

GSAPS Webinar

How to get your paper published

Journal of Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies

『アジア太平洋研究科論集』

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The difference between A, B, C and D

A, B, C, Dの差は？

Research Question

リサーチクエスチョン

- Ask a clear Research Question リサーチクエスチョンを明快に提示する
- Tell the reader why this Question is important (enough for you to explore and enough for us to read) なぜ重要なのか？ 学問・実世界
- What's the PUZZLE? 謎は何？
- Do what you say you will do. Don't do what you didn't say. Don't say more than you did. 序文でこれからやることを書いて、本文で書いて、結論でペーパーでやったことを書く。

Situating your work: what is new and original?

論文の重要性：独自性・貢献

- Selling your work: what is the contribution of your work? 研究の独自性・貢献を明確にする ⇔□
- Know the existing literature 先行研究を知ること *
- * But lit review should serve the RQ ただし勉強の成果を示すのではない
- Passing the “So what?” test 「で？」テスト
- What part of your Thesis should you present? 博士論文のどの部分を切り取るか

Writing Tips 書き方の基本

- The readers are intelligent but ignorant! 読者は知能はあるが無知
 - It might be obvious to you but it isn't to others
 - Explain the terms, footnote the facts
- KIS: Keep it simple. Short sentences. One message per sentence. 短い文を。一文一論旨。
- The first sentence of an opening paragraph. 段落の最初の文
- Argue with yourself 自問自答すること
- Stay focused on the RQ. Write the main line of argument in the text, put the caveats in the footnote. RQから目を逸らさない。留保は注に入れて、本文は主たる論旨に集中する。

Other Tips その他のアドバイス

- Talk with your friends → Avoid holing up 同級生とお喋り → 独善の回避
- Read each other's papers お互いにペーパーを読み合う
- Reach out to your professor 先生に相談する
- Write an outline of your paper アウトラインに沿って書く
- Make friends 友だちを作ること



Data/Research and Argument

- Make sure your data or your research findings actually say what you claim they do
- If you have a small ethnographic project or a limited number of interviews, these themselves won't tell you how all members of population think/feel/believe
- But that doesn't make this research unimportant! Instead, make sure that your argument is built as much on the limitations of what your data seem to show as on what you would like to say. It's fine for an argument to be suggestive rather than fully declarative, and it's fine for your findings to point to possible explanations rather than to fully prove them

Audience

- No one cares about your topic as much as you do (exception in next slide).
- That's not an insult and it's not a bad thing. It's good for you to know that, as it means you then take upon yourself the burden of showing what is exciting about your research, which might be in the way it upends earlier expectations or points to alternative ways of thinking about important topics.
- Your literature review will situate your research theoretically and topically, but make sure that your introduction and conclusion both gesture to the wider intellectual and/or practical implications of your work.



Exception to Previous Slide

- “No one cares about your topic as much as you do.” That’s often true, and it’s a good rule of thumb, particularly if it encourages you to make the importance/relevance/appeal/attractiveness of your research more widely apparent.
- But it’s wrong if your journal readers/referees have written on the same topic!
- Always make sure you know who has written on your topic so that your work refers to theirs fairly and accurately. And if this is a submission to the GSAPS journal, make sure you know what the professors at GSAPS work on, because it’s quite likely that your paper will be evaluated by the person closest to your research!



Language/Writing

- The goal is good analytical writing is to be both persuasive and precise.
 - Avoid extensive theoretical jargon except where necessary. It both pushes away readers who might be otherwise engaged by your research while also inviting criticism from those who are really steeped in these theories (and who might know them better than you do).
 - Proofread, proofread, proofread.
 - If possible, have someone with native-level skills in the language of the paper proofread it as well.
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DOs

- **Appropriate expressions for academic writing**

Ex) 'Thousands of corpse lay overlapping each other to form a hellish picture.' (Edited & translated from Japanese into English)

HOWEVER, please note that there do exist exceptions. Depending on the field, some literary expressions can be found in the published journal papers in English, when describe or emphasize certain situations.

Nevertheless, it is recommended to select academic & proper expressions for analytical writing.

Please search for the exceptions online.

Keywords: Thesis, expression, weird

DOs

- Pay attention to the citation style

Ex) Names in context and the reference section written differently.

1. Shunsuke Sasaki
2. Shunsuke
3. Shunsuke S.

Each journal has its own guideline on the citation style. Please read and follow the guideline of the journal of GSAPS carefully before you submit the manuscript.

**You can find the guideline for the journal at
(<https://www.waseda.jp/fire/gsaps/en/academics/journal>)**

Keywords: thesis, citation, GSAPS Journal, Guideline

DON'Ts

- **Plagiarism**

Ex) copy & paste the whole paragraph (It does happen!!!)

Please note that we do use plagiarism checking software once we receive the manuscript.

Keywords: thesis, plagiarism

In case you have difficulties in finding the guideline, please contact us prior to your submission.

We are looking forward to your submission!

Thank you.

1. Grammatical errors

- Reviewers' comments
 - English writing quality is not sufficient for publication.
 - There are too many grammatical errors.
 - There are some grammatical errors and unnatural expressions.
 - There are many grammatical errors, and inappropriate expressions.
 - The language of this paper needs a lot more work.
 - English should be checked and correctly edited, not just for grammar but also for readability.
- Must do
 - The author should have the paper proofread by a native speaker.

2. Insufficient literature review.

- Reviewers' comments
 - The literature review is not enough.
 - Not enough reference books referred to the topic.
 - The author needs to refer to previous literature on _____.
 - It is essential to demonstrate the importance of this paper by referring to existing literature, not just for the specialists but to a broader audience.
 - A more thorough and critical review of the past literature is needed to buttress the points raised in the paper.
- Must do
 - In order to claim your findings are new, the author needs to show previous understanding.

3. Insufficient explanation

- Reviewers' comments
 - It needs to clarify what is _____.
 - Your explanations are very bad.
 - In many cases, you do not provide the definitions of _____, and the meanings of _____.
 - There is almost no such explanation in the _____.
 - The work did not explain at all why the author selected _____ as a case and why the case of _____ was important.
 - The biggest problem is insufficient description.
- Must do
 - The author should provide sufficient information.