

【直播】

(六) 如何找到合适的投稿渠道

主讲：尔雅老师

嘉宾：Rebecca老师

一、如何找到合适的投稿渠道

- 1. 咨询身边的朋友老师以及领导
- 2. 找到有合作资源的期刊和学术团体
- 3. 参加学术会议，从会议论文到期刊论文
- 4. 从选题和研究方向出发，寻找合适刊源

宁缺毋滥，宁少勿杂

文献全部分类 ▼ 主题 ▼ 弹幕 检索

主题:弹幕 x 查看 弹幕 的指数分析结果

分组浏览: 学科 发表年度 研究层次 作者 机构 基金 免费订閱

2018 (48) 2017 (394) 2016 (349) 2015 (192) 2014 (83) 2013 (8) 2012 (2) 2011 (2) 2009 (6) 2008 (3) 2007 (2) 2006 (1) x
2003 (1) 2002 (4) 2001 (1) >>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	1 从战旗TV看游戏直播类网站的运营之道	雷作声	山西大学	2015-06-01	硕士	36	9668	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 透视弹幕网站与弹幕族:一个青年亚文化的视角	陈一;曹圣琪;王彤	青年探索	2013-11-25	期刊	132	7181	HTML
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 我国弹幕视频网站的受众研究	郭磊	云南大学	2015-04-01	硕士	38	7001	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 传播学视域中的弹幕视频研究	江含雪	华中师范大学	2014-05-01	硕士	111	6413	
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 日本动画的弹幕评论分析:一种准社会交往的视角	马志浩;葛进平	国际新闻界	2014-08-23	期刊	66	6783	
<input type="checkbox"/>	6 基于弹幕视频网站的弹幕文化研究	王佳琪	山东师范大学	2015-05-29	硕士	45	6529	
<input type="checkbox"/>	7 弹幕视频网站及其用户的研究	陈威	南昌大学	2015-05-01	硕士	25	5211	
<input type="checkbox"/>	8 大众传播游戏理论视角下的弹幕视频研究	谢梅;何炬;高宇乐	新闻界	2014-01-25	期刊	94	4546	HTML
<input type="checkbox"/>	9 网络游戏直播平台的互动仪式研究	雷宁	西南交通大学	2016-05-01	硕士	10	4776	
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 浅析“弹幕”对大众传播模式的革新与影响	张聪;常昕;陈颖	东南传播	2014-12-20	期刊	49	4130	



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文献类型

· 综述类文
· 政策研究

资源类型

· 期刊
· 硕士
· 教育期刊
· 报纸
· 学术辑刊

文献来源

· 新闻导刊
· 青年记者
· 西部广播
· 华中师范
· 文汇报

关键词

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二、如何提高投稿的效率

- 1.找熟悉的期刊投，投过的期刊投，学会和期刊编辑交朋友
- 2.采用学术会议迭代开发的方式，参一次会，就要投一次稿，要分辨投稿的渠道和期刊类别
- 3.分清稿件的价值，有的好期刊值得等
- 4.制定投稿计划，定好时间和闹钟，不要耽误投稿时机。
- 5.格式问题可以交给学生改，也可以交给淘宝

三、如何应对一稿多投

1. 一个月没有回音，基本可以放弃再投
2. 中文论文可以改为英文论文投国际会议
3. 会议论文可以改为期刊论文继续投
4. 会议论文集论文没有版权的可以再继续投其他会议
5. 国际会议论文可以改为国际期刊论文继续投
6. 不同学科领域的期刊可以交叉投（要修改）

四、署名问题如何解决

1. 与学生合作，学生如何署名
2. 与其他学校老师合作，如何署名
3. 通讯作者的第一作者的区别和联系
4. 可以并列为第一作者
5. 专著中可以用章节署名方式

期刊出版在新媒体领域的探索

——以微信公众号的功能和运营探讨为例

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摘 要 详尽调研了各种期刊相关的微信公众号, 梳理了国内期刊利用微信公众号所做的工作, 从移动出版的角度分析微信公众号为期刊影响力提升所能提供的帮助, 探讨传统期刊如何在新媒体领域进行突破。

关键词 微信公众号; 期刊出版; 新媒体出版; 移动出版

1 国内期刊相关微信公众号的实践

笔者调研了200多个期刊、刊群以及期刊学会

* 并列第一作者

论文

什么是通讯作者？和第一作者的区别有哪些？

关注问题

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5 个回答

默认排序



知乎用户

Niemand ist perfekt

123 人赞同了该回答

通讯作者就是老板。在实际的交流作用中很实用。

世界上有无数的实验室，每一个实验室都有一个老板。每个老板手底下都有无数的脑力民工，他们往往是第一作者。

民工们给老板打了三年工，发了篇SCI就跑路了，这叫奔前程。

国内的跑到北美去，北美的跑到约翰霍普金斯大学去，约翰霍普金斯的再跑回国内来。

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五、版面费相关问题

- 1.版面费可以给
- 2.不要版面费当然更好
- 3.版面费可以存
- 4.版面费不是洪水猛兽
- 5.烂期刊，还要版面费，可以直接拒绝



如何在外文期刊投稿

Guest Speaker: Rebecca Wang

期刊来源

- *Springer Nature*
- <https://journalsuggester.springer.com/>
- *Elsevier*
- <https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/>

期刊来源

- Write down the name of a researcher you would like to read and / or hear about your work
- Where do they publish? Which journals? Editorial and/ or reviewing responsibilities?

外刊投稿流程

Publishing with Elsevier: step-by-step

1

Find a journal

2

Prepare your paper

3

Submit and revise

4

Track your submission

5




Track your accepted article

6


Sharing and promoting



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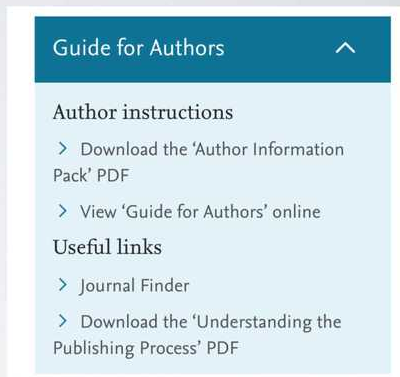
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投稿中的黄金原则

- 展示
- 字数限制
- 切记一稿多投
- 提前阅读期刊的投稿须知 (*mission statement/author instruction*)



投稿中的黄金原则

- 了解读者群和写作对象
- *trio: title + abstract + introduction*
- 重视评审人给出的修改意见并给予反馈
- 给优先给大咖期刊投稿

- Springer's advice on good articles titles, abstracts and key words

<https://www.springer.com/gp/author-services/editors/authorandreviewertutorials/writing-a-journal-manuscript/title-abstract-and-keywords/10285522>

Writing a journal manuscript

» Identifying your research question

» Structuring your manuscript

Title, Abstract and Keywords

Introduction, Methods and Results

Discussion and Conclusions

Figures and tables

Acknowledgments and References

Formatting your manuscript

» Quiz

» Further support

Title, Abstract and Keywords

The Importance of Titles

The title of your manuscript is usually the first introduction readers (and reviewers) have to your work. Therefore, you must select a title that grabs attention, accurately describes the contents of your manuscript, and makes people want to read further.

An effective title should:

- Convey the **main topics** of the study
- Highlight the **importance** of the research
- Be **concise**
- **Attract** readers

Writing a good title for your manuscript can be challenging. First, list the topics covered by the manuscript. Try to put all of the topics together in the title using as few words as possible. A title that is too long will seem clumsy, annoy readers, and probably not meet journal requirements.

Example:

Does Vaccinating Children and Adolescents with Inactivated Influenza Virus Inhibit the Spread of Influenza in Unimmunized Residents of Rural Communities?

This title has too many unnecessary words.

编辑反馈意见

1. Responding completely 完整
2. Responding politely 礼貌
3. Responding with evidence 有证据

Review 1

Reviewer's report Title:"Predatory" Open Access - An overview

Reviewer:Marion Broome

Reviewer's report: The question posed in this paper are interesting and important to the continuing discussion of open access journal publishing. The approach taken to collecting data to answer the questions was clearly time consuming and thorough given the parameters the authors' provided.

However, the organization of the paper is often **disjointed and rambles in sections** (ie introduction and discussion), while in others intermixes content across sections (e.g. findings and discussion).

Authors' comments: We have made substantial cuts in the text, the introduction and discussion have been shortened. The comparative elements in the results section have been moved to the discussion.

There are too many **unnecessary derogatory statements** and many statements (ie. methods) left **unsourced**.

Authors' comments: Some statements, which possibly might be interpreted as derogatory, have been removed or changed.

Six pages without a concise purpose statement is too long for the average reader and I would suggest that much of this content, especially that of authors' opinions, be moved to the discussion section if appropriate.

Authors' comments: Moves to discussion done. A more concise purpose statement has been put at the end of the introduction.

The first page of the introduction and section on earlier research is useful and should be retained. The style also needs revision as it is very informal. Research questions should follow the purpose statement. However, the 7 RQs could be reduced to broader conceptual categories. It is not clear why some RQ compare data on these journals over time, while others seem to only describe current state.

Authors' comments: We prefer to have a short purpose at the end of the introduction and the more detailed research questions just before the methods section. That we studied only article volumes longitudinally over time has to do with a number of reasons. The evolution of time of predatory publishing volumes was assumed to have been considerable, as the results showed. Also the development of average volumes per journals was deemed important. Both are easy to gather data about retrospectively. APCs would be difficult to study other than at the time of data collection, and probably they would not have changed over time. To get more longitudinal data about of author countries and publishing speed would have required sampling a lot articles, i.e. would have been very labor consuming. We also suspect there would not have been big changes in these over the short time period.

经验之谈

- Write article + submit to journal
= 75% probability of rejection
- Do thinking/ planning/ write
article for target journal = 75%
probability of going out for peer
review

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- Elsevier
- Emerald
- Taylor & Francis
- Sage journals