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Engineering a Distinguished Scientific Article That Can Be Published

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Abstract:

Writing a scientific article and effectively communicating its results through publication in peer-reviewed scientific journals is a fundamental and crucial requirement in the scientific research process and scholarly communication among researchers, distinguishing their work. The objective of delving into this topic is to guide researchers, especially beginners, towards a series of skills and basic standards in writing a high-quality scientific article and successfully publishing it to disseminate their findings to the academic community, especially since writing and publishing an article in high-quality scientific journals is challenging.

Therefore, this study focuses on the standards that should be considered in the writing, revision, and publication process, as they are widely accepted criteria across all disciplines. It is advisable for the article start with an attractive and engaging title and a concise abstract that accurately indexes it. It should be elegantly designed and logically organized following the IMRaD structure. Each part should be written in a scientific style and according to specific standards. The results should be explained with proper arguments in the discussion section, ensuring appropriate referencing to avoid exceeding the required similarity ratio. The language should be carefully proofread and thoroughly reviewed to meet formatting requirements of the target journal for publication.

Dr.Belhoul zakia

Introduction:

A scientific paper represents a specific type of academic writing that meticulously addresses a particular subject. Its primary aim is often to persuade the reader of an idea supported by well-founded arguments and evidence rooted in sound scientific principles. It is a personal intellectual product that reflects individual opinions and beliefs. The research process remains incomplete until its results are published in peer-reviewed scientific journals.

The essence of the difference between scientific writing and other diverse forms of writing lies in the extremely limited scope of the scientific paper. It is a narrow genre with a narrow, albeit highly significant, purpose within a specific scientific community. The readership is also highly restricted, comprising not a random sample of people but a group sharing a fundamental and well-understood scientific background. This group aligns on common objectives and possesses a set of mechanisms for information dissemination, including scientific publishing.

Writing and publishing are key to the continued life of a scientific researcher. Despite their challenges, their goal is to contribute to the dissemination, advancement, and archiving of science effectively. They facilitate research communication within the academic community, aiding in the discovery, sharing, and utilization of new knowledge while preventing research duplication. Authors reap tangible professional benefits from publication, enhancing their academic profile and contributing to their evaluation as essential work and academic currency required by every researcher in their scientific career. Citing the article in other research and increasing its visibility, especially when published in prestigious scientific journals, are additional advantages.

The importance of publication becomes evident in the scrutiny of article quality. Once research results are published and revealed to the academic community, they can be evaluated and judged by readers, editors, experts, and researchers alike. This helps test the validity and reliability of the article's findings, serving as an indicator of the researcher's distinction and recognition of their research efforts.

However, preparing, writing, and publishing a distinguished article is no easy task, requiring a series of methodological skills, experience, and dedication. Therefore, this article aims to provide a precise guide to guide researchers, especially beginners, on the standards of article preparation, editing skills, and successful publication. The goal is to enhance the scientific writing process and elevate its quality, particularly for novice researchers whose articles often lack quality standards due to oversight, thereby enabling them to publish in high-impact journals and achieve research excellence.

Learning the skill of writing is essential for all researchers because their professional trajectory depends on their ability to publish numerous research papers in reputable scientific journals. Transforming a scientific project into a distinguished article and publishing it in a peer-reviewed journal requires

methodological skills and standards. In light of the discussion in this introduction, we pose the following problem: ***What are the skills and standards required to engineer a distinguished scientific article qualified for publication in a reputable journal without errors that would prevent its acceptance?***

To address this problem, the process of writing and publishing a scientific paper has been divided into a series of well-designed steps to make this fundamental task more practicable and smoother, especially for those embarking on their first article-writing experience. This is done through an analytical descriptive approach. These stages include: the preparation stage for publication, the stage of writing each part of the scientific article, and finally, the stage of final revision to present the article in the best possible form as required by the targeted journal for publication.

Chapter One: Basic Steps in the Process of Publishing a Scientific Article

Publication is the "effective scientific communication of ideas, the central key to research development, dissemination, and the continuity of knowledge, and an indicator of measuring the success of a researcher in scientific research and expertise." Therefore, preparation for it is crucial as it constitutes a pivotal stage in success. Successfully completing this stage lays a strong foundation for the scientific paper. In general, several conditions must be met for a research paper to be accepted for publication in a reputable scientific journal, including:

- The topic of the paper must be aligned with the journal's specialization and be original.
- The quality of the paper must be high and acceptable both in form and content.
- Writing the article according to the requirements and standards of the selected journal.
- The results must be novel, innovative, and scientifically significant.
- The research paper should not be under consideration in another journal, nor has it been previously published. (Tang, 2020, p. 149)

If the answers to these questions are negative, it is advisable to abandon the project of writing this article. Conversely (Bosna, 2019, p. 240), the preparation process for publication includes the following:

Requirement One: Carefully Selecting the Journal for Publication

The first decision to make when considering writing a new scientific paper is to choose several reputable peer-reviewed journals, not just one, for publication. This allows you to submit your paper to one of them after completing and revising it. It is preferable for these journals to be prioritized according to your preference.

In the event of rejection from the first and second journals, you will be prepared to revise and improve it for publication in another journa.

Successful authors plan their research to meet the quality assurance standards imposed by journal editors (Cargill, 2013, p. 91). There are several essential criteria to consider when selecting a journal for publication, aiming to develop a publication strategy and ensure its success. Among these criteria are:

- ☞ **Indexing**: Ensure that the selected journal is peer-reviewed and indexed in major electronic databases, avoiding predatory journals.
- ☞ **Journal Ranking and Impact Factor**: First, confirm the journal's ranking; is it classified as C, B, A, or A+? Also, consider the journal's impact factor, which is an annual measure of the citations of articles in a specific journal, indicating the journal's importance in its research field. (Silveira, p. 149)
- ☞ **Specialization**: Ensure that your article and scientific specialization fall within the scope of the targeted journal for publication.
- ☞ **Quality of References**: The selected data and references must be appropriate for the quality of the journal. (A. Moreiraa, 2011)
- ☞ **Language**: English has become the predominant language for international scientific communication. Therefore, publishing in English is necessary. However, if you intend to communicate only with the internal community, you may choose a journal that allows publication in Arabic.
- ☞ **Journal Formatting**: It is essential to read recent articles published in the target journal and analyze the organization system of ideas and elements within them. This step serves as a good starting point for correct writing. Additionally, following the formatting and citation style used in the journal ensures a strong framework for writing a good article and successfully publishing it. (Erika, 2022, p. 343)

Requirement Two: Choosing and Crafting the Title

The title is the first element that the reader encounters directly in the article and the last part written by the author after the abstract. It is the most important element in the research paper, making it unique and distinctive. The title requires only a few words but is invaluable as it is the first element that convinces the reader to read or refrain from reading the article. It serves as the primary gateway, especially if it is attractive and intriguing, attracting the reader and increasing the readability of the article. (Zeiger, 2008, p. 94)

The purpose of the title is to: briefly describe the content of the article using effective keywords; attract suitable readers to read and easily access it when searching in search engines and databases; serve as the basis for citing the article; and give the researcher a distinct personality distinguishing them from their peers. (Syed, 2022)

There is nothing better than a title written creatively and effectively. This, in turn, requires several criteria that the researcher must adhere to before embarking on its formulation, such as:

- The title should be concise and precise, leaving no ambiguity.
- The title should be simple and easy to remember.
- The title should be creative, unique, and novel.
- The title should be engaging and captivating, positively impacting the reader.
- The title should include precise keywords closely related to the study's topic, reflecting its content. (Mohsin, 2023)
- Avoid placing a period at the end of the title as it is not treated as a paragraph.
- The title should be completely free from spelling, grammatical, and typographical errors as they diminish its value.
- The title should be free from abbreviations or symbols. (Al-Mousa, 2022)
- The title should contain searchable terms easily accessible in databases. (Scholz, 2022, p. 3)

After considering these criteria, it is advisable for the researcher to think of several different titles proactively, then choose the one that best reflects the article's content after completing the paper and before submitting it for publication (August, 2021). This is the first opportunity—perhaps the only one—to attract the reader's attention. The first readers are the editors, reviewers, and potential authors who will cite and reference your paper in their future works. Therefore, the first impression is crucial for article readers.

Requirement Three: Structuring the Research Paper According to an Elegant System

A good scientific paper is one that fulfills all the essential parts and components that determine its value. It begins with the title, abstract, and keywords, which serve as an index or guide. This is followed by the main body of the article, including the introduction, methodology, results, and discussion, commonly referred to as the IMRaD format. Other equally important parts include the conclusion and references, which come after the discussion. (Gunther T, 2005)

The IMRaD structure is considered the most important in determining the correct and logical sequence of content and context. It is the standard structure for original research in most journals, with slight variations depending on the field. It is a universally recognized format to the extent that it is not expected to find a paper deviating significantly from it. Its aim is to enhance communication rather than hinder it, as it facilitates the researcher in organizing the content of the paper in a systematic and elegant manner, making it easy for the reader to find the information they are looking for directly and quickly. (A. Moreiraa, p. 149)

Requirement Four: Selecting the Research Problem

Choosing a topic for a scientific paper and identifying the problem accurately is the first challenge faced by researchers when considering writing and publishing an article. This will be the subject of the research study. This step is the cornerstone of the research process to ensure a correct and sound start. Based on this, the formulation of both the problem and scientific hypotheses is completed, outlining the research study according to a proper methodology.

The ability to identify the research problem accurately is one of the most important skills a researcher must possess in order to save effort, time, and achieve accurate results (Bouhouche, 2019, p. 38). The research problem represents the logical starting point for any purposeful research effort and the fundamental basis upon which the researcher builds all subsequent research procedures, from defining the title to formulating the problem and scientific hypotheses. To ensure the quality of the scientific research problem, certain criteria must be considered when identifying it, including:

- The research problem should be characterized by originality and modernity.
- The research problem should be researchable and not overly complex.
- The research problem should add new scientific knowledge of significance.
- Adequacy of information sources and references related to the scientific research problem.

After selecting the research problem, the formulation of the problem statement is necessary. Incorrect formulation of the research problem can ruin the scientific paper, and consequently, the researcher will not be able to achieve any objectives through their paper. The validity of scientific research largely depends on the accuracy of formulating the research problem. There are some criteria that must be met in formulating the research problem to ensure its quality and thus the quality of the scientific research. Among the most important of these criteria are:

- ☞ The formulation of the research problem should include specific, precise, and clear phrases, avoiding ambiguity.
- ☞ The formulation of the research problem should encompass all the variables that the researcher will address in the study.
- ☞ The formulation of the research problem should reflect questions or hypotheses with clear and understandable features. (Al-Ghamdi, 2022)

Requirement Five: Gathering Sources and References to Develop a Balanced Plan

At this stage, the process begins by searching for various specialized information sources to find the necessary data and information to construct the article. It is essential to develop a clear and logical plan with an explanation or discussion of the reason for the division, methods, and techniques used in the process (Erika, 2022, p. 347).

Here, one can follow a method commonly used in research writing, which involves posing questions to oneself: What do I want to know about this topic? How do I know it? Why do I want to know it? Answering these questions will set you on the right path to obtaining sound and valuable information in a methodical manner.

By collecting information and data, a plan can be devised for the research paper. This plan acts as a roadmap for how to write the paper, as it provides a systematic and logical arrangement of ideas and how to present them, demonstrating how to transition smoothly and logically from one idea to another. Therefore, do not begin writing without it. The plan must be balanced, accurate, and logical.

Chapter Two: Writing the Scientific Paper

Writing is inherently a creative process, and creativity, alongside critical thinking, is the key to success. These are among the most important qualities that a researcher must possess. However, some may find writing extremely difficult. Therefore, in this section, we attempt to identify what parts should be written and how to write them.

Requirement One: Writing the Introduction

The introduction occupies 10% to 20% of the total article and is of great importance in attracting the reader's attention and giving them a general idea of the article's content. It introduces the topic, solidifies its importance, outlines its scope, and clarifies its purpose (Jain, 2018, p. 123). The introduction must be concise, engaging, and well-written to leave a good impression on the reader. A good introduction typically consists of three to five paragraphs, taking the reader from the general to the specific field (Erika, 2022, p. 342), and addressing three main questions:

- "**What**?": What is the subject of the article? Here, you should provide a brief background on the topic and its importance, mentioning what exists at the time of writing the article. This should be done in the first paragraph, which should leave a good impression on the reader as it piques their interest, written with extreme precision and focus to encourage the reader to continue reading the rest of the introduction and the scientific paper. (Tang, 2020, p. 369)

- "**Why**?": Why specifically choose this topic? Here, you should specify the aim of this study precisely, mentioning what is not present—the "knowledge gap."

- "**How**?": How will the knowledge gap be addressed? Here, you must provide a balanced plan on the topics to be discussed and the key elements in your article, arranged logically, along with posing the problem and the methodology used to answer it. There are various methodologies available, and it is up to the researcher to choose the appropriate one to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the results (August, 2021, p. 910). This is the final paragraph of the introduction, so it should be designed as your own roadmap, paving the way for all subsequent sections of the research paper.

In general, the introduction includes five main elements: the significance of the research and background on the topic (recent specialized studies), the knowledge gap, the specific research aim that should address the existing gap, the research problem, and the method or methods adopted for collecting and analyzing information to answer it according to a balanced plan. (August, 2021, p. 134)

Requirement Two: Writing the Discussion

The discussion constitutes the largest portion of the research paper, typically occupying 60% to 80% of its content, with a length reaching approximately 10 pages for academic articles. Thus, the discussion encompasses the core content of the article, excluding the introduction, conclusion, and references.

The discussion involves presenting the central idea or main result in a coherent, interconnected, and logically structured manner, accompanied by interpretation, citation of valid arguments and evidence from other studies, and documentation of information in the margins. This is crucial for filling the knowledge gap, addressing the study's problem statement (Erika, 2022, p. 348), and any weakness in the discussion will inevitably lead to rejection of the scientific paper.

The purpose of editing the article is to present it in a form that announces the problem studied and the results obtained in the research, supported by valid arguments and logical justifications, to the audience of readers, researchers, and institutions concerned with scientific research. To fulfill the objectives of the research, certain elements of scientific writing must be respected, such as conciseness, clarity, and creativity to stimulate readership.

The main purpose of writing the discussion is to fill the knowledge gap identified in the introduction of the research paper and to provide genuine interpretations of the results without discussing elements not covered by the knowledge gap. Placing the results in context, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the study to highlight the main results, employing comparison, analysis, and interpretation, providing sufficient and novel information, balanced discussion, extracting and generalizing conclusions. (Syed, 2022, p. 9)

Good scientific writing requires significant effort and patience. There is no sudden way to make a student an exceptional writer unless they consistently train in proper writing, familiarize themselves with the principles of writing, adhere to them, respect them, and review what they have written. Among the rules of writing that must be respected, we find:

Branch One: Documentation as the Basis for Publishing Ethics

Integrity and scientific honesty are the foundation of the credibility and reliability of scientific research and the basis for publication. It is acknowledged that all scientific research should include citations derived from sources and references consulted during the stages prior to the editing phase. It is not scientifically ethical for the researcher to obtain information without referring to

the sources from which it was derived and not attributing it to its owner. Scientific integrity requires the researcher to consult the sources and references themselves and give each rightful owner their due.

However, referring to the writings of others and quoting their ideas requires a knowledgeable understanding of the scientific principles of citation to ensure the research's integrity. These principles include:

- Scientific integrity in referencing, with the aim of preserving the intellectual property rights by meticulously documenting all citations in the margin, regardless of the simplicity of the information, to avoid academic theft condemned ethically.
- Accuracy in citation and not distorting its content - the idea - whether directly or indirectly. (Al-Sharif, 1996)
- Adopting objectivity in conveying ideas and information.
- Appropriate citation, where citations should not be conspicuously lengthy from the same reference, and it is preferable to cite from multiple sources on a single idea and articulate it with precision and in your own style, as it demonstrates your writing skills, while also helping to avoid exceeding the similarity percentage that journals estimate from 10% to 15% or 20%. If the similarity percentage exceeds the required percentage, the article is rejected or requested for modification to reduce the similarity percentage. (Tang, 2020, p. 371)
- It is preferable to cite directly from the original source to ensure accuracy and greater fidelity in citation, and the original source that has not been found should not be listed with the reference list.

Branch Two: Adhering to Scientific Style in Writing

Style is a means of expressing facts and presenting them using clear and precise language that conveys the researcher's ideas to the reader honestly, objectively, and in an organized manner according to the specified plan, with the aim of accuracy and clarity. Style is considered scientific only if it meets the following conditions:

- Clarity in ideas, with the criterion of clarity being that they are understandable to the average educated person who may not have prior knowledge of the research topic, its proceedings, and its concepts, and this is achieved by: (Al-Askari, 2004)
  - ☞ Presenting ideas sequentially in a logical and engaging manner.
  - ☞ Selecting appropriate, clear, and precise scientific terminology.
  - ☞ Being concise and avoiding verbosity and redundancy in phrases.
  - ☞ Avoiding the use of bombastic, figurative, and linguistic embellishments.
  - ☞ Writing according to the grammatical and morphological rules of language.

- ☞ Using linking words and transitional phrases as they clarify meaning and weave connections.

- Avoiding undue criticism, sarcasm, and attacks.
- Revealing the researcher's personality through expressing personal opinions, comments, analyses, and criticisms according to the principle that not everything is unquestionable. Approaching the topic in a manner not previously attempted by others and reaching conclusions not apparent to those who preceded him in researching the subject make his research work distinctive.

Requirement Three: Writing the Conclusion

Formally, the conclusion is the last part of the main text, leaving a final impression on the reader. Therefore, it requires meticulous attention to organizing ideas and quality formulation, as it is not merely a summary and repetition of the research ideas but reflects the complete picture of it. Thus, great importance must be given to writing the conclusion in terms of clear, coherent language devoid of personal pronouns. The conclusion consists of the main findings of the research, as per the logical basis and study objectives, along with any recommendations if applicable. (Syed, 2022, p. 3)

Branch One: Results

Results serve as an important gauge and criterion for research evaluators. In many cases, evaluators may resort to reading the results before other elements, as they see that the results summarize what is presented, extending from all the information processed and analyzed. These results also serve as a prelude to the proposals and recommendations that the researcher may provide.

Results are required to:

- Be linked to the study's questions and hypotheses and answer them to fill the knowledge gap.
- Be logical and clear, with the existing evidence sufficient to reach these results.
- Be organized in a logical, unbiased sequence.
- Mention the main and valuable results.
- Be practically applicable and generalizable.
- Avoid presenting new important information or raising new issues not addressed in the text.

Consequently, **conclusions** are an essential part of scientific research, reflecting the researcher's ability to structure, summarize, and draw conclusions. It is natural for results to be superficial and weak and lack maturity when these conditions are not met.

Branch Two: Recommendations

The researcher can propose recommendations or suggestions that differ from the results, which are facts reached, opening up avenues for new studies. These

recommendations should be formulated in concise and expressive phrases (Badr, 2014). Therefore, recommendations should be characterized by:

- Being a suggestion rather than a command or obligation to the reader.
- Each recommendation must be based on one or more results reached by the researcher.
- Recommendations should be feasible and reasonable.
- Recommendations should align with the problem and the title.

Requirement Four: Writing the Abstract with Keywords

The abstract serves as a condensed model of the research paper, encapsulating its intricate and comprehensive details, enabling readers to quickly and accurately grasp the fundamentals of the research. It acts as a reflective mirror of the research and presents an overview of its strength or weakness (Ibrahim(el), 2018, p. 3). Additionally, the abstract serves as an introduction to the study conducted by the researcher, providing a precise, concise, and comprehensive idea about it. Its purpose is to express the main points of the article clearly and accurately, making it the primary and initial element in the article encountered by readers immediately after the title.

An effective abstract is one that is discoverable through search engines and scientific databases, helping readers to get a brief understanding of the study's topic, objectives, and key findings. It provides readers with a concise overview of the study as it contains the main outlines of the research.

Writing the abstract is often challenging due to its nature of summarization, which involves condensing a large amount of information into a relatively small space (Meo, 2018, p. 3). Therefore, it should be written according to specific standards, including:

- Being original and not directly quoted from the original text.
- Being concise and clear, as it can influence the decision of whether the article will be considered for further review.
- Ensuring to review the journal's guidelines to determine the specified length of the abstract.
- Not including abbreviations or illustrations.
- Being written in the past tense as it presents what was discussed in the article.
- Being divided and organized in a systematic and accurate manner. Structured abstracts are typically divided into specific sections, each consisting of one or two sentences, while unstructured abstracts consist of a single paragraph written around the same components.
- Maintaining good coherence between its parts to ensure smooth language flow.
- The researcher should be objective and present only the main results accurately. (Sanganyado, 2019, p. 3)

- A good abstract should be readable and free of linguistic or typographical errors.

Typically, the abstract of a scientific paper includes agreed-upon sections, as follows:

- A brief background explaining the problem and subject of the study and its significance, enabling the reader to understand it using key terms.
- The study's objective.
- The addressedknowledge gap.
- The methodology and tools used in the study.
- A basic plan of the study.
- Only the main results briefly presented.

The abstract holds particular importance when submitting an article for publication, manifesting in two main instances:

1) Upon submission for publication : The abstract is the first part that journal editors examine to decide whether the article should be sent for review. In highly impactful journals, more than half of submission rejections are based on the abstract's correctness and accuracy because it reflects the quality of the study.

2)After publication: The abstract is crucial for the success of the article after it has been published. Success is linked to the wide readership and citation of the article. This is the ultimate goal of every researcher in writing. Especially since the abstract is the first entry point to the article after the title and serves as the foundation for complete reading. Therefore, it must be written correctly to provide readers with the most important elements of the article, making them want to read it in its entirety (Ruffell, 2018, p. 2). A poorly written and inaccurate abstract will not entice readers to continue reading the article as it reflects its lack of quality.

Keywords play a significant role in indexing the scientific paper, serving as its title and guide. They are also an essential part of writing an article published in a reputable journal. Therefore, they must be carefully selected as they are a concise indicator of the research paper, aiding readers, editors, and reviewers in discovering and referencing it in databases. As the keyword is a summary of the abstract, reflecting the main aspects of the research paper, it comes directly after the abstract. Each keyword is separated from the others by a semicolon. (Tang, 2020, p. 368)

If the researcher wants to enhance the searchability and readability of his paper, s/he must ensure the presence of all important keywords.S/He can create a list of relevant keywords related to his/her paper, then test them in a search engine to verify if they retrieve scientific papers in his/her field of interest. Once he improves his/her list, s/he should ensure to include all the terms in the abstract, with the most important ones mentioned in the title.

Keywords help indexers quickly track the article as they describe the research field and its variables. Journals typically request from five to ten

keywords, and effective keywords are commonly used terms in the specialized field and are fundamental, meaning they are used more than twice in the article. If they are too general, they will not be useful.

Chapter Three: Revision stage

Transitioning to the stage of editing, correction, and refinement involves reviewing the draft of the article after its completion to achieve a final, polished version free from all linguistic, spelling, and even typographical errors, ready for submission to the targeted journal for publication.

Requirement One: Levels of Revision

The revision stage of the scientific paper manuscript is based on several organized levels of reading the draft with the aim of correcting and evaluating it. It operates on four fundamental organized levels as follows:

1) **General Formatting Level**: Reviewing the overall arrangement of the article to ensure coherence among all its parts, starting from the title and abstract, then the introduction, discussion, and finally, the conclusion and reference list. Furthermore, ensure thematic balance in both form and content, and whether the study's size is reasonable and compliant with the required size of the target journal.

2) **Level of Scientific Integrity**: Scientific integrity or research ethics necessitates ensuring the proper documentation of all references used according to the system adopted by the target publication journal, ensuring the accuracy of citation and credibility.

3) **Level of Ideas**: At this level, focus is on the main ideas in each paragraph, their cohesion within the paragraph, and across paragraphs. Emphasis is also placed on the use of transitional devices for smooth navigation between sentences and the quality of inter-paragraph connection.

4) **Sentence Level**: Sentence-level revision focuses on sentence structure, the selection of precise and clear words, punctuation, correction of typographical, linguistic, and grammatical errors, coherence between sentences, among other aspects.

Requirement Two: Linguistic Proofreading

Linguistic proofreading encompasses a set of operations involving thorough reading and examination of the text to ensure its linguistic, spelling, grammatical, and contextual accuracy for its best presentation. To properly proofread an article, the following steps are undertaken:

- Intensive and repeated reading of the draft aloud to thoroughly comprehend the meanings and linguistic structures.
- Critically reading the paper to improve its content.
- Taking breaks for reflection to read the draft thoroughly and identify any overlooked issues.

- Marking sentences to be deleted or revised, as well as linguistic and spelling errors, and then correcting them accordingly. (Lieberman, 2014, p. 140)
- Eliminating padding, awkward, and ambiguous phrases.
- It is preferable to print out the draft and proofread it manually using a pen and colors.
- Presenting the draft to a linguistic proofreading expert if there are many errors or if there is a weakness in language proficiency.

Requirement Three: Formatting the Manuscript to Meet the Requirements of the Target Journal

After completing the draft of the research paper and after reviewing and proofreading it linguistically, it becomes ready for the final output as required by the target publication journal. Therefore, the following must be done to finalize its output:

- Ensuring that the article complies with all the formatting requirements for publication in the selected peer-reviewed journal.
- Ensuring the correct, logical, and balanced arrangement of the article as per the requirements of the chosen journal.
- Documenting, arranging, and formatting the references as requested by the target journal. (Syed, 2022, p. 3)
- Ensuring that the references are of high scientific value, new, and specialized.

Requirement Four: Dealing Methodology with Editorial and Review Reports

It is assumed that editors and reviewers seek to improve the quality of the scientific paper through their constructive and serious criticisms. It is also assumed that no scientific paper is entirely flawless and immune to criticisms, regardless of how deep or superficial they may be. Therefore, it is essential to know how to deal with them in all cases:

- Firstly, criticize yourself and accept constructive criticisms from reviewers, as no matter how well-written your article is, it is not perfect.
- Take positive evaluations into consideration as they serve as motivation.
- Disregard harsh, vague, and non-specific negative criticisms.
- If unfairness is detected in the review, resort to the editor-in-chief and request another review.
- Serious review reports that identify shortcomings should be taken into account. Follow the reviewers' advice and address the shortcomings thoroughly before resubmitting to the same journal to avoid rejection again and waste of publication opportunity and time.
- After correcting the shortcomings, the article can be submitted to another reputable journal previously identified.

- If the shortcomings are serious, reconsider the article entirely and its preparation methodology and sources. (Scholz, 2022)
- If the specified citation ratio in the journal is exceeded, request a citation ratio report to rectify the issue and correct the scientific paper.

Conclusion:

The process of transitioning from the inception of an idea to a published scientific article is a challenging process. Good writing takes time because it requires precise methodological skills, familiarity with publishing rules, and adherence to the ethics of scientific research to produce a successful, high-quality article. If a researcher fails to write any part of their article incorrectly or with defects, the logical meaning of the information becomes convoluted, resulting in a complex, ambiguous, difficult-to-understand, and read article, making it challenging to publish.

Therefore, it is imperative to plan the writing and publication of an article before starting to write it by laying out a well-thought-out roadmap and then adhering to it meticulously. This begins with the publication preparation process, through the writing stage, aimed at improving the quality of writing and saving time, to produce a clear, well-understood, and correctly argued article. Then the revision and scrutiny stage, aimed at producing an elegant article that is free from any blemish and easily publishable in prestigious peer-reviewed journals.

Publishing new scientific results remains a highly significant and serious task. Therefore, authors must adhere to the highest ethical standards and avoid producing scientific noise, as this preserves a good scientific reputation, which is the best strategy for reading and succeeding after publication.

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