

NEVER Commit These Mistakes While Writing Your Manuscript

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Abstract

Academics all around the world must be able to do research and write it up in the form of a paper. Non-native English authors may find it challenging to write their reports. On the other hand, young and fresher researchers may make mistakes in their submissions that result in rejection in the majority of situations. This might damage their reputation in the future. This paper aims to assist young researchers and nonnative English writers in overcoming these obstacles.

Keywords: Peer-review; Manuscript; Scientific Paper; Rejection; Acceptance; Research; Publishing

Introduction

In the present work, we will not rehash what many authors have previously written about how to write a scientific article or prepare a manuscript for publication, nor attempt to cite them here as a review piece. However, few have written about how to avoid typical mistakes when writing a scientific article [1]. Pun for example has humorously written about plagiarism in scientific writing and why it is important to avoid it [2]. Unfortunately, the fact is that knowing how to accomplish that for certain is tough. The published literature has numerous examples of good writing due to the benefits of peer review and the authors' writing abilities. However, if you are not a peer-reviewed journal editor or do not get a large number of papers to evaluate as an active reviewer, you may never encounter examples of badly prepared manuscripts.

Results and Discussion

We will recommend some things that should never be in a manuscript when submitting it to a scientific journal based on our and our colleagues' experience, supervisors' guidance, and hints, and examples that have passed my screen when reading papers and reviews.

NEVER think that a good literature review is just a list of authors with just paraphrasing their articles titles and/or abstracts. For example, the following paragraph (alterations to preserve anonymity):

"M ***** *et al.* [9] noted the potential effect of using ABC nanomaterials in sensing and biosensing network. N***** *et al.* [10] examined the effect of various combination techniques of carbon-based nanomaterials such as XY along with ABC. Ma***** *et al.* [11] presented the effects of the XY synthesis process on their size and their conductivity. However, ***** and ***** [12] numerically computed and compared both the performance of the carbon glassy carbon electrode in the presence and absence of XY. ***** *et al.* [13] investigated the influence of ABC matrix concentration on the performance on the developed sensor to detect organic pollutant such as catechol." offers no indication of the importance of the publications mentioned in the given work. Always make an effort to include the following in your introduction:
i) Cite the uniqueness and results of the referred paper, not just the

title. ii) Understand (clearly) why you are referencing this piece and how it pertains to your current work.

To support a small point, NEVER reference an excessive amount of articles after a phrase in your introduction. Your introduction will appear sloppy. An editor is a human person, and if he sees such a dreadful beginning, he will reject your work outright, as long as he knows that you are not understating what you are writing about. On the other side, such a long introduction reveals your incapacity to choose and guide the reader to the one or two articles that best illustrate your point. If you need to mention another article, start a new phrase with another concept that includes more instances.

NEVER give a literature review that references old research from 10 (or more) years ago. That is, make sure your introduction is chock-full of the most current published articles in your subject. A paper that does not mention previously published publications in the last two or three years is unlikely to be describing original research. However, if you want to mention an old study (maybe published 10 or 20 years ago), always explain why your work takes this study into account.

NEVER copy and paste the works of other authors, including keywords, sentences, and even ideas. If you do, be sure to credit the author. However, if you want to decrease and/or avoid plagiarism and/or polish your paper language, consider using tools and websites to paraphrase your phrases. Be warned that plagiarized articles harm the author's reputation and are rejected even before the peer-review process begins.

NEVER use an acronym or a new term in your work on the spur of the moment. Also, indicate any acronyms other than their importance before utilizing them in the next areas of your work. Using a lot of acronyms, on the other hand, makes them tough to remember and makes your manuscript sound difficult to understand. Never use unusual acronyms in excess or even a lot.

When explaining your thoughts, NEVER utilize unclear or non-scientific terms. Never presume that the editors and/or reviewers share your comprehension of such terms; otherwise, they may spend a significant amount of time repeating such difficult and strange expressions to grasp what you are saying. If your writing is ambiguous, the reader is going to recommend rejection to your paper.

NEVER submit your manuscript without first checking the language, specifically the spelling and grammar. Having a native speaker or a familiar individual with writings in English (who understands your field) as a co-author will help you polish the language of your work. Grammatical and spelling mistakes should never be included.

NEVER fail to highlight the major results that form the basis of the work being reported. These are the results that will be evaluated, discussed, and compared to other published data in your discussion. Your argument will persuade the editor and reviewer that you have something significant to report, as well as its relevance and uniqueness. Your commentary must be powerful enough to put your work in a better light than the papers of other authors, allowing your manuscript to be accepted.

NEVER underestimate or exaggerate the quality of your manuscript. Before submitting your manuscript to a certain journal, make sure you understand the scientific worth of your study. Journal indicators such as impact factor, initial decision, and peer-review procedure, and acceptance rate must all be taken into account. However, targeting a new journal is a good option. The advantages of publishing in a new journal include i) saving the author's valuable time and effort during the submission process, ii) benefiting from the rapid editorial process, iii) fast publishing.

NEVER primarily type your paper's references. Such a procedure might result in a jumbled display of your references list. If you ask your coworkers, they will almost certainly propose an excellent software that will generate your reference list automatically.

Conclusion

In this mini-report, we attempted to provide some recommendations for authors who are not native English speakers and are striving to report and publish their academic works in English. Never submit your manuscript without having it edited for English expression by a native English speaker to prevent rejection (who has an understanding of your field). Do not refuse to cooperate when the editor requests editing by a native English speaker. Many reviewers are overworked and don't have time to wait for a document that is difficult to understand due to poor English phrasing. An editor does not want to annoy a good reviewer since they are a precious asset. An editor also doesn't want to smear the journal's name by sending out papers that aren't ready

for review. As a result, this editor will take the simplest route and refuse to evaluate a submission until written English is adequate.

Bibliography

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