



Navigating the Presentation and Publication Process

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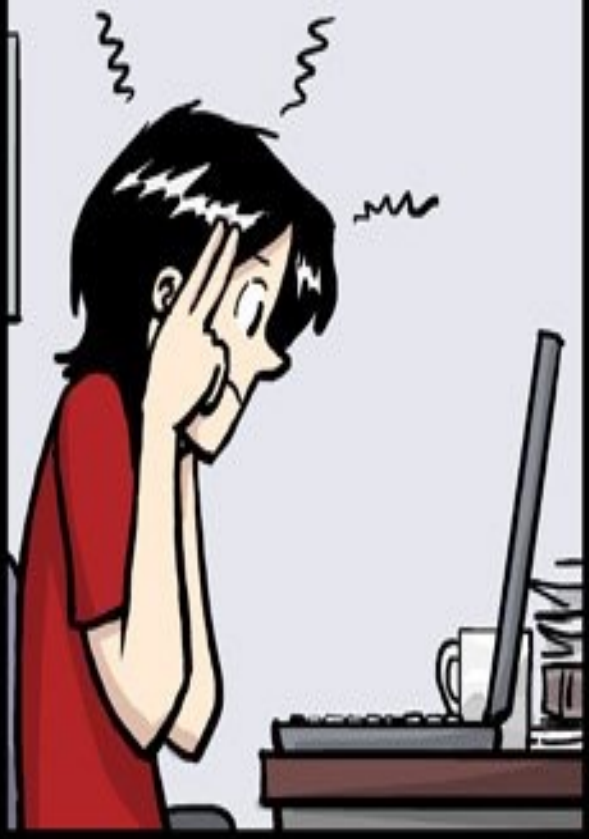
Presenting your Research/Work

<https://hbr.org/2013/06/how-to-give-a-killer-presentation>

1. Get to the point
-be mindful of time
2. Engage and connect with the audience
3. Avoid overuse of direct quotes
4. Keep your slides simple and uncrowded
5. Avoid overuse of technical jargon
6. Practice your talk/presentation in advance
7. Remember that you're the expert on the topic you're presenting on...
8. Have fun

C'MON, CECILIA...

WRITE WRITE WRITE WRIT



WRITE WRITE WRITE WRIT



WRITE WRITE



YEAH, RIGHT.

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The Power of (Effective) Writing

“...it is extremely rare and unusual when [I]ndigenous accounts are accepted and acknowledged as valid interpretations of what has taken place. And yet, the need to tell our stories remains the powerful imperative of a powerful form of resistance.”

-Linda Tuhiwai Smith

Questions to consider when writing

Why are you writing?

What are you writing about?

- Topic
- Methodology(ies)

What new or significant contribution(s) to the field might your research/scholarship/writing make?

Who is your intended audience(s)?

What journal(s) would make a good home for your research/scholarship/writing?

Preparing Your Manuscript for Submission

- Become familiar with the publication standards in your field(s) of study
- Follow the publication style manual/guidelines for your field(s)
- Manuscript should not have been previously published
 - If manuscript was previously published secure permission from journal to republish
- Typically manuscript submissions should contain no identifying information
- Typically submit manuscripts using MS Word – not a pdf
- Obtain permission to include copyrighted material in your manuscript
- Proofread carefully for typographical, grammatical, and formatting errors

Peer Review

- Manuscript reviewed by experts in your field(s) of study.
 - Feedback **can** be helpful in revising/strengthening your manuscript
- Double-Blind Review typically used in the social sciences
 - author(s) doesn't know the reviewer(s); reviewer(s) doesn't know the author(s)
- [Source: http://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-your-research/peer-review/](http://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-your-research/peer-review/)

Typical Steps in the Peer Review Process

Step 1: Manuscript Submitted

Step 2: Manuscript Reviewed by the Editor/ Editorial Team

- Is the manuscript a good fit for the journal?
- Has the author(s) followed submission guidelines? (e.g., word count, page length, formatting)
- Does the manuscript include an abstract, author affiliation, tables/figures, references, sources of funding for research, etc.?

Step 3: Peer Review

- Typically at least 2 Reviewers
- Reviewers look for:
 - Originality
 - Research design and methods
 - Connection between research conducted and extant literature
 - Clarity in the presentation and discussion of findings
 - “quality of writing”
 - Conclusions
 - Implications for policy, practice, future research
 - “Fit” with the journal

Step 4: Editor/Editorial Team Reviews Feedback from Peer Reviewers

- Feedback/Decision sent to corresponding author
- Decision Options:
 - Accept as is - manuscript ready for publication
 - with formatting and copy editing
 - Accept with minor revisions
 - Accept with major revisions
 - Revise and Resubmit
 - Reject

Responding to Reviewer Feedback

- Review feedback
 - Set the review aside for a few hours or days before reviewing again
 - Use feedback from peer reviewers to strengthen manuscript before resubmitting to the journal
 - Distinguish between criticism and critique
 - Decide which revisions/edits you will make and why
 - Ask editor for clarification of reviewer feedback if needed
- Begin Making Edits/Revisions
- Draft response to the editor and reviewers outlining the revisions you made and why

Resubmit Revised Manuscript

- Once revised and resubmitted, manuscripts are typically sent out for a second round of revisions
 - Revisions may be accepted as is
 - Condition Acceptance
 - Additional edits may be requested
 - Manuscript may be rejected

What to do if your manuscript is not accepted?

- Get a sense of why your manuscript was not accepted
 - manuscript not a good fit for the journal
 - author did not follow submission guidelines (e.g., page length)
 - concerns regarding the overall quality of writing
 - failure to demonstrate a significant contribution to the field
 - poorly developed theoretical/conceptual framework
 - Requested revisions not made by the author(s)
- Choose a new home for your manuscript and resubmit
 - Review submission guidelines
 - Reformat manuscript as needed

OR

- Pull the manuscript and forego further review

If manuscript is accepted...

- Receive notification of acceptance from the editor/editorial team
 - Timeline varies
- Make additional edits as requested
- Review draft of copyedited manuscript
 - Submit revisions to the editor/editorial team
- Wait for manuscript to be published
 - Timeline varies
- Manuscript published
 - Receive copies of published manuscript
- Celebrate!
- Continue to write ...

Consider becoming a Peer Reviewer

- <https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/how-to-review-articles>

Resources

- *Bird by Bird* – Anne Lamott
- Presenting and Publishing
 - <https://undergraduateresearch.virginia.edu/present-and-publish/presentation-tips>
- The OpEd Project
 - <https://www.theopedproject.org/>
- “From Manuscript to Article”:
 - <https://citejournal.org/volume-4/issue-2-04/editorial/from-manuscript-to-article-publishing-educational-technology-research/>

Resources (continued)

- Sample Submission Checklist:
 - <https://journals.sagepub.com/author-instructions/rer#SubmissionPreparationChecklist>
- *Journal of American Indian Education*
 - <https://jaie.asu.edu/>
- *Tribal College Journal*
 - <https://tribalcollegejournal.org/writers-guidelines/>
- Other journals with an emphasis on Indigenous Peoples/Issues
 - <https://guides.library.ualberta.ca/c.php?g=708820&p=5049656>

Remember...

“Almost all good writing begins with terrible first [drafts].
You need to start somewhere”.

- Anne Lamott