

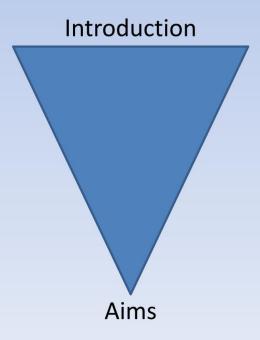
Different Structures Different Journals Titles,
Aims, &
Conclusions

- 1. Main results
- 2. Important of results
- 3. So what?

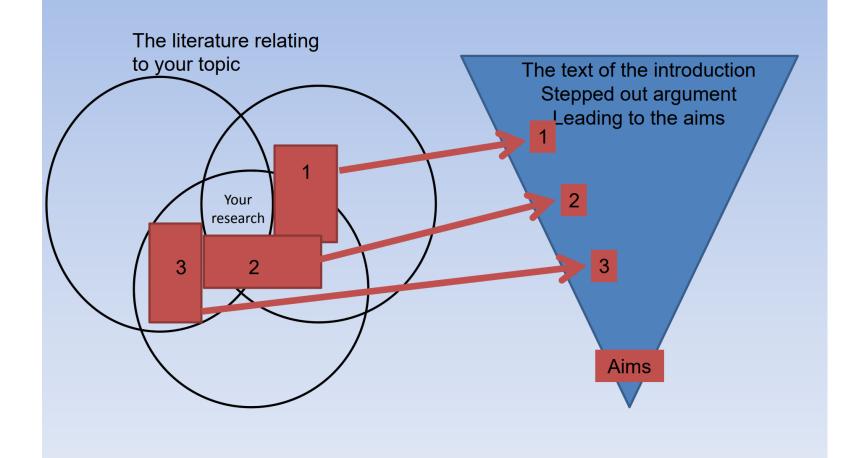
Introductions

Carefully stepped out argument from the most general to the most detailed – e.g. your aims.

Aims = key to Golden Thread



Turning circles into a triangle





Writing methods



Often first to write



Easiest: have obvious structure and content



Challenging: use a few words as possible to clearly described what you did



Describe what you did, not there was a problem what your did





Important of context in methods

 Remember that readers can be anywhere in the world. They have to understand the context of where you did the work

Results/Findings

Highlight or Highlight or summarize important results summarize Match Text must match any tables or figures Put the most important information first, in the first part of a section, Put in the first sentence in a paragraph, and in the first words in a senctence

How many tables do you need and do you any?

How many rows and columns are required?

Do not use spaces and tabs

Journals hate too much white spaces

Discussions

- Why they are important, and their limits.
- Often longer than introductions
- Start directly summarizing answers to aims in first paragraph
- Then paragraphs relating key results in relation to literature, e.g. contribution to knowledge
- Practical implications of research
- Research limitations and further research





Just before submitting

- Reread the author's guidelines to make sure you have formatted the manuscript, tables and figures correctly including the references, & that is not too long.
- Double check all references in text are in reference list and the reverse.
- Have the final version proofread particular the references.



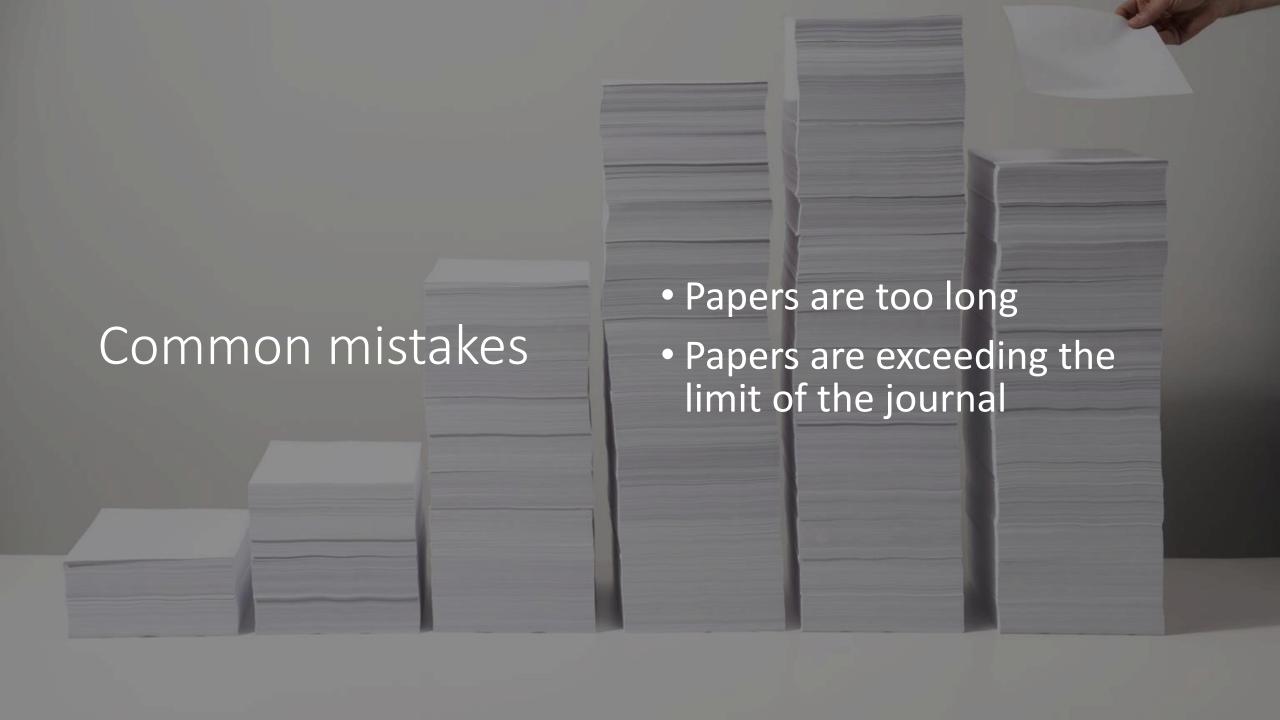
Selecting your journal

- (a) the language in which the journal is published
- (b) its readership
- (c) the word limit
- (d) whether the journal is paper-based, electronic or both
- (e) its academic status and/or the journal's socalled impact factor
- (f) the likelihood of your paper being accepted, or
- (g) submission fees.



Guide to authors (Instructions for authors)

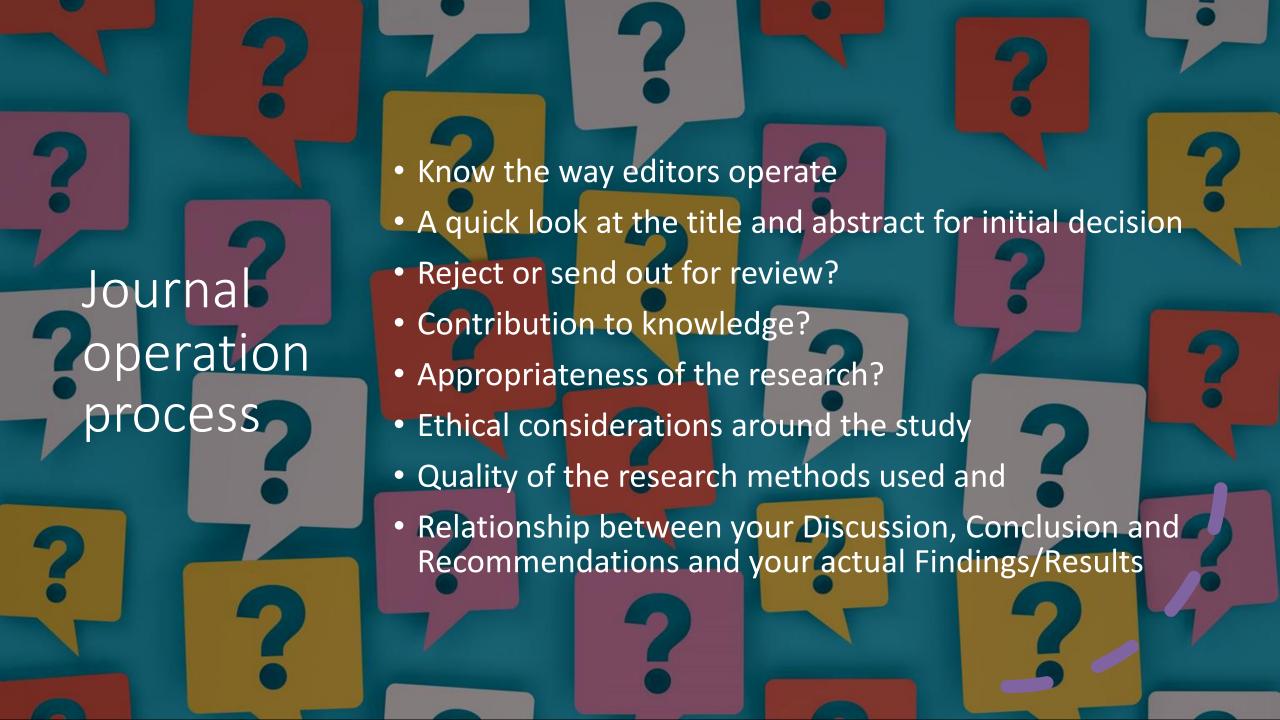
- The kind of papers that are included:
- the maximum length of a paper (either in pages or in number of words)
- the maximum number of graphs and tables
- the reference style and lay-out
- the expected sub-headings in the paper
- Etc.

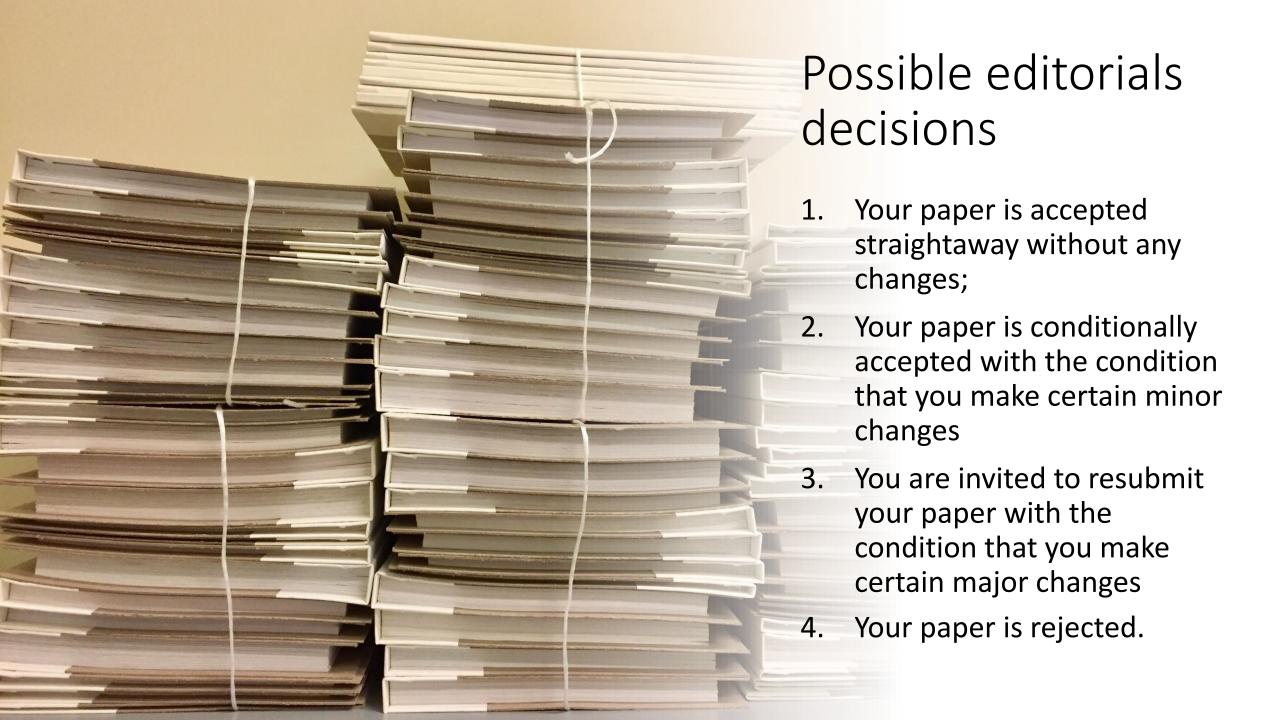


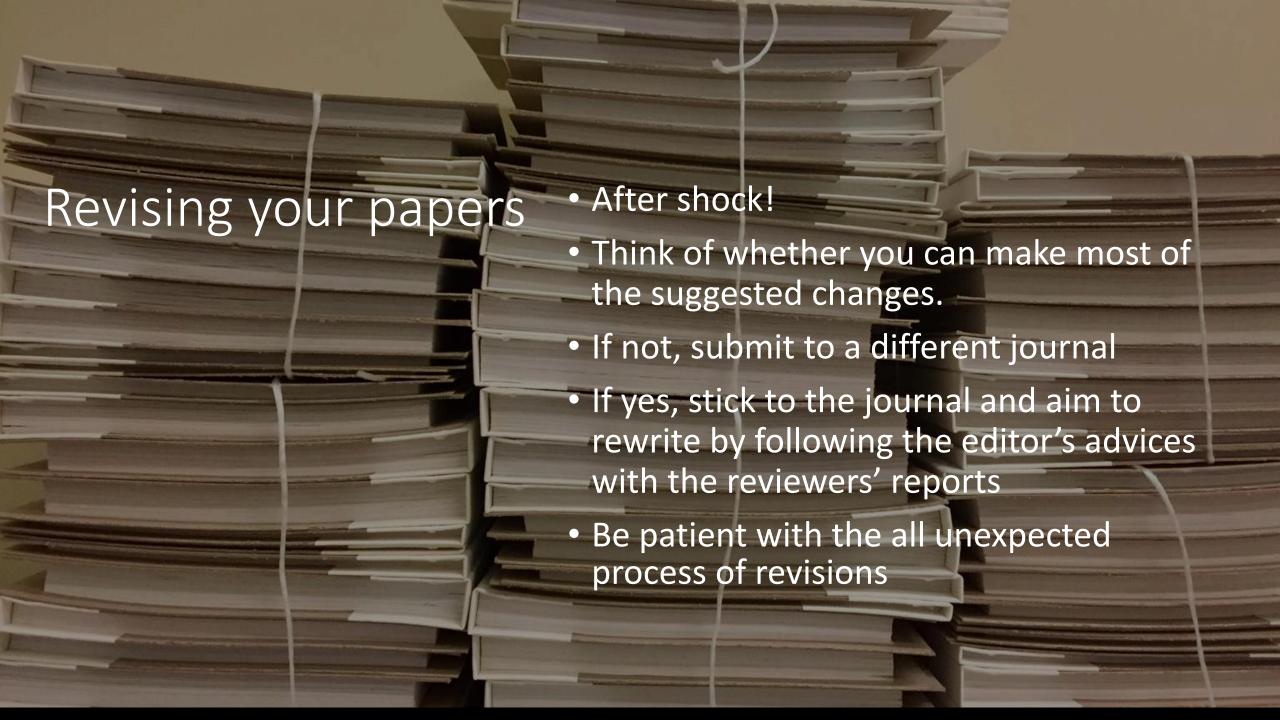


Ethics

- Is it conducted on animals or people?
- Did you obtain permission?
- Did you have IRB approval certificate?





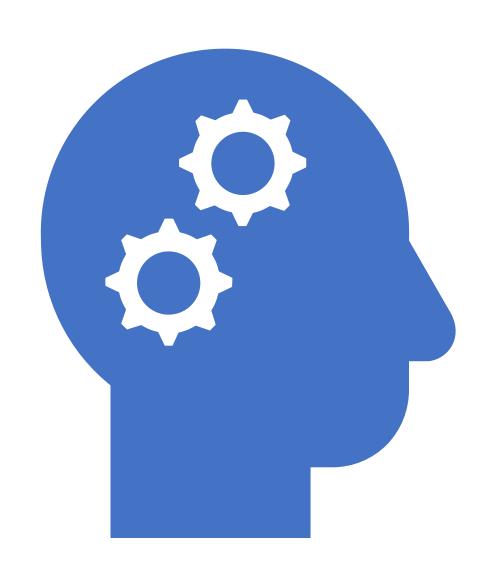




ARTICLE REVIEW CRITERIA

International Journal





Theoretical/ Conceptual Soundness



Does the article have a main thesis statement or argument?

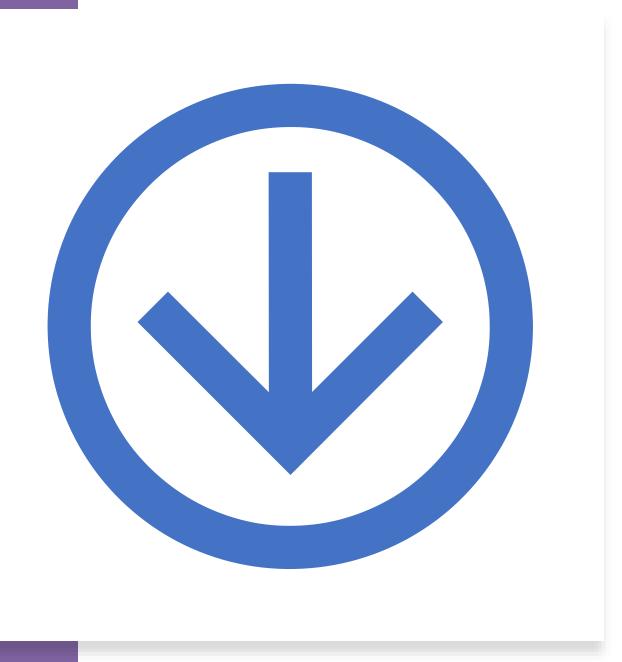
Does the article make reference to previous related research or theories?

Theoretical/ Conceptual Soundness

Does the article justify/apply the theory, if any, behind the research?

Does the article should correctly interpret and appropriately synthesis relevant prior research?

Are any new hypothesis, if any, clearly stated and tested?



Methodological Soundness



Methodological Soundness

While research in the arts is generally different than more technical fields, the article should include background, objectives, subjects, methodology, data analysis and conclusions. Articles concerning the arts may present these aspects of a journal article in a style more relevant to the field (e.g. interpretation of scores or paintings for "data analysis").

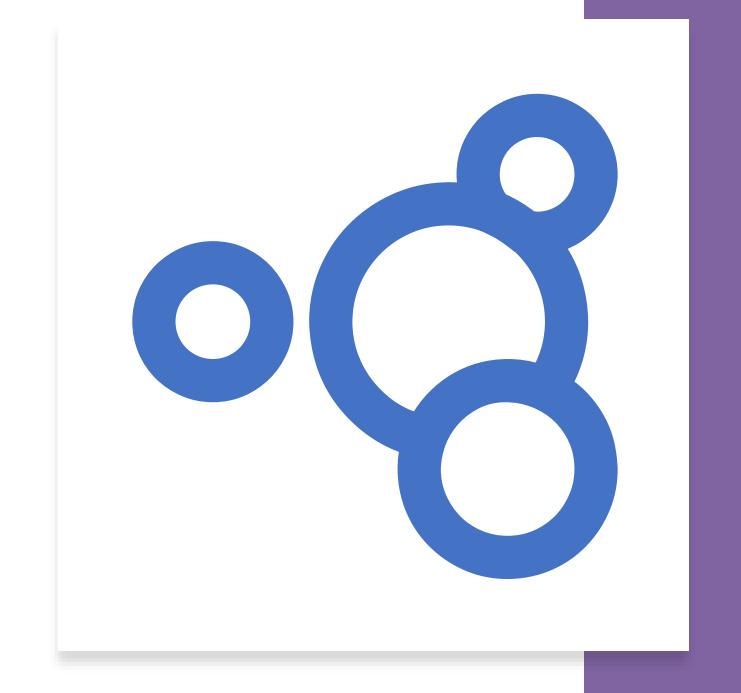


The reviewer should comment accurately and constructively upon the quality of the material covered.

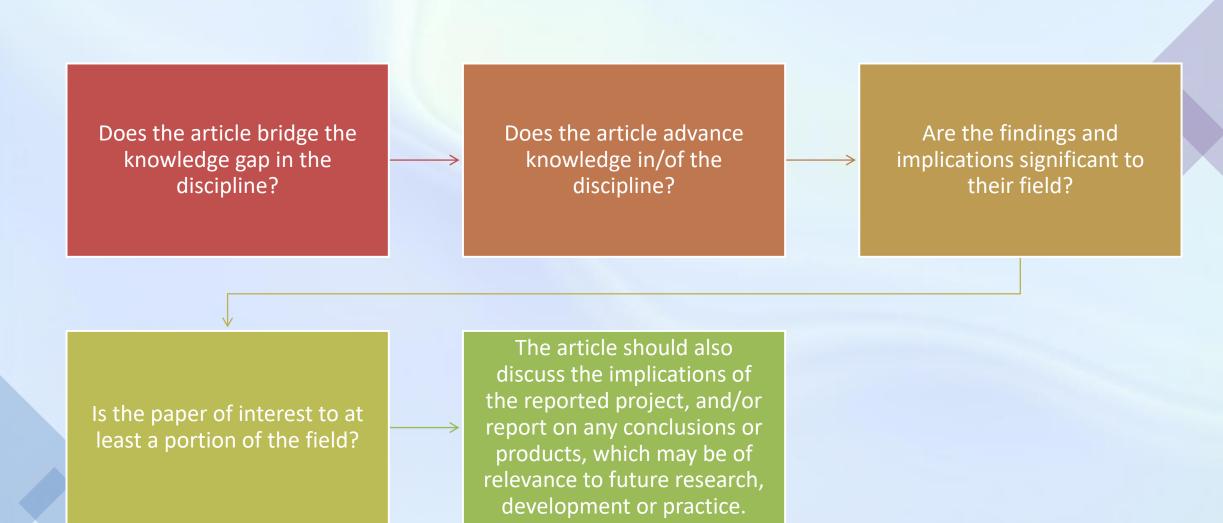
Is the material coherent?

Are the conclusions and/or implications correctly derived from the research?

Contribution



Contribution





Communication



Communication

Is the article acceptable in terms of linguistic accuracy, clarity and coherence?

Is the article clearly written and the major points easily grasped?

Is the argument/thesis statement supported with adequate theories and evidence?

Is the article laid out in a logical format?

Data



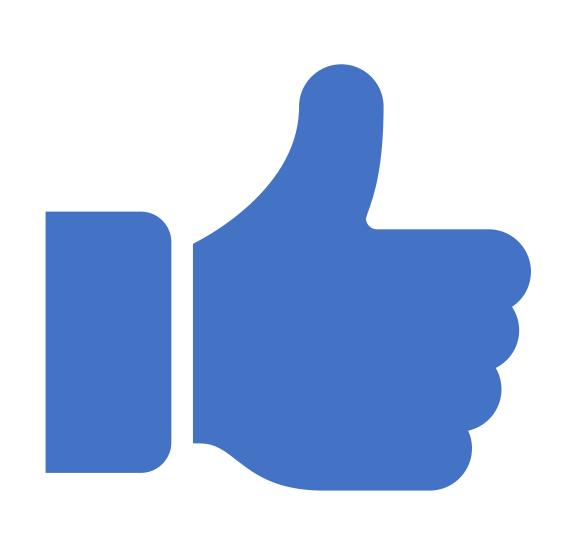
Data







Has the article been laid out according to the format required by the journal?



Overall Quality



Overall Quality



The reviewer should comment on major strengths and weaknesses of the manuscript as a written communication, independent of the design, methodology, results, and interpretation of the study.



The reviewer's comments to the author should be constructive, professional and specific. While being critical, reviewers should provide suggestions for improvements that would enhance the quality of the article.



If the reviewers suspect misconduct, they should notify the Editor in Chief in confidence and should not share their concerns with other parties unless officially notified by the journal that they may do so.



There are also spaces for comments in the reviewer form to discuss aspects of the article that does not fit exactly into the above categories.



ทำไมบทความวิจัยถึง ได้รับการปฏิเสธ



บทความขาดคุณภาพ ในเชิงเนื้อหา

"

บทความขาดคุณภาพ ในการเขียนและการใช้ภาษาที่ เหมาะสม



ชื่อหัวข้อและเนื้อหาของบทความมีความเฉพาะเกินไป ไม่ ตรงกับกลุ่มผู้อ่านและประเภทของวารสาร



วารสารไม่สามารถหาผู้เชี่ยวชาญอ่านบทความได้

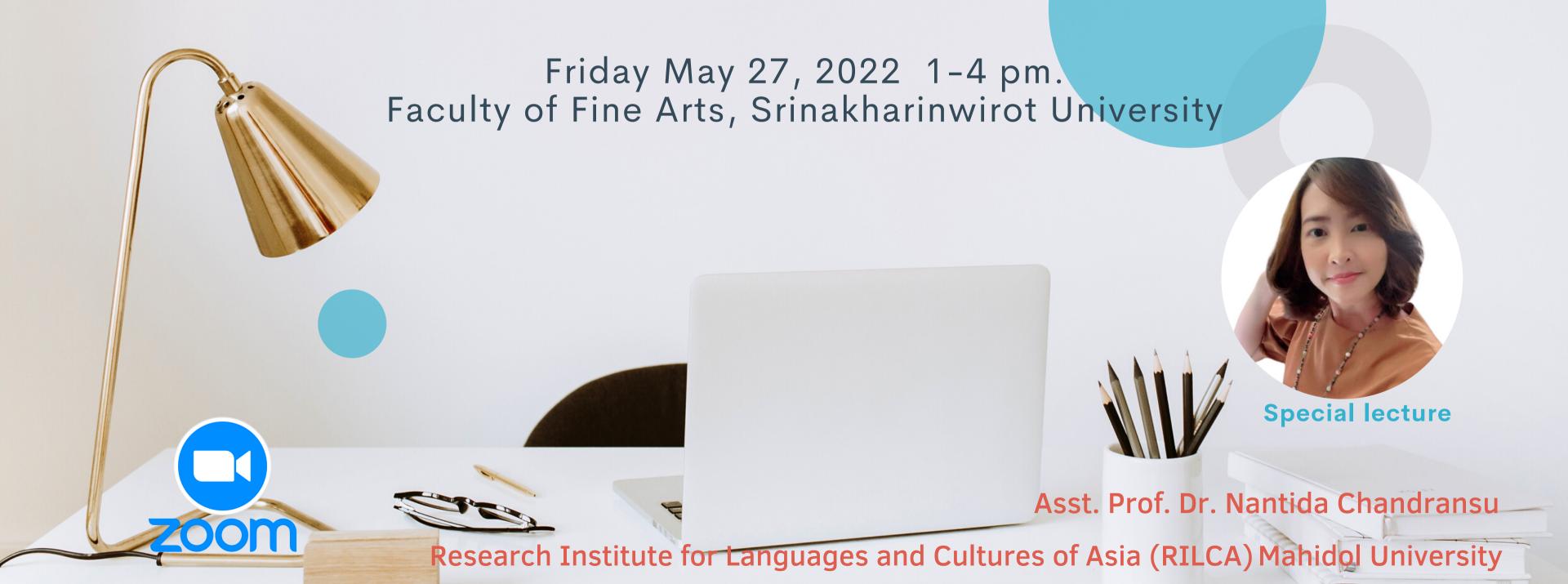
Q & A



Thank You



MUSIC RESEARCH PUBLICATION SOLUTIONS TO HELP YOU PUBLISH YOUR MANUSCRIPT IN INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS

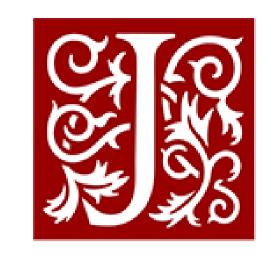


AGENDA

- Journal Database
- International Music Journal
- Music Related Disciplines
- Where to publish?
- What to consider?
- Peer-review & Production Process of a Journal
- Research Article Structure
- Common Problems Seen in Manuscripts



JOURNAL DATABASE









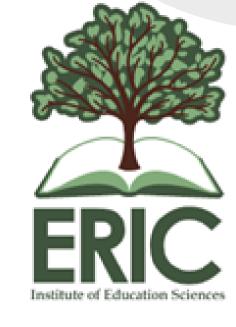


AMERICAN

PSYCHOLOGICAL

ASSOCIATION

PsycINFO









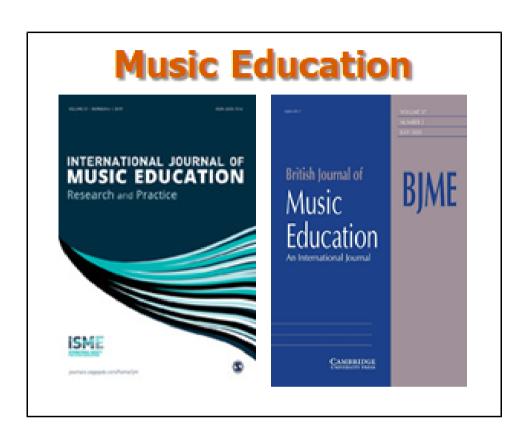






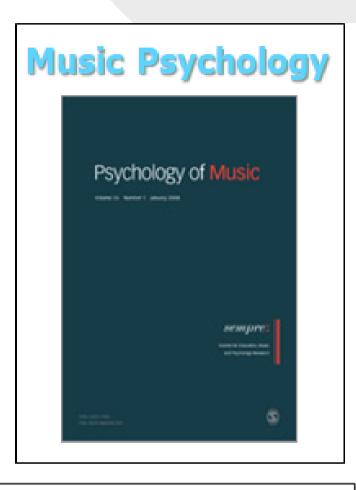
Social SciSearch

INTERNATIONAL MUSIC JOURNAL





















MUSIC RELATED DISCIPLINES

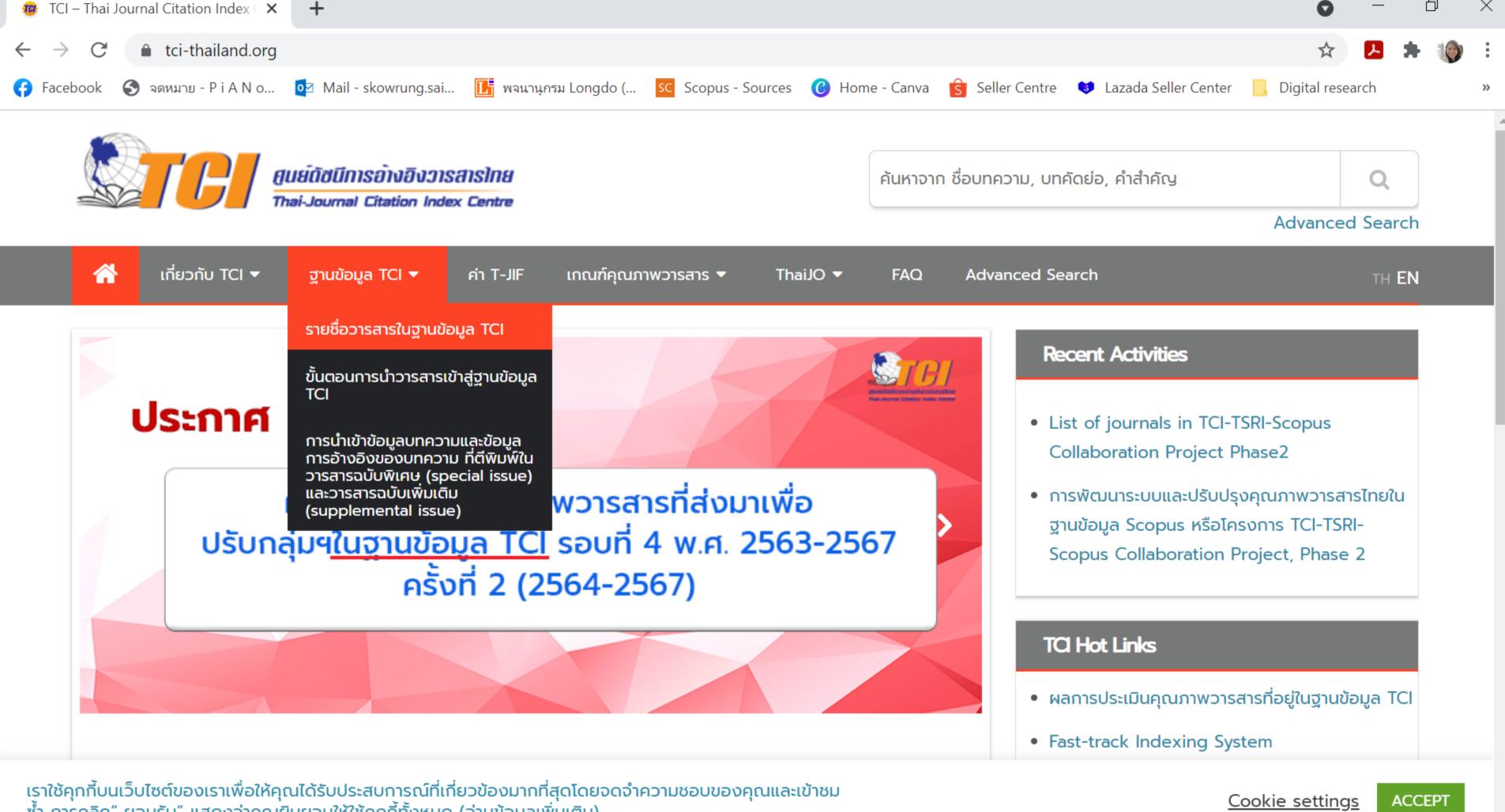
- Education
- Cultural studies
- Social sciences
- Policy
- Management
- Psychology



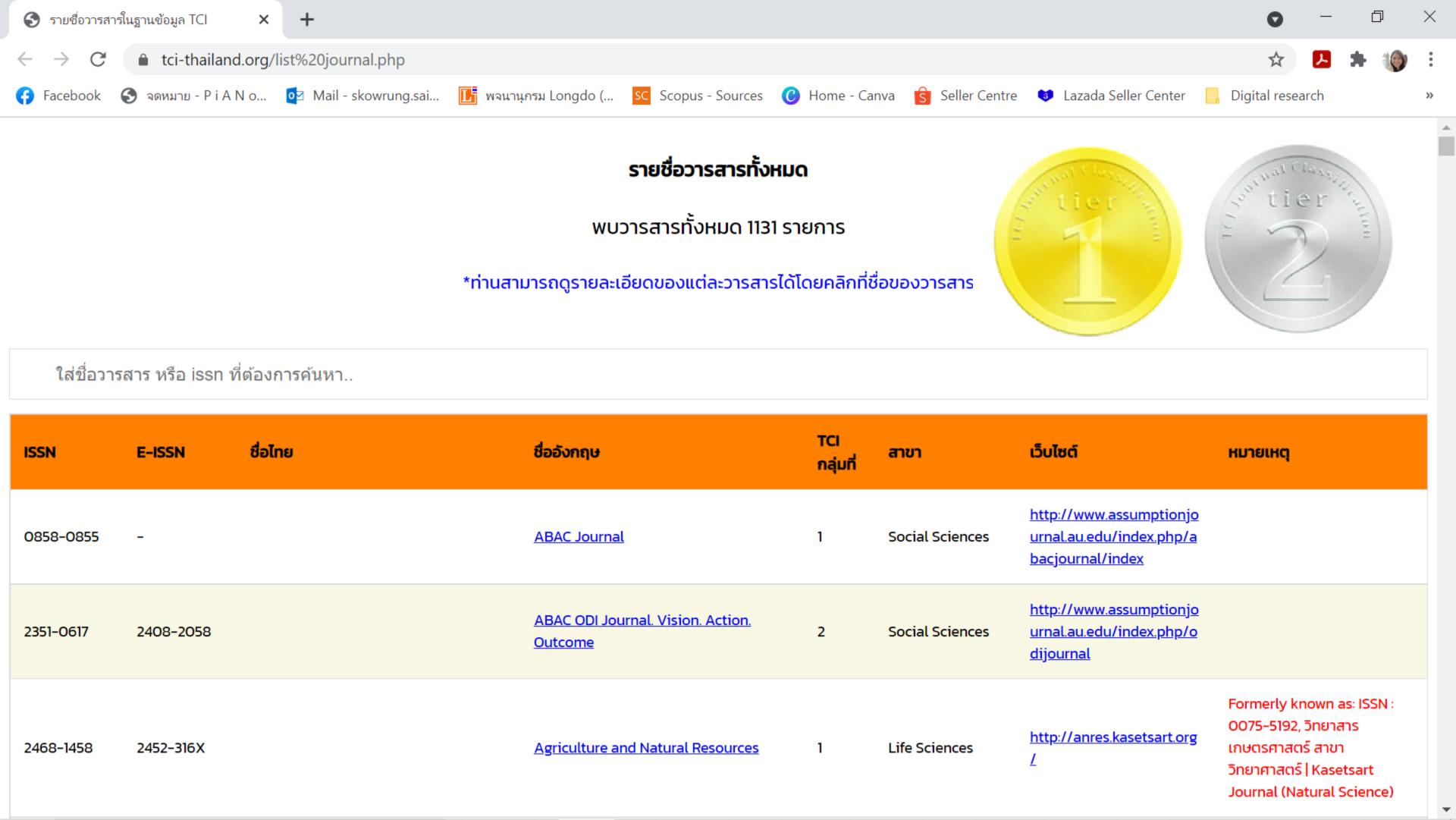
WHERE TO PUBLISH?

Searching for music journals





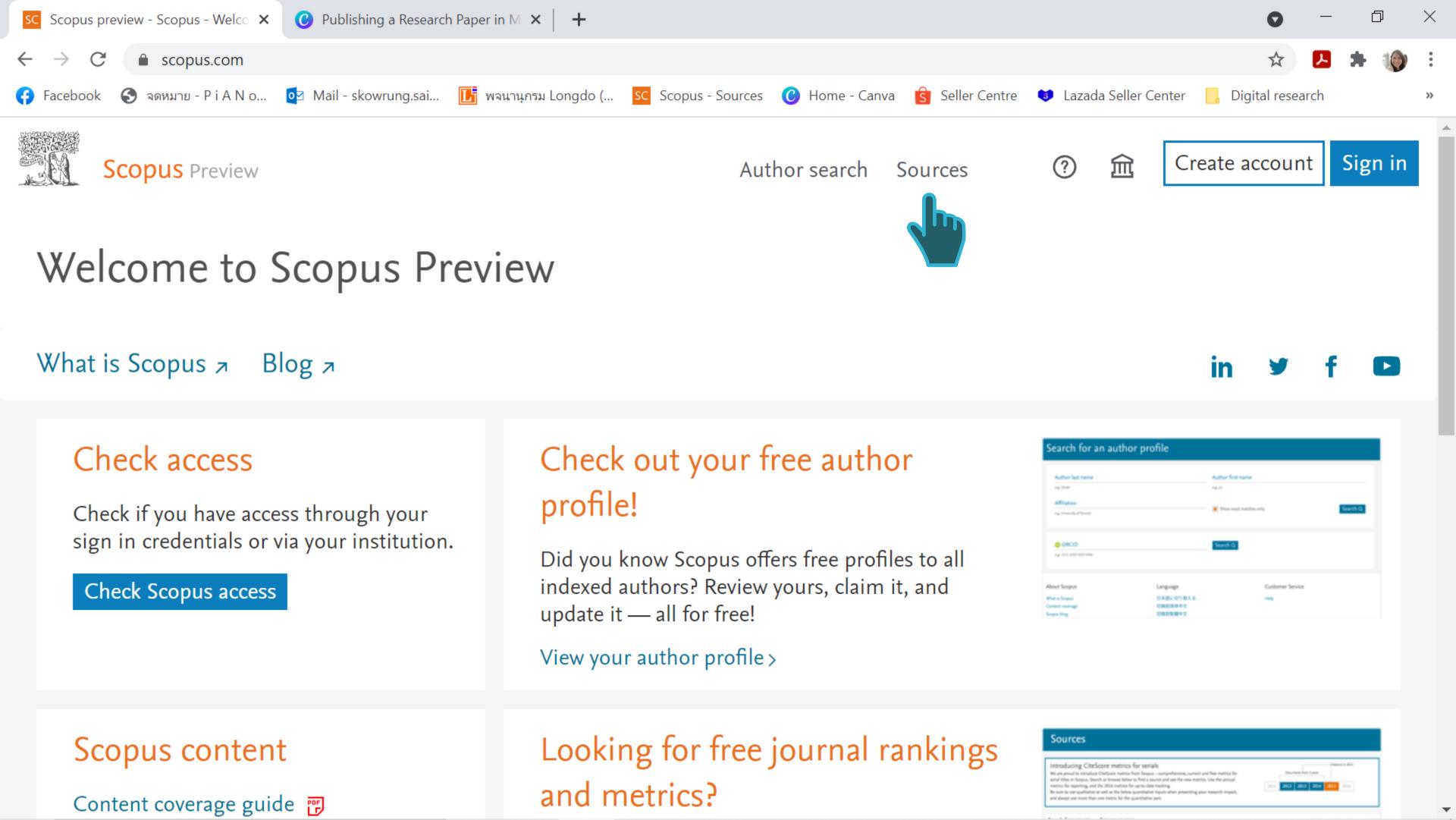
<u>ช้ำ การคลิก" ยอบรับ" แสดงว่าคุณยินยอมให้ใช้คุกกี้ทั้งหมด (อ่านข้อมูลเพิ่มเติม)</u> https://tci-thailand.org/list journal.php

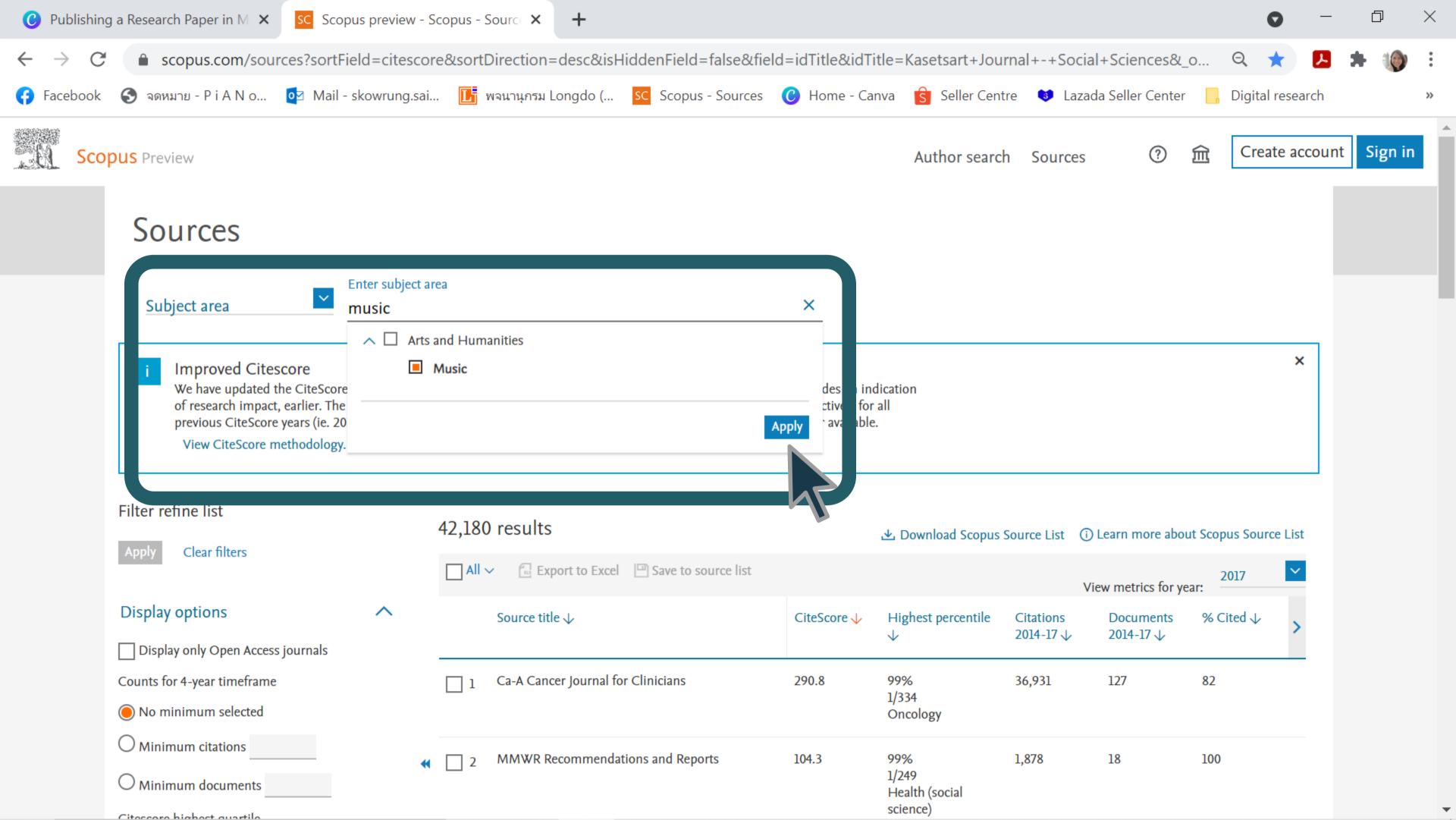


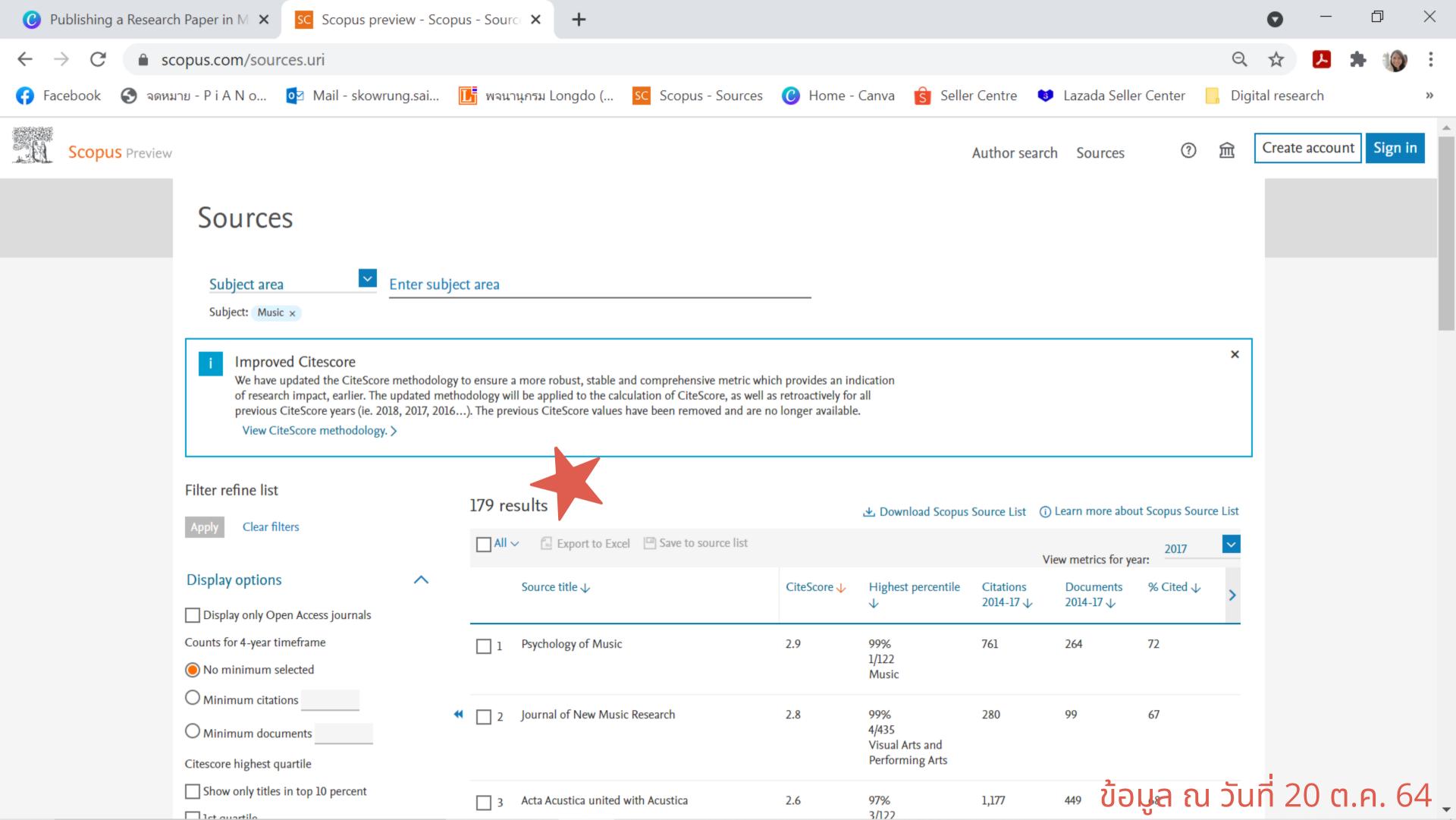
TCI MUSIC RELATED JOURNALS



- วารสารดนตรีรังสิต (TCI 1)
- วารสารศิลปกรรมศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย (TCI 1)
- วารสารมนุษยศาสตร์วิชาการ (TCI 1)
- วารสารมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏพิบูลสงคราม (TCI 1)
- วารสารมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยนครพนม (TCI 1)
- วารสารศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยแม่โจ้ (TCI 1)
- วารสารวิจิตรศิลป์ มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่ (TCI 1)
- วารสารดนตรีและการแสดง (TCI 2)







WHAT TO CONSIDER?



Journal of Urban Culture Research

HOME

CURRENT

ARCHIVES

SUBMISSIONS -

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ETHICS

EDITORIAL TEAM ▼

ABOUT ▼

Q SEARCH

HOME / About the Journal

About the Journal

Journal of Urban Culture Research (JUCR) is an online, double-blind peer-reviewed journal published biannually by the Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts of Thailand's Chulalongkorn University in conjunction with the Urban Research Plaza of Osaka City University, Japan. JUCR aims to promote academic knowledge and provide a forum for publication in Urban Culture Research. The first issue of JUCR (vol. 1) was published in 2010 – <u>Legacy JUCR</u>. Since then JUCR has published 139 articles from 32 countries throughout its 21 volume history.

Aims and Scope

JUCR aims at establishing a broad interdisciplinary platform for studies of cultural creativity and the arts that brings together researchers and cultural practitioners to identify and share innovative and creative experiences in establishing sustainable and vibrant, livable communities while fostering cultural continuity.

JUCR has the objective of stimulating research on both the theory and practice of fine and applied arts and related disciplines such as urban planning to respond to social challenges and environmental issues as well as calling for solutions across the creative realms. Moreover, JUCR supports advocacy processes, improvements in practices, and encourages supportive public policy-making related to cultural resources.

JUCR is an open access, non-profit publication that does not charge any fees for submission nor publication. Articles submitted for consideration into JUCR are accepted with the understanding that the author has not previously submitted it to another journal or have published its contents elsewhere. JUCR uses individual volume numbers for each issue published in June and December.

Type of Papers: Original Articles, Case Studies, Guest Articles (invited), Reviews (Books, Websites, etc.), Conference Reports

Frequency: 2 issues per year (January - June & July - December)

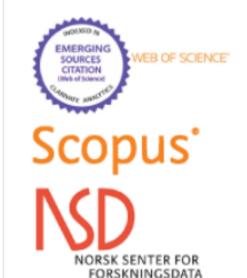
Language: Full text in English, Abstracts in English

Free Access: online

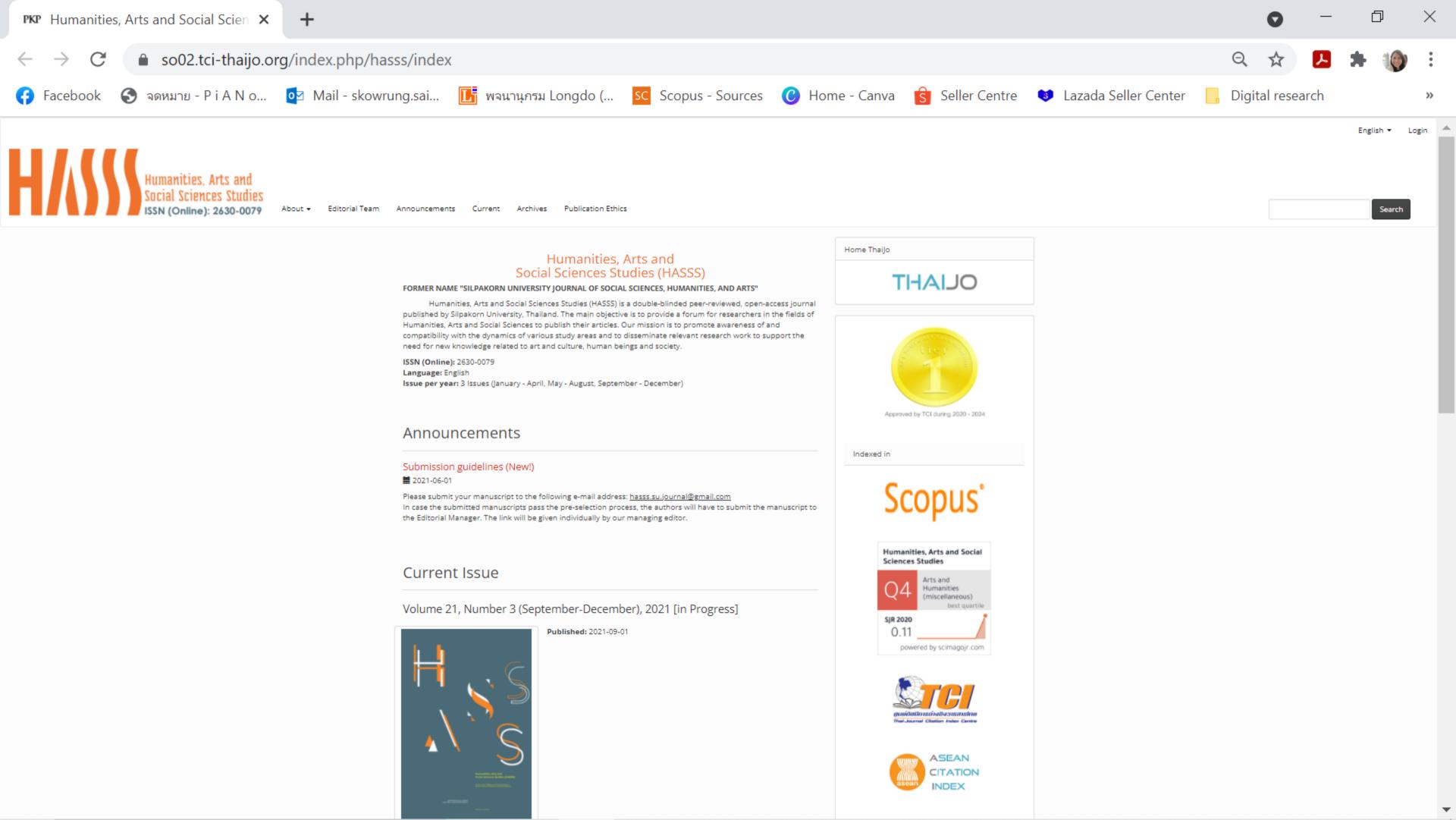
EDITORIAL MANAGER
LOGIN



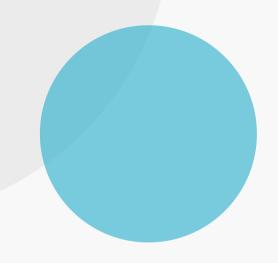
JUCR is index in...







JOURNAL QUARTILE SCORE (Q) IN SCOPUS











Q1 (green)
top position

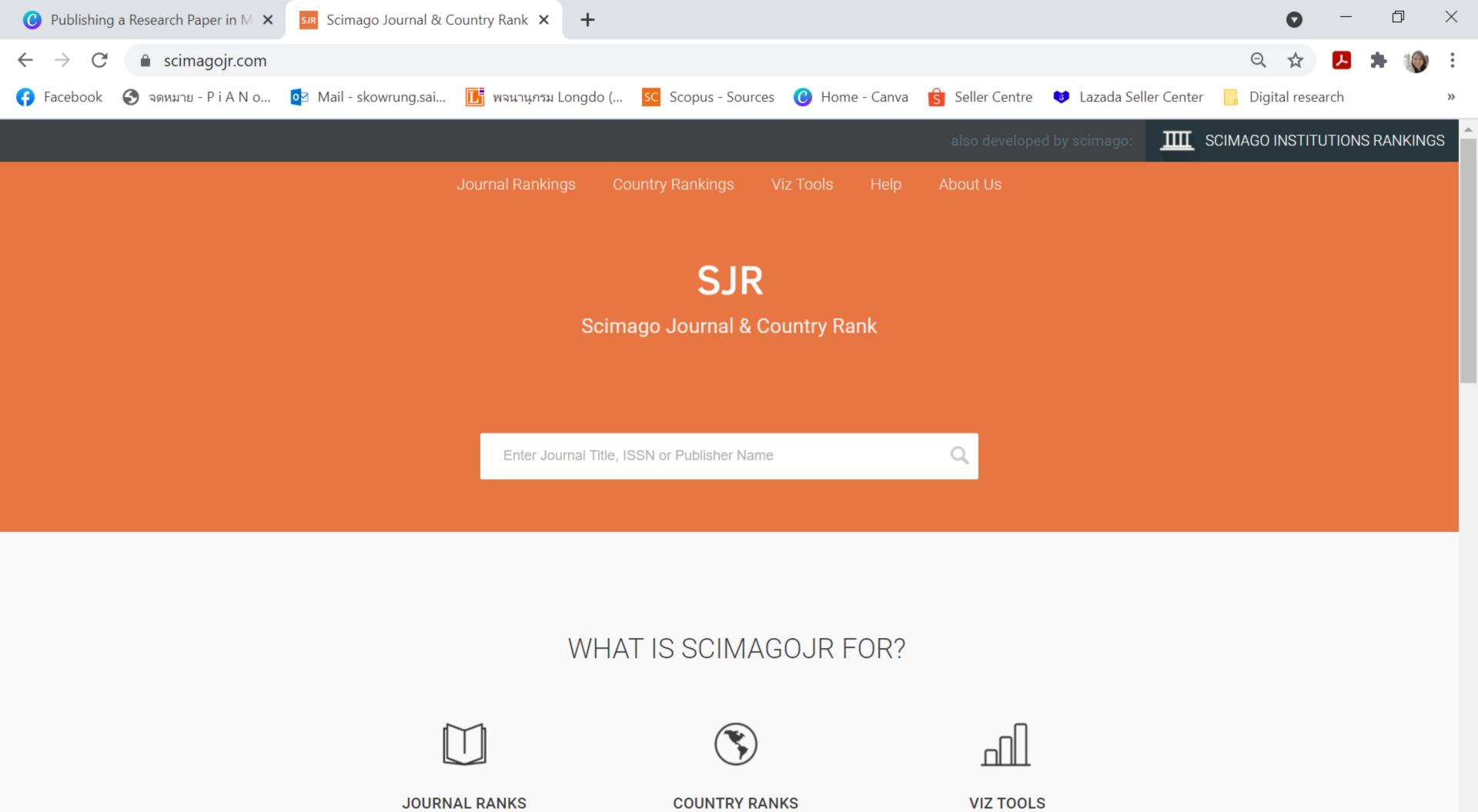
the highest 25% of data (76%-100%)

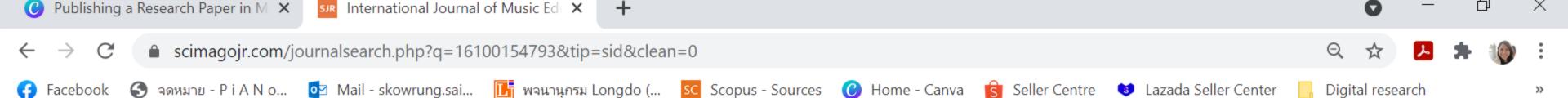
Q2 (yellow)
middle-high position
between top 50% and

between top 50% and top 25% (51%-75%)

Q3 (orange)
middle-low position
between top 75% and
top 50% (26%-50%)

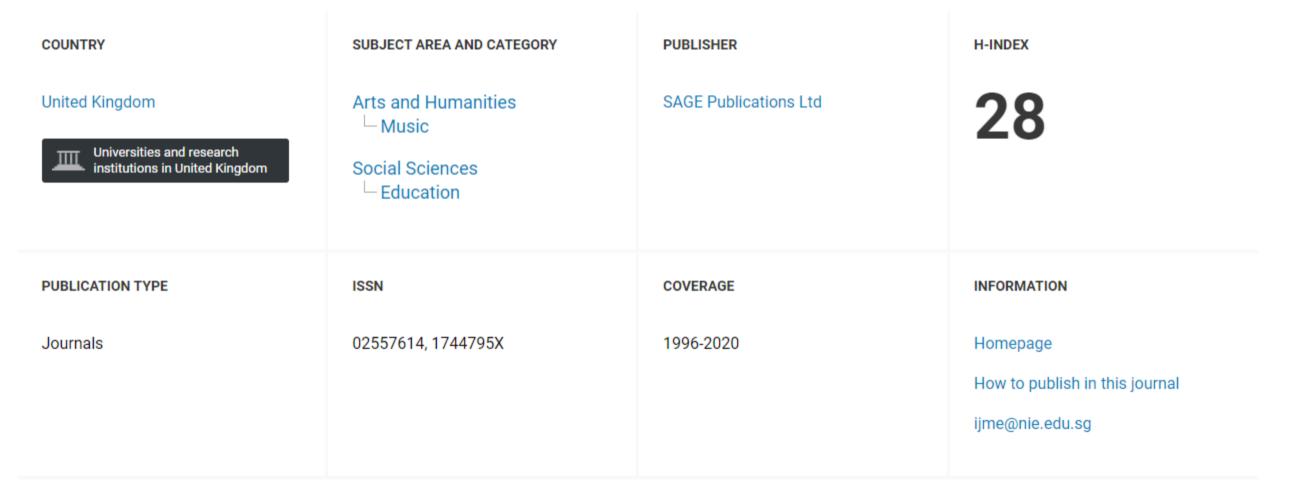
Q4 (red)
bottom position
bottom 25%
(25% and below)





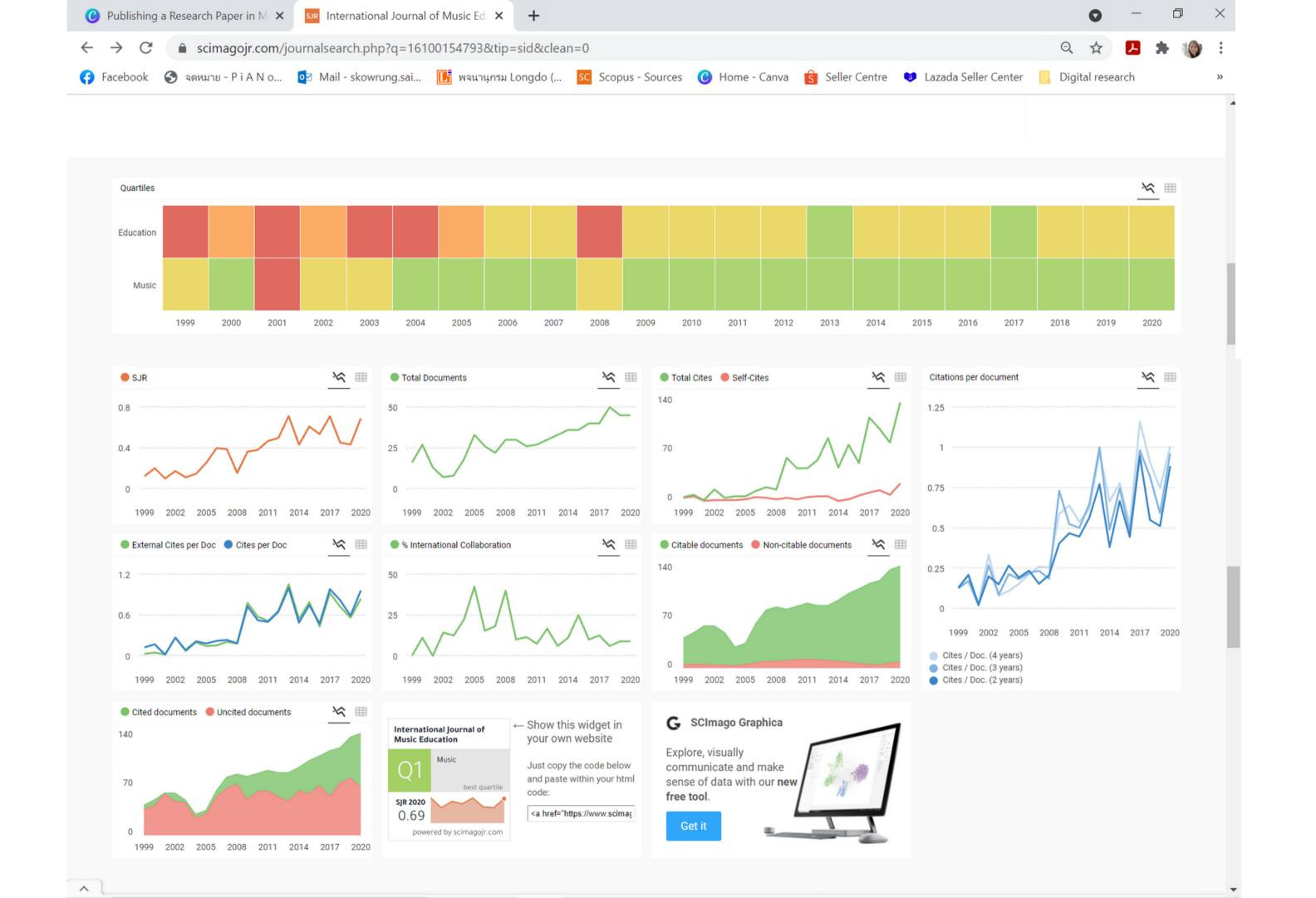
Digital research

International Journal of Music Education



SCOPE

The International Journal of Music Education (IJME) is a peer-reviewed journal published by the International Society for Music Education (ISME) four times a year. Manuscripts published are scholarly works, representing empirical research in a variety of modalities. They enhance knowledge regarding the teaching and learning of music with a special interest toward an international constituency. Manuscripts report results of quantitative or qualitative research studies, summarize bodies or research, present theories, models, or philosophical positions, etc. Papers show relevance to advancing the practice of music teaching and learning at all age levels with issues of direct concern to the classroom or studio, in school and out, private and group instruction. All manuscripts should contain evidence of a scholarly approach and be situated within the current literature. Implications for learning and teaching of music should be clearly stated, relevant, contemporary, and of interest to an international readership.



SCOPUS MUSIC RELATED JOURNAL IN THAILAND



Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences



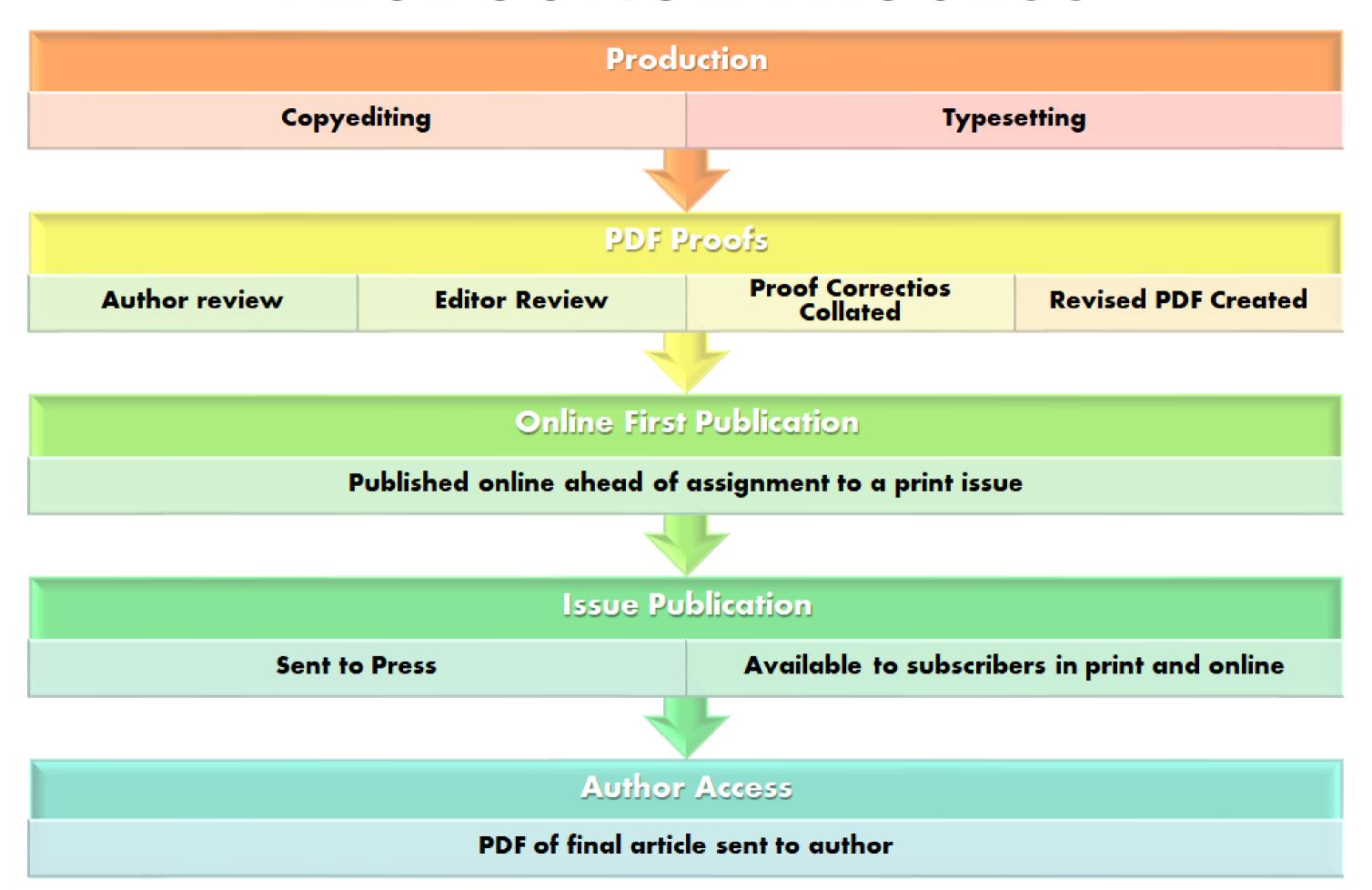


MANUSYA: Journal of Humanities

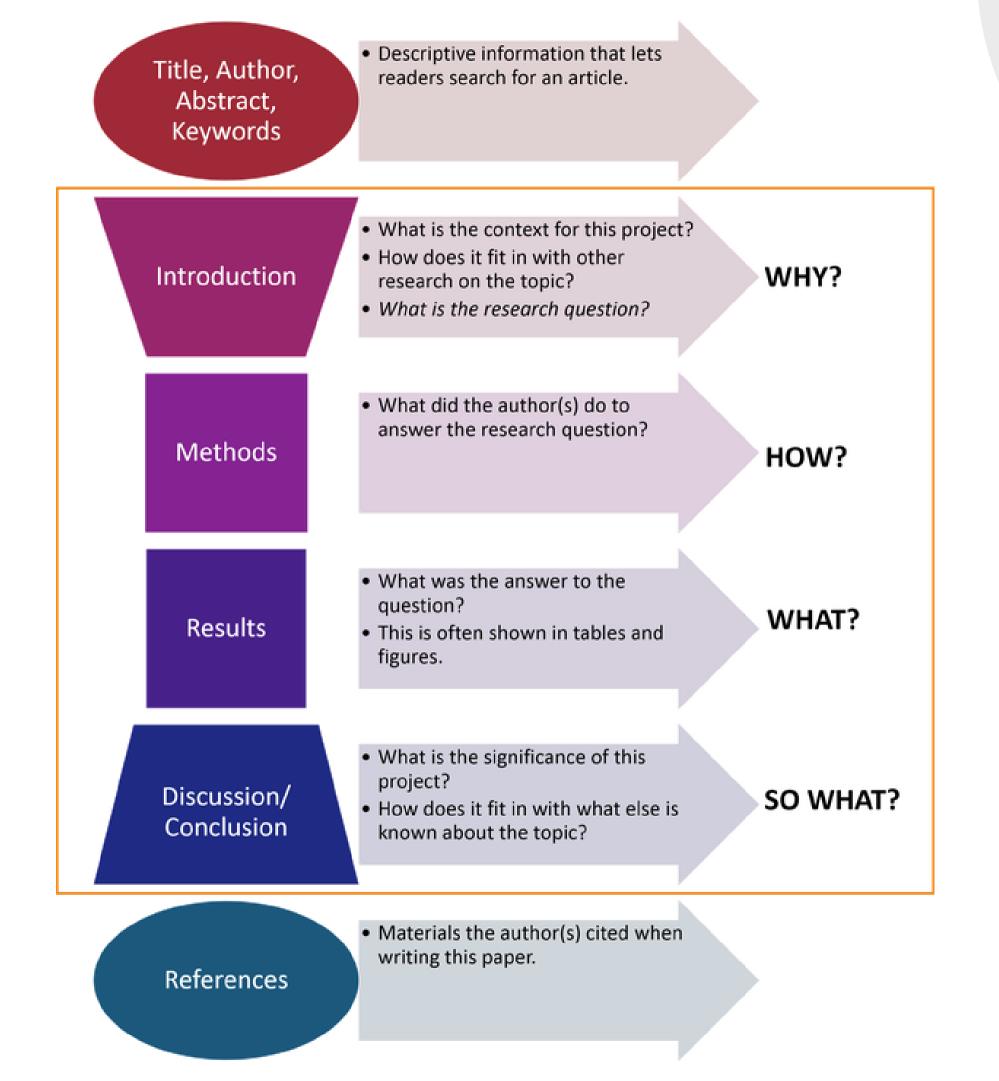


PEER-REVIEW Preparing a **PROCESS** manuscript **Editor SUBMIT**, reviews **Editor assigns** Reviewing Revise SUBMIT reviewers process Accepted with revisions (major/minor) Revise & re-submit Accepted!

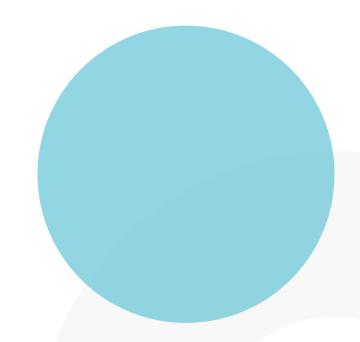
PRODUCTION PROCESS

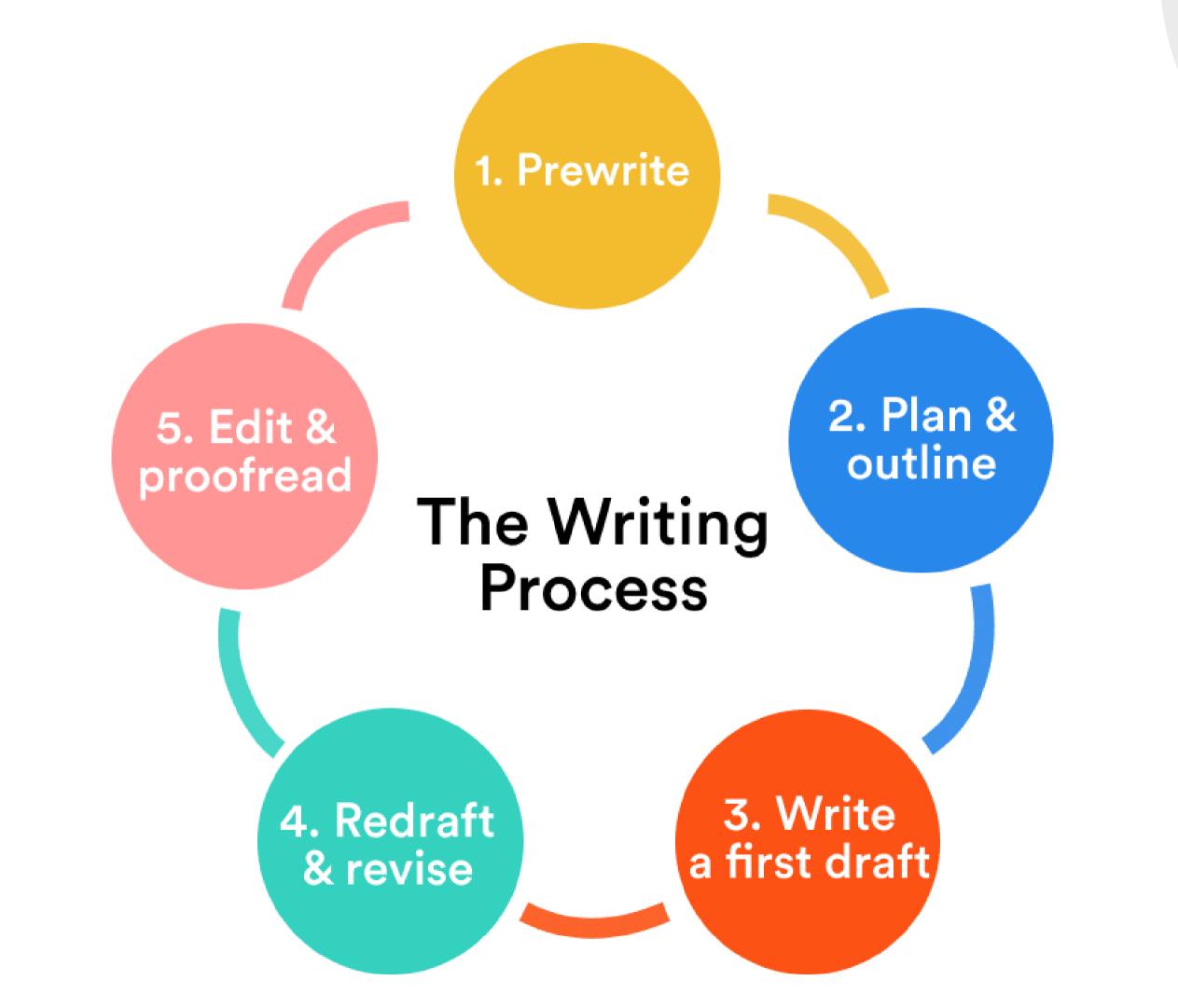






Title	8 – 15 words
Abstract	200 – 250 words
Keywords	6 – 8 keywords
Introduction	500 – 1 000 words
Literature review (Alternatively: Background, conceptual development or conceptual framework)	1 000 – 2 000 words
Methods (Alternatively: Methodology)	500 – 1 000 words
Results (Alternatively: Findings)	1 000 – 1 500 words
 Descriptive statistics (Alternatively: Preliminary analysis) Hypothesis testing (Alternatively: Inferential statistics) 	
 Discussion Summary of findings Managerial implications Limitations Recommendations for future research 	1 000 – 1 500 words
Total	4 000 – 7 000 words





WHAT WILL REVIEWERS CONSIDER?

Theoretical/Conceptual Soundness:

- Does the article have a main thesis statement or argument?
- Does the article make reference to previous related research or theories?
- Does the article justify/apply the theory, if any, behind the research?

Methodological Soundness:

- While research in the arts is generally different than more technical fields, the article should include background, objectives, subjects, methodology, data analysis and conclusions
- Is the material coherent?

Contribution:

- Does the article bridge the knowledge gap in the discipline?
 Does the article advance knowledge in/of the discipline?
- Are the findings and implications significant to their field?
- Is the paper of interest to at least a portion of the field?
- The article should also discuss the implications of the reported project, and/or report on any conclusions or products, which may be of relevance to future research, development or practice.

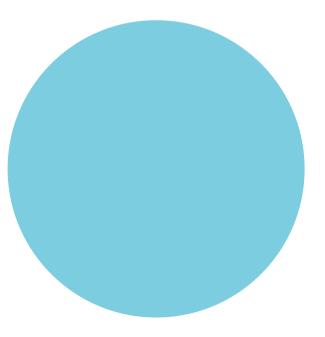
WHAT WILL REVIEWERS CONSIDER? (CONT.)

Communication:

- Is the article acceptable in terms of linguistic accuracy, clarity and coherence?
- Is the article clearly written and the major points easily grasped?
- Is the argument/ thesis statement supported with adequate theories and evidence?
- Is the article laid out in a logical format?

Data:

- Are tables and figures relevant?
- Has the article been laid out according to the format required by the journal?



COMMON PROBLEMS SEEN IN MANUSCRIPTS



- Format
- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion
- References

