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**The Critical Role of Journal Selection in Scholarly Publishing: A Search for Journal
Options in Language-related Research Areas and Disciplines**

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Abstract

Problem statement: With the globalization in academia, pressures on academics to publish internationally have been increasing all over the world. However, participating in global scientific communication through publishing in well-regarded international journals is a very challenging and daunting task particularly for nonnative speaker (NNS) scholars. Recent research has pointed out both linguistic and nonlinguistic factors behind the challenges facing NNS scholars in their attempts to publish internationally. *Journal selection* is suggested to be one of these critical determinants on the way to publication.

Purpose of the study: The aim of this article, therefore, is to offer some suggestions about the journal selection process and to provide potential international journal options for especially

newcomers to the field and the off-networked peripheral academics who may have limited access to journals.

Method: First a framework is offered as guidance for the major points to be considered before deciding for a journal for manuscript subscription. Then, as a result of a search in major international databases, 17 tables are formed consisting international journal options according to their coverage by certain international indexes and according to their focus of interest in specific research areas in the disciplines of language education, applied linguistics, and linguistics.

Conclusion: It is hoped that these suggestions and the compiled lists of available journals on specific topics would provide help for especially newcomers to the field and the off-networked peripheral academics who may have limited access to journals in language education and related fields while trying to publish internationally.

Keywords: scholarly publishing, journal selection, language education, academic journals, writing for publication

Introduction

The Western academic philosophy of ‘publish or perish’ is spreading all around the world with the globalization in academia and the increasing desire of peripheral countries to participate in the global scientific knowledge-making as a means to technological and economic development. Thus, in many parts of the world, nation states have been adopting policies raising publication criteria and demanding high-quality international publications from scholars for academic promotions and even from graduate students as graduation requirement (Braine, 2005; Curry & Lillis, 2004; Duzsak & Lewkowicz, 2008; Li, 2007). Consequently, academics in various corners of the world have been recently experiencing an increasing pressure to publish

internationally to find a job, to be promoted to a higher rank, to share knowledge and experiences with colleagues around the globe, and to contribute to their field by advancing the current scientific knowledge.

Besides these global trends and pressures surrounding academics in general, publishing internationally has become more important than ever in language education field as well. Casanave and Vandrick (2003) emphasizes that it is critical for professionals in language education to do research and publish not only to secure their job or academic position, but also “to grow professionally and intellectually to share their ideas with peers and become better teachers through the reflective and critical processes of writing for a public readership” (p. 1). Scholars further highlighted the importance of international publications by nonnative speaker (NNS) language professionals suggesting that their unique perspectives and experiences in their own local contexts are needed by the core scientific community since the knowledge flow in the field has been mostly unidirectional so far —from center to periphery (Canagarajah, 1996; Flowerdew, 2000, 2001; Uzuner, 2008; Widdowson, 1994). As Flowerdew (2001) puts forth “periphery perspectives may provide both valuable alternative theories of their own and healthy questioning of theories and approaches already prevailing in the center” (p. 122). More specifically, NNS researchers may contribute to the scientific knowledge-making by “testing theories of the dominant center,” “investigating the issues that might not occur to researchers in the center or investigating these issues in different ways using different data,” and “accessing to research sites where native speakers (NSs) would be intrusive” (p. 127).

Nevertheless, many language educators were found to “resist the challenge of preparing work for possible publication.....thinking that only accomplished insiders can get into print” (Casanave & Vandrick, 2003, p. 1). In addition, as trying to get published internationally is a

long, difficult and tiresome process involving many frustrations and rejections, many language educators avoid this “ego threatening” process “feeling intimidated” (p. 1). The situation becomes even more complicated for NNS scholars as they often need to overcome more challenges and disappointments than do their NS counterparts on the way to publish in international venues. Especially in the discipline of English language teaching (ELT), historically a hegemonic structure has been formed in which ‘theoretical constructs’ and ‘pedagogical practices’ have been largely constructed by the NS center-based literature, which often disrespected and excluded the theories and experiences of peripheral NNS ELT professionals (Canagarajah, 1996, p. 74). Having been discouraged by this hegemonic structure and marginalization, many NNS scholars have developed further resistance towards publishing in international mainstream journals (Canagarajah, 1996).

However, it is also worth mentioning that the problems of NNS scholars have been increasingly recognized by the core discourse community. Thus, many recent studies have focused on finding the specific reasons behind the limited participation of NNS scholars in global scientific communication and revealed various linguistic and nonlinguistic challenges facing peripheral NNS scholars. Linguistic, rhetorical, and stylistic problems leading possible rejections by journals were indicated as lack of an argument, textual organization or rhetorical stance (Belcher, 2007; Swales, 1990; Flowerdew, 1999, 2001; Hewings, 2006), structuring of the introduction and discussion sections, and parochialism¹ (Flowerdew, 2001; Swales, 1990). Major *nonlinguistic factors*, on the other hand, were being educated and socialized in peripheral academic cultures devaluing scientific research and publication (Canagarajah, 2002; Salager-Meyer, 2008), limited material resources, time restrictions, and being ‘off-networked’ (Belcher, 2007; Canagarajah, 1996, 2002; Curry & Lillis, 2010). Besides these factors, simply choosing

¹ Parochialism is failing to show relevance of the study to the international community.

the wrong journal or submitting work without becoming familiarized with the target journal's "focal area or usual topics of interest," failing to understand the journal expectations such as "the expected level of research design and research writing expertise" or the expected level of the sophistication in language use also often result in rejection (Belcher, 2007, p. 15).

The aim of this article, therefore, is to offer some information and suggestions about the journal selection process and to provide potential international journal options for especially newcomers to the field and the off-networked peripheral academics who may have limited access to journals. The main focus of this article is on *journal selection* because selecting the right journal that matches the topic and features of the submitted manuscript is an important first step that may increase chances for acceptance by well-respected international journals. Thus, this article first offers a framework by discussing the major points to be considered before deciding for a journal for manuscript submission. Then, 17 tables consisting of the compiled lists of available international journals are presented according to their coverage by certain international indexes and according to their focus of interest in specific research areas in the disciplines of language education, applied linguistics, and linguistics.

The Journal Selection Process—the Critical Path to Scholarly Publication

Among various types of publications, a refereed 'journal article' is considered one of the most preferable in academia due to its high visibility, credibility, and prestige. An international journal article is often accessed easily, especially if it is available electronically. As the most important reason for scholars to publish (or should be) is to advance scientific knowledge in the field or to enhance practices by communicating research or experiences with colleagues, publishing in journals indexed by international databases would help reaching the target audience, joining the networks or groups with similar research interests, and being cited more

frequently (Thompson, 2007). A refereed journal article also weighs more than other types of publications in academic hiring and promotion decisions in most disciplines; thus, publishing in refereed international journals would also serve such instrumental purposes.

To be able to publish in a good journal, however, a careful and strategic approach is needed both while deciding for a target journal and while preparing the manuscript to meet the target journal's specific requirements. Belcher (2009) suggests that deciding for a journal even before starting a study is a much more effective strategy than trying to search for a journal with a finished article. Therefore, journal selection should be made very carefully by considering various factors right from the start to make correct choices. Although the general advice is to start from a top-ranked journal, Belcher (2009) asserts this is not a good advice. As one cannot submit an article to more than one journal at a time due to ethical reasons and because the review process may take up to twelve months in international journals, submitting to a high impact journal with a possible high rejection-rate can cause serious delays putting the article at risk of becoming outdated (Belcher, 2009, p. 102; Knight & Steinbach, 2008). However, submitting a manuscript to a first-tier journal also has a significant advantage since such journals generally provide the most detailed and valuable feedback, which may help the author further improve the manuscript (Klinger, Scanlon, & Pressley, 2005; Murray, 2005). Examining the recently published articles in the target top-ranked journal and comparing them with the manuscript in hand in terms of the quality of reasoning, the level of the contribution, and the sophistication of the writing style may help the author decide whether or not to submit the work to a top-ranked journal (Klinger et al., 2005).

Nevertheless, a better strategy would be to find the most appropriate journal for the work; thus, before submission one should first seriously *study the potential journals*. Before starting

studying the journals; yet, a framework or model for guidance in the journal selection process is needed. An analysis of previous literature in terms of suggestions for the journal selection and submission process reveals some major points to be considered before submitting a manuscript (Belcher, 2009; Klinger et al., 2005; Knight & Steinbach, 2008; Thompson, 2007). These considerations can be summarized as follows:

1. whether the journal is peer-reviewed
2. the scope and aims of the journal (e.g. narrow, broad, how well it matches our topic)
3. the contexts the journal appeals (e.g. whether it only accepts articles from a certain region whether it appeals to national or international audience)
4. typical readership (e.g. researchers, practitioners, or policy makers...)
5. methodology preferences (e.g. quantitative, qualitative...)
6. credibility and prestige of the journal, impact factor, likelihood of acceptance
7. visibility, journal accessibility
8. publishing frequency, the speed of the editorial process
9. stylistic factors such as the word/page limit...

First, the target journal should be examined to make sure it is a *peer-reviewed journal* which sends manuscripts for a blind review where the reviewers evaluate the article without knowing the name of the author. Especially young scholars who pursue an academic career and intend to use this publication for hiring or promotion decisions should be very careful about this point as the peer-review mechanism is a widely acknowledged method for academic quality assurance. However, many journals are not peer-reviewed; for example, society and conference proceedings, such as 'Procedia' publish papers presented in a conference, and these proceedings are often not peer-reviewed and frequently even not edited (Belcher, 2009). Hence, even if these

journals are covered by prestigious databases such as Web of Science or Scopus, it should be noted that the articles published in such journals would not be considered as “a refereed article,” and thus would have a lower status due to the lack of the peer-review process. Similarly, trade and professional journals or newsletters, which publish articles on only the technical or practical aspects of certain areas, are also generally not peer-reviewed (Belcher, 2009). Nevertheless, there are also refereed academic journals focusing on pedagogical applications of language research such as ELT journal or College Composition and Communication and these refereed prestigious journals should not be mistaken for non peer-reviewed trade/professional journals or newsletters.

After ensuring that the journal is peer-reviewed, *the aims and scope* of the journal should be studied as the target journal should be relevant to our research topic. Some journals have a wider scope targeting more general topics such as Second Language Research while others target more specialized research topics such as Journal of Pragmatics. It is always a good idea to scan the past issues of the journal or at least read the abstracts of the previously published articles to see the main topics preferred by the journal. It may be particularly helpful to understand the dominant issues and recent discussions throughout the issues of the journal to be able to find a space or niche to fill or to find issues or conventions in this journal to argue for or against, which may make our article more interesting and appealing to the journal readers (Murray, 2005). If the information presented by the journal about the aims and scope is not clear, sending a letter and asking the editor whether he/she might be interested in the topic of our research might be a good strategy.

It is also important to know *the contexts the journal appeals*. It should be searched whether the journal has a regional, national, or international focus (Knight & Steinbach, 2008). While some journals accept articles from all around the world such as International Journal of Applied

Linguistics others accept articles only from a certain region such as English in Australia. In addition, some journals may have some geographical bias and are only interested in research conducted in certain contexts. For example, Journal of Teacher Education generally prefers research from the US context; thus, research reflecting a teaching situation in Iran would not appeal to the readers of Journal of Teacher Education. Instead, Teaching and Teacher Education might be a better option. Again looking at previously published articles and the geographical affiliations of the editorial board members of the journals can give an idea about the internationality of the journal.

Another very important thing to consider is the *readership of the journal*. Since scientific academic discourse is a situated activity (Bhatia, 2002; Widdowson, 2007) and the acceptance of an article mostly depends on the readers such as editors and the peer reviewers who are members of a certain discourse community, a critical factor to be considered is the typical readers of the journal. The first question to be answered is to whom we are writing for because what may be boring or common knowledge for one journal may be very interesting for another, or a problematic methodology for one journal may be seen as a creative novel approach for another. Thus, one should be familiar with the audience, their general thoughts and assumptions about the topic of research and what they find interesting because in order to get published, there should be something new to say to the readers or to add to the already existing dialogue in a specific journal (Davis, 1971 cited in Murray, 2005; Klinger et al., 2005). Finding similar papers in the target journal and citing them would also help as it demonstrates that the present work is connected and relevant with what has already been published in that journal and how the paper takes the issue one step further (Murray, 2005).

It is also necessary to pay attention to *the methodology preferences* of the target journal. Historically, second language acquisition and applied linguistics research have generally followed the empiricist research paradigm; thus, quantitative research always had a higher chance to be accepted by language journals than did the qualitative research (Davis, 1995). Even at present, despite the recent increase in interest in qualitative research, the proportion of qualitative studies is still low in most second language and linguistics journals (Navidinia, 2010). Aside from possible prejudice and bias against the legitimacy of qualitative research in general, the way qualitative research is written and reported was also claimed to be related with the higher rejection rate of qualitative research (Stenius, Makela, Miovsy, & Gabrhelik, 2008). Although there is a conventional standard format to follow in quantitative research-reporting, qualitative research is conducted and reported in various non-standard forms putting special demands on the editor and the reviewers while evaluating it (Stenius et al., 2008). Qualitative research, thus, needs higher skills in writing in terms of the quality of argumentation, objectivity, and the clarity of language. Therefore, before sending a manuscript to a journal, it should be checked whether the target journal publishes articles with similar methodologies. For example, sending an ethnographic research study about adult literacy experiences in a specific social context to Modern Language Journal or Studies in Second Language Acquisition would probably result in rejection despite the quality of research. Instead, TESOL Quarterly or Written Communication would be better options as they are more welcoming to qualitative research.

As the main goal is to publish in the best possible journal that fits the research and writing quality of our work, we should pay attention to the indicators regarding *the credibility and prestige* of the journal in the field especially if we have important and significant research findings to share (Klinger et al, 2005). Several factors such as high impact factor, the reputation

of editorial board members and reviewers, the publisher, and low acceptance rate are generally recognized as signs of a well-respected journal. Impact factor of a journal represents the ratio of the number of citations for the articles in that journal during the previous two years divided by the number of articles published in the journal (Dong, Loh, & Mondry, 2005). High impact factor of the journal is important because it is assumed that a paper published in such a journal is good quality with some international significance and has higher chances for being read and cited (Garfield, 2003). Being covered by international indexes such as ISI database (SCI, SSCI, AHCI) has also become an international standard indicator of the quality of journals as such indexes accept journals upon some criteria of selection (Garfield, 2003). In addition, the reputations and affiliations of the editor, editorial board members, reviewers, and the publisher (e.g. Elsevier, Springer, Cambridge, Oxford, Wiley-Blackwell.....) as well as the lower acceptance rate can also give an idea about the quality of the journal. For example, a study on the quality of TESOL and Applied Linguistics journals ranked the top journals in the field considering various factors (Egbert, 2007). Not surprisingly, the top-ranked journals found were also high-impact journals with low acceptance rates. These top journals were Applied Linguistics with 5-20% acceptance rate, ELT Journal (Oxford) with 10% acceptance rate, Journal of Second Language Writing with 15% acceptance rate, Language Learning with 15-18% acceptance rate, Studies in Second Language Acquisition with 10-20% acceptance rate, and TESOL Quarterly with 8.5% acceptance rate (Egbert, 2007, p. 168).

The *visibility and accessibility* of the journal is also a critical factor to consider as the main goal of publishing is to disseminate our research as wider audience as possible. For example, if a journal is covered by multiple international databases such as ISI web of knowledge, ERIC, Educational Index, MLA, Scopus; if it is available online; if it is available in university libraries;

and if the cost of subscription to this journal is reasonable, the journal is likely to have higher visibility and accessibility which would increase chances to reach the intended audience (Knight & Steinbach, 2008).

Publishing frequency and the speed of the editorial process are also important considerations. There is generally a higher possibility to publish in a journal which publishes 4 issues per year than in a journal which publishes only 1 issue a year. As for the publication time, it generally takes two or three years to publish after submission in international journals, which means around four or five years of commitment including the research and writing periods (Belcher, 2009). However, some journals have longer waiting time than the others. The turnaround time (wait time before getting accepted) is often a bigger problem than the backlogs (wait time after getting accepted) since accepted papers can be posted online before print or at least an acceptance letter may be provided (Belcher, 2009). Therefore, if possible information about the speed of the review process and the estimated publication time should be obtained before submission.

Finally, reading the “instructions to authors” part and closely *following the specific instructions for authors* would help understanding about the journal. Sometimes not paying attention to small details may destroy the credibility of the author right from the start. Therefore, before submitting the paper, one should double check to make sure the manuscript conforms to the journal requirements related to fonts, headlines, margins, line spacing, word count, APA style, grammar and spelling mistakes, and also whether the in-text citations match the reference list as such style violations may annoy some editors and reviewers (Klinger et al., 2005).

Journal Options in Language-Related Research Areas and Disciplines

According to Knight and Steinbach (2008), before the most appropriate journal can be selected, a list of potential journals must be identified (p. 61). Therefore, in this article it is aimed to provide a list of the possible journal options for scholars in the field. In order to do that, first a search was performed in search engines such as Google and major indexing databases such as ISI web of knowledge, ERIC, British Education Index, Education Index, Australian Education index, MLA, Linguistics Abstracts for journals publishing articles on language-related topics. Then, 17 tables were formed under two major categories according to their breadth of scope: Field-specific journals and discipline-specific journals (Belcher, 2009). In each table, the compiled lists of available international journal options were presented according to their coverage by certain international indexes and according to their focus of interest in specific research areas in the disciplines of language education, applied linguistics, and linguistics.

In the following sections, first, field-specific journals, which have a more narrow focus, are presented according to their topic of interests (Table 1 to 13), and then the sub-disciplinary and disciplinary journals are given (Table 14-17). The journals are shown alphabetically in a rank of status according to their coverage by international indexes such as Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), British Education Index (BEI), Australian Education Index (AEI), Education Index (EI), and the 'other' category including other indexes in the field such as MLA or Linguistics Abstracts; however, if a journal is indexed by SSCI, the other indexes covering the journal were not given. In some cases the same journal is placed under different related topics more than once. While categorizing the journals under SSCI, the top 25% journals in terms of impact factor were grouped as A, the second 25% as B,

the third 40% as C, and the last 10% as D based on Journal Citation Reports (TUBITAK-ULAKBIM, 2012).

Field/Area Journals

Field specific journals are the journals that publish work in a particular field of a discipline such as language testing or reading in a second/foreign language. Publishing in field journals requires deeper expertise and higher familiarity with the recent issues in that particular field. Publishing in such venues may provide opportunities for networking with researchers working in a specific field, and thus raises chances to be cited by them (Belcher, 2009). The following 13 tables include lists of field/area journals:

Table 1

Teacher Education Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
ACTION RESEARCH	SSCI (C)
ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF TEACHER EDUCATION	SSCI (C)
EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF TEACHER EDUCATION	SSCI (C)
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	SSCI (B)
JOURNAL OF TEACHER EDUCATION	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE TEACHING RESEARCH	SSCI (C)
TEACHING AND TEACHER EDUCATION	SSCI (A)
Action in Teacher Education	ERIC, EI

Australian Journal of Teacher Education	AEI, ERIC
Contemporary Issues in Technology & Teacher Education	EI, ERIC
Educational Action Research	BEI, ERIC
Innovations in Education and Teaching International	ERIC
Instructor	ERIC
International Journal of Practical Experiences in Professional Education	AEI
International Journal of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education	ERIC
Issues in Teacher Education	ERIC, EI
Issues of Teaching and Learning	AEI
Journal of College Teaching and Learning	ERIC
Journal of Education for Teaching	BEI, ERIC, EI
Journal of Educators online	ERIC
Journal of Technology and Teacher Education	EI, ERIC
Journal of the Scholarship in Teaching and Learning	ERIC
Journal on Excellence on College Teaching	ERIC
Learning and Teaching	EI, ERIC, AEI
New Directions for Teaching and Learning	EI, ERIC
New Educator	EI, ERIC
Professional Development in Education	BEI, ERIC
Professional Educator	EI, ERIC
Radical Teacher	EI

Reading Teacher	ERIC
Studying Teacher Education	BEI, ERIC
Teacher Development	ERIC, BEI
Teacher Education Quarterly	ERIC, EI
Teacher Education and Practice	ERIC
Teacher Educator	ERIC, EI
Teacher Magazine	EI
Teacher Trainer	BEI
Teachers and Teaching: Theory and Practice	ERIC, BEI
Teaching Education	EI, ERIC
Teaching in Higher Education	BEI, ERIC
English Language Teacher Education and Development Journal	Other
International Journal of Research in Teacher Education	Other
Teacher Education and Development	Other
The Language Teacher	Other

Table 2

Reading/Literacy Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
JOURNAL OF ADOLESCENT & ADULT LITERACY	SSCI (B)
JOURNAL OF LITERACY RESEARCH	SSCI (B)
JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN READING	SSCI (A)

LITERACY	SSCI (A)
READING RESEARCH QUARTERLY	SSCI (A)
READING TEACHER	SSCI (C)
READING AND WRITING	SSCI (D)
SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF READING	SSCI (A)
Australian Journal of Language and Literacy	AEI
Journal of College Reading and Learning	EI, ERIC
Journal of Reading	EI
Journal of Reading Behavior	EI
Journal of Reading Education	EI
Literacy Research and Instruction	ERIC, EI
Literacy Teaching and Learning	ERIC
Perspectives on Language and Literacy	EI
Reading and Writing Quarterly	ERIC, AEI
Reading in a Foreign Language	ERIC, EI
Reading Horizons	EI, ERIC
Reading Improvement	EI, ERIC
Reading Matrix	ERIC
Reading Research and Instruction	EI
Reading Teacher	ERIC
Reading World	EI

Table 3

Writing/Literacy Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
COLLEGE COMPOSITION & COMMUNICATION	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF ADOLESCENT & ADULT LITERACY	SSCI (B)
JOURNAL OF LITERACY RESEARCH	SSCI (B)
JOURNAL OF SECOND LANGUAGE WRITING	SSCI (A)
LITERACY	SSCI (A)
READING AND WRITING	SSCI (D)
RHETORIC REVIEW	SSCI (A)
RHETORICA	SSCI (A)
RHETORIC SOCIETY QUARTERLY	SSCI (A)
WRITTEN COMMUNICATION	SSCI (B)
Adult Basic Education and Literacy	EI, ERIC
Adult Literacy and Basic Education	EI
Assessing Writing	ERIC
Australian Journal of Language and Literacy	AEI
Computers and Composition: An International Journal for Teachers of Writing	EI
Composition Studies	ERIC
Issues in Writing	EI
Journal of Basic Writing	ERIC, EI

Journal of Technical Writing & Communication	ERIC
Literacy Research and Instruction	ERIC, EI
Perspectives on Language and Literacy	EI
Reading and Writing Quarterly	ERIC, AEI
Technical Writing Teacher	EI
Writing Center Journal	ERIC
Writing Instructor	ERIC, EI
Writing on the Edge	EI
Academic Writing: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Communication across the Curriculum	Other
Journal of Academic Writing	Other
Journal of Advanced Composition	Other
Journal of Teaching Writing	Other
Journal of Writing Research	Other
Language and Literacy Education	Other
Literacy Teaching and Learning	Other
Writing Forum	Other
Written Language & Literacy	Other
Writing & Pedagogy	Other

Table 4

Discourse Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
ARGUMENTATION	SSCI (A)
DISCOURSE AND SOCIETY	SSCI (A)
DISCOURSE PROCESSES	SSCI (B)
DISCOURSE STUDIES	SSCI (B)
DISCOURSE AND COMMUNICATION	SSCI (B)
TEXT & TALK: An Interdisciplinary Journal For The Study Of Discourse	SSCI (A)
TEXT & KRITIK	SSCI (A)
TEXT & PERFORMANCE QUARTERLY	SSCI (A)
TEXTUAL PRACTICE	SSCI (A)
Discourse: Studies in the Cultural Politics of Education	ERIC, BEI, AEI
Journal of Multicultural Discourses	BEI
Advances in Discourse Process	Other
Analyzing Texts	Other
Classroom Discourse	Other
Corpus and Discourse	Other
Corpora	Other
Corpus	Other

Critical Approaches to Discourse Analysis across Disciplines	Other
Critical Discourse Studies	Other
Language and Discourse	Other
Multicultural Discourses	Other
Study of Discourse	Other
Text: An Interdisciplinary Journal	Other
Text and Context	Other
Textual Cultures	Other

Table 5

Pragmatics Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
INTERCULTURAL PRAGMATICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF HISTORICAL PRAGMATICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF POLITENESS RESEARCH	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF PRAGMATICS	SSCI (A)
METAPHOR & SYMBOL	SSCI (A)
PRAGMATICS	SSCI (A)
PRAGMATICS & COGNITION	SSCI (A)
International Review of Pragmatics	Other
Lodz Papers in Pragmatics	Other
Pragmatics and Beyond	Other

Semantics & Pragmatics	Other
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Table 6

Semantics Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON SEMANTIC WEB & INFORMATION SYST.	SSCI (C)
JOURNAL OF LITERARY SEMANTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF SEMANTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF WEB SEMANTICS	SSCI (A)
NATURAL LANGUAGE SEMANTICS	SSCI (A)
SYNTAX & SEMANTICS	SSCI (A)
International Journal of Semantic Computing	Other
Journal of Biomedical Semantics	Other
Journal on Data Semantics	Other
Semantic Web Journal	Other
Semantics & Pragmatics	Other

Table 7

Morphology & Syntax Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MORPHOLOGY	SSCI (C)
JOURNAL OF MORPHOLOGY	SSCI (B)
SYNTAX	SSCI (A)
SYNTAX & SEMANTICS	SSCI (A)
The Journal of Historical Syntax	Other
Syntaxis	Other

Table 8

Phonetics and Phonology Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
CLINICAL LINGUISTICS & PHONETICS	SSCI (B)
JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF PHONETICS	SSCI (A)
PHONETICA	SSCI (A)
PHONOLOGY	SSCI (A)

Table 9

Psycholinguistics & Neurolinguistics Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
APPLIED PSYCHOLINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
BILINGUALISM: LANGUAGE AND COGNITION	SSCI (A)
BRAIN AND COGNITION	SSCI (B)
BRAIN AND LANGUAGE	SSCI (A)
COGNITION	SSCI (A)
COGNITION & INSTRUCTION	SSCI (A)
COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
COGNITIVE SCIENCE: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, LINGUISTICS, NEUROSCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE AND COGNITIVE PROCESSES	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF MEMORY AND LANGUAGE	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF NEUROLINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLINGUISTIC RESEARCH	SSCI (B)
LEARNING AND MEMORY	SSCI (A)
MIND AND LANGUAGE	SSCI (A)
MIND BRAIN AND EDUCATION	SSCI (C)
METACOGNITION AND LEARNING	SSCI (C)
Cognitive Linguistics Research	Other

Review of Cognitive Linguistics	Other
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Table 10

Sociolinguistics Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ Indexing
JOURNAL OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF MULTILINGUAL AND MULTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY	SSCI (A)
Sociolinguistic Studies	Other
Sociolinguistics	Other
International Journal of Multicultural Societies	Other
International Sociolinguistics Perspectives	Other
International Journal of the Sociology of Language	Other

Table 11

Language Planning/Policy Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ indexing
EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION AND POLICY ANALYSIS	SSCI (A)
EDUCATIONAL POLICY	SSCI (B)
JOURNAL OF EDUCATION POLICY	SSCI (B)

JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AND POLITICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
KEDI JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY	SSCI (C)
LANGUAGE POLICY	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE PROBLEMS AND LANGUAGE PLANNING	SSCI (A)
Current Issues in Language Planning	ERIC
Educational Research for Policy and Practice	ERIC, EI, AEI
International Journal of Education Policy and Leadership	ERIC
International Journal of Educational Policy, Research and Practice	EI
Journal for Critical Education Policy Studies	EI
Journal of Educational Research and Policy Studies	ERIC

Table 12

Computer & Technology Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ indexing
AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY	SSCI (C)
BRITISH JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY	SSCI A
COMPUTER ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING	SSCI (A)
COMPUTERS AND EDUCATION	SSCI (A)
DISTANCE EDUCATION	SSCI (A)

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY	SSCI (B)
ETR & D-EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT	SSCI (A)
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER-SUPPORTED COLLABORATIVE LEARNING	SSCI (A)
INTERNET AND HIGHER EDUCATION	SSCI (C)
JOURNAL OF COMPUTER ASSISTED LEARNING	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL COMPUTING RESEARCH	SSCI (C)
LANGUAGE LEARNING & TECHNOLOGY	SSCI (A)
RECALL	SSCI (A)
TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE	SSCI (A)
TURKISH ONLINE JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY	SSCI (C)
Australian Educational Computing	AEI
Australian Journal of Educational Technology	AEI
Computers and Composition: An International Journal for Teachers of Writing	EI
Contemporary Issues in Technology & Teacher Education	EI, ERIC
Design and Technology Education: An International Journal	BEI
Digital culture & Education	AEI
Education and Information Technologies	BEI
Educational Communication and Technology	EI
Educational Computer Magazine	EI

Educational Technology	EI
Educational Technology, Research Development	EI
Ejst: E-journal of Instructional Science and Technology	AEI
E-learning and Digital Media	ERIC
Electronic Journal of e-learning	EI, ERIC
ICT in Education	AEI
Inform	AEI
Information Technology, Education, and Society	AEI
International Journal of Distance Education Technologies	ERIC
International Journal of Education and Development Using Information and Communication Technology	EI
International Journal on e-Learning	EI, ERIC
International Journal of Learning Technology	BEI
Internet and Schools	EI
Journal of Computer-based Instruction	EI
Journal of Educational Multimedia and Hypermedia	ERIC
Journal of Educational Technology and Society	EI
Journal of Educational Technology Systems	EI
Journal of Instructional Science and Technology	AEI
Journal of Interactive Instruction Development	EI
Journal of Interactive Online Learning	EI
Journal of Online Learning	EI

Journal of Research on Technology in Education	EI, ERIC
Journal of Technology and Teacher Education	EI, ERIC
Journal of Technology, Learning and Assessment	ERIC
Journal of Technology Studies	EI
Kairos: A Journal of Rhetoric, Technology, and Pedagogy	ERIC
Learning and Leading with Technology	ERIC, EI
Learning Media & Technology	BEI, ERIC
Online Classroom	EI
Multicultural Education and Technology	ERIC
Multimedia, Internet and Schools	EI
Research in Learning Technology	BEI, ERIC
Technology and Learning	EI
Technology, Knowledge, and Learning	ERIC
Technology, Pedagogy, and Education	BEI, ERIC
Tech Trends: Linking Research and Practice to Improve Learning	ERIC
Language and Computers	Other
Language and Internet	Other

Table 13

Assessment/Testing/Evaluation Journals

Journal Name	Abstracting/ indexing
EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION & POLICY ANALYSIS	SSCI (A)

LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT QUARTERLY	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE TESTING	SSCI (A)
ASSESSMENT	SSCI (A)
ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION	SSCI (C)
JOURNAL OF TESTING AND EVALUATION	SSCI (C)
Assessing Writing	ERIC, EI
Assessment for Effective Intervention	ERIC
Assessment in Education	BEI, ERIC
Educational Assessment	EI, ERIC
Educational Assessment, Evaluation and Accountability	ERIC
Educational Research and Evaluation	BEI
International Journal of Testing	ERIC
Journal of Technology, Learning, and Assessment	ERIC
Melbourne Papers in Language Testing	AEI
New Directions for Testing and Measurement	EI
Practical Assessment, Research and Evaluation	EI, ERIC
Studies in Educational Evaluation	EI
Studies in Learning, Evaluation, Innovation and Development	AEI
Studies in Research : Evaluation, Impact and Training	AEI

Disciplinary/Sub-disciplinary Journals

Besides specific field or area journals, there are also disciplinary journals with a more general scope. These journals are extremely difficult to publish in as the number of submissions

received is very high which results in higher rejection rate (Belcher, 2009). Second, these journals accept submissions that appeal to a more diverse audience compared to field journals, thus the articles should have a broader focus and a clearer, more detailed, and sophisticated writing. Generally, these journals are also conservative not accepting totally new ideas (Belcher, 2009). The following 4 tables consist of disciplinary or sub-disciplinary journals:

Table 14

ELT Journals (Sub-disciplinary journals)

Journal Name	Abstracting/ indexing
COLLEGE ENGLISH	SSCI (A)
ENGLISH	SSCI (A)
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
ELT JOURNAL (Oxford)	SSCI (A)
ENGLISH STUDIES	SSCI (A)
ENGLISH TEACHING: PRACTICE & CRITIQUE	SSCI (A)
ENGLISH WORLD-WIDE	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
WORLD ENGLISHES	SSCI (A)
ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES	SSCI (A)
TESOL QUARTERLY	SSCI (A)
RESEARCH IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH	SSCI (B))
ENGLISH IN AUSTRALIA	SSCI (C)
CATESOL Journal	ERIC

Changing English	BEI
English Education	EI, ERIC
English Journal	ERIC, EI
English in Education	BEI
English Teaching Forum	ERIC
International Journal of English Studies	ERIC
Journal of English for Academic Purposes	ERIC, BEI, AEI, EI
Lingua Franca	EI
Prospect: A journal of Australian TESOL	AEI
Teaching English in the Two-Year College	EI, ERIC
TESL-EJ	ERIC, EI
TESL Canada Journal	ERIC, EI
TESOL in Context	ERIC, AEI
TESOL Journal	ERIC, EI
Use of English	BEI
Asian EFL Journal	Other
Asian ESP Journal	Other
Asian Journal of English Language Teaching	Other
College ESL: A Journal of Theory and Practice in TESL	Other
English Language Teaching Journal	Other
ESP across Cultures	Other
Journal of Reflections on English Language Teaching	Other

Journal of English as an International Language	Other
Journal of English and Foreign Languages	Other
New Zealand English Journal	Other
Reflections on English Language Teaching	Other
Revista Canaria de Estudios Ingleses	Other
Revista de Filología Inglesia	Other
Speaking English	Other
TESL Reporter	Other
TESOLANZ Journal	Other

Table 15

Applied Linguistics Journals (Disciplinary Journals)

Journal Name	Abstracting/ indexing
ANNUAL REVIEW OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
APPLIED LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
APPLIED PSYCOLINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
VIAL VIGO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
Australian Review of Applied Linguistics	ERIC
Canadian Journal of Applied Linguistics	ERIC
Indian Journal of Applied Linguistics	ERIC
International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching	BEI, ERIC, EI

(IRAL)	
Applied Linguistic Review	Other
International Journal of Applied Linguistics	Other
Issues in Applied Linguistics	Other
Issues and Developments in English and Applied Linguistics (IDEAL)	Other
Journal of Applied Linguistics	Other
Modern Journal of Applied Linguistics	Other
New Zealand Studies in Applied Linguistics	Other
Pan-Pacific Association of Applied Linguistics	Other

Table 16

Language & Language Education/Acquisition Journals (Disciplinary journals)

Journal Name	Abstracting/ indexing
ACROSS LANGUAGES AND CULTURES	SSCI (A)
BILINGUALISM, LANGUAGE AND COGNITION	SSCI (A)
BRAIN AND LANGUAGE	SSCI (A)
CANADIAN MODERN LANGUAGE REVIEW	SSCI (B)
COLLEGE LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION JOURNAL	SSCI (A)
FOREIGN LANGUAGE ANNALS	SSCI (B)
FORUM FOR MODERN LANGUAGE STUDIES	SSCI (A)
FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE	SSCI (A)
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BILINGUALISM	SSCI (A)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND BILINGUALISM	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF CHILD LANGUAGE	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE, IDENTITY AND EDUCATION	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	SSCI (B)
JOURNAL OF MULTILINGUAL AND MULTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION	SSCI (B)
LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE AND SPEECH	SSCI (B)
LANGUAGE AWARENESS	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND CURRICULUM	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE LEARNING	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE MATTERS	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE SCIENCES	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE TEACHING	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE TEACHING RESEARCH	SSCI (C)
LANGUAGE VARIATION AND CHANGE	SSCI (A)

LINGUA	SSCI (A)
MIND & LANGUAGE	SSCI (A)
MODERN LANGUAGE JOURNAL	SSCI (A)
MODERN LANGUAGE REVIEW	SSCI (A)
MODERN LANGUAGE QUARTERLY	SSCI (A)
MULTILINGUA	SSCI (A)
PORTA LINGUARUM	SSCI (A)
RESEARCH ON LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION	SSCI (A)
SECOND LANGUAGE RESEARCH	SSCI (A)
STUDIES IN LANGUAGE	SSCI (A)
STUDIES IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	SSCI (A)
SYSTEM	SSCI (A)
Applied Language Learning	ERIC
Bilingual Research Journal	ERIC, EI
Bilingual Review	ERIC, EI
Critical Inquiry in Language Studies: An International Journal	ERIC
Innovation in Language Learning and Teaching	BEI
International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism	ERIC
International Multilingual Research Journal	ERIC
Journal of Academic Language and Learning	AEI
Journal of the Imagination in Language Learning and Teaching	EI
Language and Speech	ERIC
Language and Education	ERIC

Language Issues	BEI,
Language Learning Journal	BEI, ERIC
Learning Languages	ERIC
RELC Journal	ERIC
Teaching Language through Literature	EI
Word Matters	BEI
American Language Review	Other
Asia Pacific Journal of Language in Education	Other
CLIC: Crossroads of Language, Interaction and Culture	Other
e-FLT: Electronic Journal of Foreign Language Teaching	Other
Foreign Language Teaching Research	Other
Gender and Language	Other
Impact: Studies in Language and Society	Other
International Journal of Language, Society, and Culture	Other
International Journal of Language Studies	Other
Journal of Language and Linguistics Studies	Other
Journal of Language Teaching and Learning	Other
Language, Interaction and Acquisition	Other
Language Learning and Development	Other
Language and Style: An International Journal	Other
Language in India	Other
Language, Learning and Development	Other
Language Quarterly	Other

Language, Power, and Social Process	Other
Language Research	Other
Language Research Bulletin	Other
Language Resources and Evaluation	Other
Language, Society and Culture	Other
Logic, Language and Information	Other
JALT	Other
Journal of Second Language Teaching and Research	Other
Nawa: Journal of Language and Communication	Other
Novitas Royal (Research on Youth and Language)	Other
Research in Language	Other
Second Language Studies	Other

Table 17

Linguistics Journals (Disciplinary journals)

Journal Name	Abstracting/ indexing
AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
CORPUS LINGUISTICS AND LINGUISTICS THEORY	SSCI (A)
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
FOLIA LINGUISTICA	SSCI (A)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AMERICAN LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CORPUS LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF CHINESE LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE GERMANIC LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF EAST ASIAN LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF GERMANIC LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
LINGUA	SSCI (A)
LINGUISTICA PRAGENSIA	SSCI (A)
LINGUISTICA URALICA	SSCI (A)
LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
LINGUISTIC INQUIRY	SSCI (A)
LINGUISTICS AND PHILOSOPHY	SSCI (A)
NATURAL LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC THEORY	SSCI (A)
NORDIC JOURNAL OF LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
OCEANIC LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
PORTA LINGUARUM	SSCI (A)
POZNAN STUDIES OF CONTEMPORARY LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
ROMANIAN REVIEW OF LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)

RLA-REVISTA DE LINGUISTICA TEORICA Y APLICADA	SSCI (D)
RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
SOUTHERN AFRICAN LINGUISTICS AND APPLIED LANGUAGE STUDIES	SSCI (A)
STUDIA LINGUISTICA	SSCI (A)
THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS	SSCI (A)
Linguistics and Education	EI, ERIC
Buckingham Journal of Language and Linguistics	Other
Geolinguistics	Other
Indian Journal of Linguistics	Other
International Journal of English Linguistics	Other
Iranian Journal of Linguistics	Other
Journal of Language and Linguistics Studies	Other
Linguistic Discovery	Other
Linguistic Insight: Studies in Language and Communication	Other
Linguistics Journal	Other
Linguistic Review	Other
3L: Southeast Journal of Language, Linguistics, Literature	Other
Topics in English Linguistics	Other

Conclusion

As stated before the process of publishing internationally involves various challenges and problems particularly for peripheral NNS language professionals. This often leads NNS scholars to face higher frequencies of rejections by international journals leading to resistance and avoidance of scholarly publishing internationally, which in turn restrains the integration of their valuable perspectives, theories, and practices into the mainstream knowledge-construction in the field. Nonetheless, despite these difficulties encountered by NNS language professionals, a recent study reported that increasing number of articles by off-networked NNS authors have managed to find a place in top-ranked applied linguistics journals on condition that they make use of the feedback they receive, persist, keep revising and continue resubmitting their work until they meet journal expectations (Belcher, 2007) or find the right journal instead of becoming overwhelmed by rejections and harsh criticisms. Therefore, the scholars in language education field should be encouraged to publish internationally so that they could participate in the international disciplinary community and contribute to the mainstream academic knowledge making.

In an attempt to provide help for scholars in the field and facilitate their process of publishing internationally, this article intended to offer assistance mainly in terms of the journal selection process, which is considered to include critical decisions to be made because as Belcher (2009) states “one of the main reasons an article is rejected is that it did not meet that particular journal’s requirements” (p. 102). Hence, this article provided some suggestions regarding journal selection that could be used as a framework of guidance both before deciding for the most appropriate journal for the manuscript in hand and while preparing the article to meet the requirements of the selected journal. In addition, several lists of journal options were provided to

help confused scholars save time in their search for the ‘best-fit journal’ more quickly. However, any journal selected from the lists should be studied carefully based on the framework provided in order to make sure the journal is the most appropriate one for the manuscript and what specific steps should be followed to meet the journal’s requirements. It is hoped that these suggestions and the listed journal options would contribute to the language professionals’ or scholars’ future endeavors in international publishing processes.

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Bilimsel Yayın Yapmada Dergi Seçiminin Kritik Önemi: Dil ile ilgili Alanlar ve Disiplinlerdeki Dergi Seçenekleri Üzerine bir Araştırma

Özet

Küreselleşmenin akademik dünyada da hissedilmesiyle birlikte tüm dünyada akademisyenler üzerinde uluslararası yayın yapmak için baskılar artmıştır. Ancak, saygın uluslararası dergilerde yayın yaparak uluslararası bilimsel iletişime dahil olabilmek özellikle ana dili İngilizce olmayan bilim insanları için zor ve çoğu zaman yıldırıcı bir süreçtir. Son araştırmalar, hem dil ile ilgili hem de dilden bağımsız çeşitli faktörlerin ana dili İngilizce olmayan bilim insanlarının uluslararası yayın yapmaya çalışırken yaşadıkları zorluklara neden olduğunu göstermiştir. Doğru dergi seçiminin bu faktörlerden biri olduğu ve yayın yapmada belirleyici bir rol oynadığı öne sürülmüştür. Bu nedenle bu makalenin amacı dergi seçimi ve karar süreciyle ilgili tavsiyelerde bulunmak ve özellikle alana yeni dahil olanlar için dil alanıyla ilgili uluslararası dergi seçenekleri sunmaktır. Bu makalede öncelikle makale göndermeden önce göz önünde bulundurulması gereken ana noktaları içeren kılavuz niteliğinde bir model önerilmektedir, daha sonra ise başlıca uluslararası indeksler taranarak oluşturulan 17 adet tablo içerisinde çeşitli özel araştırma konularına ve belirli uluslararası indeksler tarafından taranmalarına göre sınıflandırılan dil eğitimi, uygulamalı dilbilim ve dilbilim alanlarındaki uluslararası dergiler sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bilimsel yayın yapma, bilimsel dergi seçimi, dil eğitimi, akademik dergiler, yayın yapmak için yazma