Bilimsel Yayıncılık Bilimsel Üretimi Ne Ölçüde Yansıtıyor?

Dr. Murat Akova



Neden Yazarız? Anonim Görüşler...

- Fikir paylaşımı...
- Bir konuyu sahiplenmek...
- Yazma beyni stimüle eder
 - Demansı geciktirir
 - Analitik düşünmeyi teşvik eder
- Yazmak eğlencelidir...
- Makale: Uluslararası tek para birimi...
- Ün ve şöhret
 - Ölümsüzleşmek...

Akademik İlerleme

- "1888'de Johns Hopkins'te akademik promosyon alanların almayanlara kıyasla 2 kat daha fazla yayını vardı"
- O günden bu yana değişen bir şey yok
 - "Yayımla veya yok ol" özdeyişi çoğu akademik merkez için geçerli

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How To Write A Scientific Paper

by E. Robert Schulman Charlottesville, Virginia

Ig Nobel Prizes www.improbable.com/airchives/paperair/volume2/v2i5/howto.htm

We (meaning I) present observations on the scientific publishing process which (meaning that) are important and timely in that unless I have more published papers soon, I will never get another job. These observations are consistent with the theory that it is difficult to do good science, write good scientific papers, and have enough publications to get future jobs.

1. Introduction

Scientific papers (e.g. Schulman 1988; Schulman & Fomalont 1992; Schulman, Bregman, & Roberts 1994; Schulman & Bregman 1995; Schulman 1996) are an important, though poorly understood, method of publication. They are important because without them scientists cannot get money from the government or from universities. They are poorly understood because they are not written very well (see, for example, Schulman 1995 and selected references therein). An excellent example of the latter phenomenon occurs in most introductions, which are supposed to introduce the reader to the subject so that the paper will be comprehensible even if the reader has not done any work in the field. The real purpose of introductions, of course, is to cite your own work (e.g. Schulman et al. 1993a), the work of your advisor (e.g. Bregman, Schulman, & Tomisaka 1995), the work of your spouse (e.g. Cox, Schulman, & Bregman 1993), the work of a friend from college (e.g. Taylor, Morris, & Schulman 1993), or even the work of someone you have never met, as long as your name happens to be on the paper (e.g. Richmond et al. 1994). Note that these citations should not be limited to refereed journal articles (e.g. Collura et al. 1994), but should also include conference proceedings (e.g. Schulman et al. 1993b), and other published or unpublished work (e.g. Schulman 1990). At the end of the introduction you must summarize the paper by reciting the section headings. In this paper, we discuss scientific research (section 2), scientific writing (section 3) and scientific publication (section 4), and draw some conclusions (section 5).

2. Scientific Research

The purpose of science is to get paid for doing fun stuff if you're not a good enough programmer to write computer games for a living (Schulman et al. 1991). Nominally, science involves discovering something new about the universe, but this is not really necessary. What is really necessary is a grant. In order to obtain a grant, your application must state that the research will discover something incredibly fundamental. The grant agency must also believe that you are the best person to do this particular research, so you should cite yourself both early (Schulman 1994) and often (Schulman et al. 1993c). Feel free to cite other papers as well (e.g. Blakeslee et al. 1993; Levine et al. 1993), so long as you are on the author list. Once you get the grant, your university, company, or government agency will immediately take 30 to 70% of it so that they can heat the building, pay for Internet connections, and purchase large yachts. Now it's time for the actual research. You will quickly find out that (a) your project is not as simple as you thought it would be and (b) you can't actually solve the problem. However -- and this is very important -- you must publish anyway (Schulman & Bregman 1994).

3. Scientific Writing

You have spent years on a project and have finally discovered that you cannot solve the problem you set out to solve. Nonetheless, you have a responsibility to present your research to the scientific community (Schulman et al. 1993d). Be aware that negative results can be just as important as positive results, and

Bilimsel Makaleler

- Bilimsel makaleler önemli, ancak bir o kadar da zor anlaşılır bir yayın yöntemidir
 - Önemlidirler, çünkü onlarsız hükümetten veya üniversitelerden para ya da kadro alamazsınız
 - Zor anlaşılırlar, çünkü çoğunlukla doğru dürüst yazılmazlar

Bilimsel Makaleler Giriş Bölümü

- Giriş bölümünün amacının, «bu konuda hiç çalışmamış kişilere bile konunun önemini açıklamak» olduğu sanılır
- Aslında gerçek amaç «kendi yayınlarınıza atıfta bulunmaktır»
 - Makalede adınız olduğu sürece
 - Hocanizin
 - Eşinizin
 - Üniversiteden arkadaşlarınızın
 - Hatta hiç tanımadığınzı kişilerin yayınlarına atıfta bulunabilirsiniz

Bilimsel Çalışmalar

- Normalde bilimsel çalışma yeni bir şey bulmayı amaçlar
 - Ama bu gerçek hayatta geçerli değildir
- Gerçek hayatta geçerli olan
 - Başka araştırma yapmak için parasal destek bulmak ve
 - Kadro almaktır

Çok Sayıda Yüksek Etki Değerli ID-CM Dergi Var...

Select All		Full Journal Title	Journal Impact Factor *	V	10	Journal of the International AIDS Society	5.135
V	1	LANCET INFECTIOUS DISEASES	25.148	V	11	AIDS	4.914
V	2	Lancet HIV	11.355		1000	Andreas Control of the Control of th	3659 (84)
V	3	CLINICAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES	9.117	V	12	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HYGIENE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	4.848
V	4	EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES	7.422		13	Current HIV/AIDS Reports	4.710
V	5	Eurosurveillance	7.127				
V	6	INFECTIOUS DISEASE CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA	5.449		14	JOURNAL OF INFECTION	4.603
					15	Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease	4.450
V	7	CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTION	5.394			Disease	
V	8	JOURNAL OF ANTIMICROBIAL CHEMOTHERAPY	5.217	V	16	Current Opinion in HIV and AIDS	4.409
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Bu müjdeli bir karar bilim dünyası için. Uzun zamandır üzerinde yazılan çizilen ve akademik yükseltilerde haksız kazanç sağlayan uyduruk makaleler konusunda YÖK önemli bir karar aldı. Dünya biliminde uzun süredir tartışılmakta olan, "Predatory" adı takılmış, yırtıcı, yağmacı veya fake adı takılan sözde bilimsel dergilerdeki makalelerin, bilimsel yükseltmelerde dikkate alınmayacağı kararlaştırıldı. YÖK Başkanı **Yekta Saraç**'ın önerisi, Üniversitelerarası Kurul'ca (ÜAK) kabul edildi.

Önce CBT döneminde, şimdi de HBT'de üzerinde sık durduğumuz bir konuydu (HBT sayı 128, 7 Eylül 2018, Akademi dünyasında deprem: Sahte bilim dergileri). Bu dergilerin çoğu, akademisyenlerin hazırladıkları "bilimsel" makaleleri para karşılığı hemen yayınlıyorlar. Böylece büyük çoğunluğu ipe sapa gelmez, akademik dünyada çöp olarak nitelendirilen, bilime bir katkıda bulunmayan makalelere sözde bilim dünyasına sunuluyor.

Ciddi akademik dünyanın yüzüne bile bakmadığı, dikkate almadığı, niteliği son derece düşük bu makalelerle şişik CV'ler bol miktarda var. Bilimsel olarak ne yaptın sorusuna kalabalık bir bilimsel makale sıralamasıyla sık karşılaşıyorsunuz.



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Regular article

Predatory journals: Who publishes in them and why?



Selcuk Besir Demir

Cumhuriyet University, Education Faculty, 58100 Sivas, Turkey

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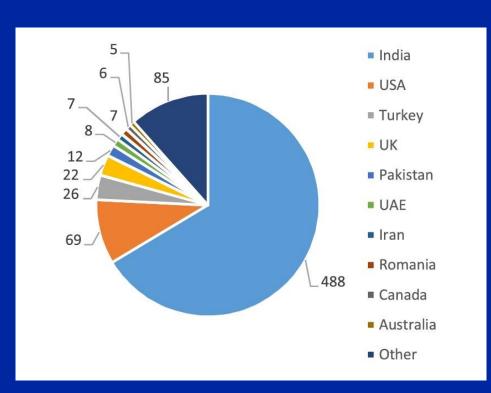
ABSTRACT

This sequential explanatory mixed-methods study investigated where predatory/fake journals (PFJs) are founded, which countries' researchers publish more frequently in PFJs, the identity of the editors of PFJs, why researchers publish in PFJs, and what factors encourage such publications. A survey and semi-structured follow-up interviews were used to collect data. The results indicate that the majority of PFJs are located in developing countries; 119 journals provided incorrect postal addresses; the greatest number of researchers who published in PFJs are from India, Nigeria, and Turkey, suggesting that most of the publications in PFJs are submitted by researchers in developing countries; the interviewed Turkish researchers submitted their articles to PFJs in pursuit of rapid academic promotion; the incentive allowance system encourages researchers to publish in PFJs; and the well-known "publish-or-perish" pressure and unawareness are other potential factors that drive participants to submit their papers to PFJs.

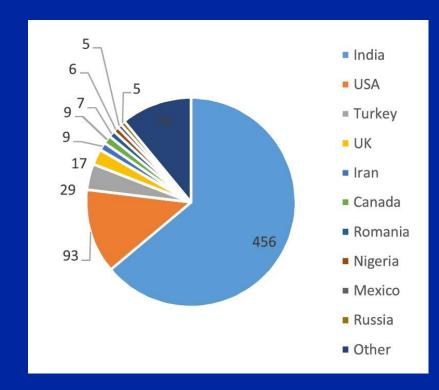
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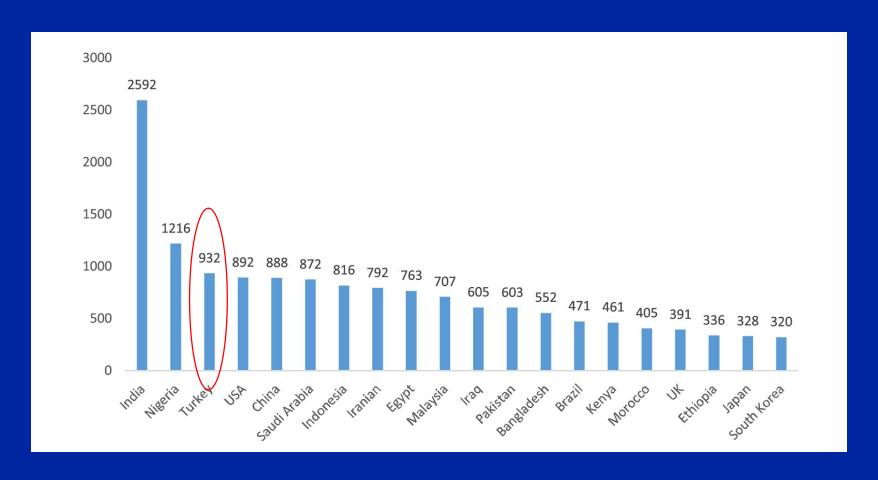
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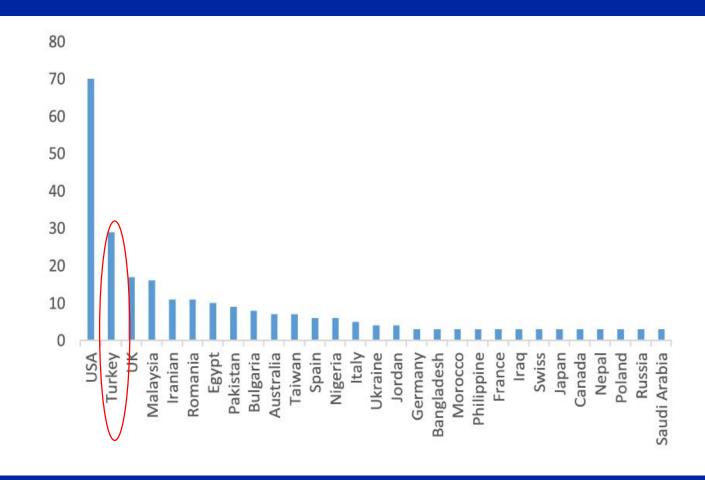
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Uyduruk Dergilerde En Çok Yayın Yapan Ülkeler



Uyduruk Dergilerin Editörleri



Neden Yeni Bir Dergi?

- Derneğe prestij sağlamak?
- Dernek yöneticilerinin yeterince meşgul olmaması?
- Derneğin harcayamadığı fazla bütçesinin olması?
- Diğer



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 - 4 hafta içinde yanıt
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- Ücretsiz yayımlama

Neler Yayınlayacağız?

- Original research article
- Review article
- Case report
- Letter to the editor
- Brief report
- Visual case presentation & quiz
- IDCM Newsfeed

Yayınlanacak Materyal Türleri-l

- Original article
 - 3500 kelime maksimum
 - 300 kelime abstract
 - 30 referans
- Brief report
 - Original article'ın kısaltılmış hali
 - 1500 kelime, abstract 150 kelime, 10 referans

Yayınlanacak Materyal Türleri-II

Review article

- Davetli
- 5000 kelime, 300 kelime abstract
- 50 referans

Case report

- Nadir görülen olgular
 - Literatür derlemesi ile birlikte
- 1000 kelime, abstract 150 kelime
- 10 referans

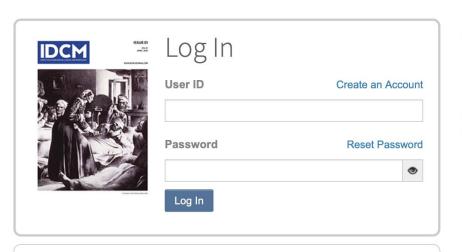
Yayınlanacak Materyal Türleri-III

- Visual case presentation & quiz
 - Fotograf veya video eşliğinde kısa olgu sunumu
 - Açıklayıcı metin maksimum 250 kelime
 - Soru yöneltilebilir
- Commentary/Letter to the Editor
 - 500 kelime, düz yazı
 - -5 referans

IDCM Newsfeed

- Güncel literatürden seçmeler
- Her başlık için kısa bir açıklama ve yorum
- Tercihan klinik ve laboratuar pratiğinde önemli değişiklikler sağlayacak başlıklar





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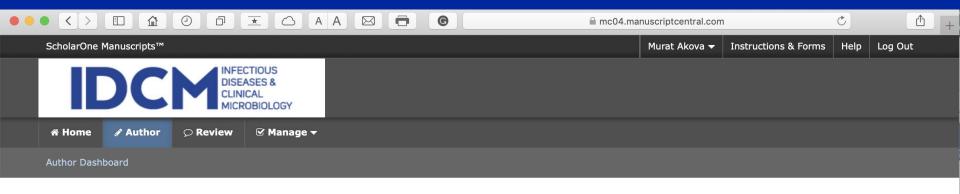
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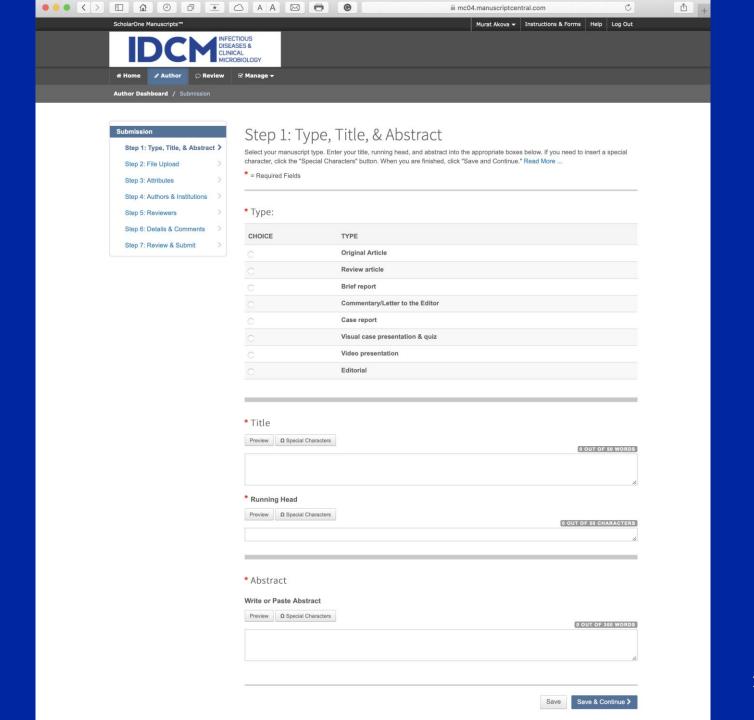


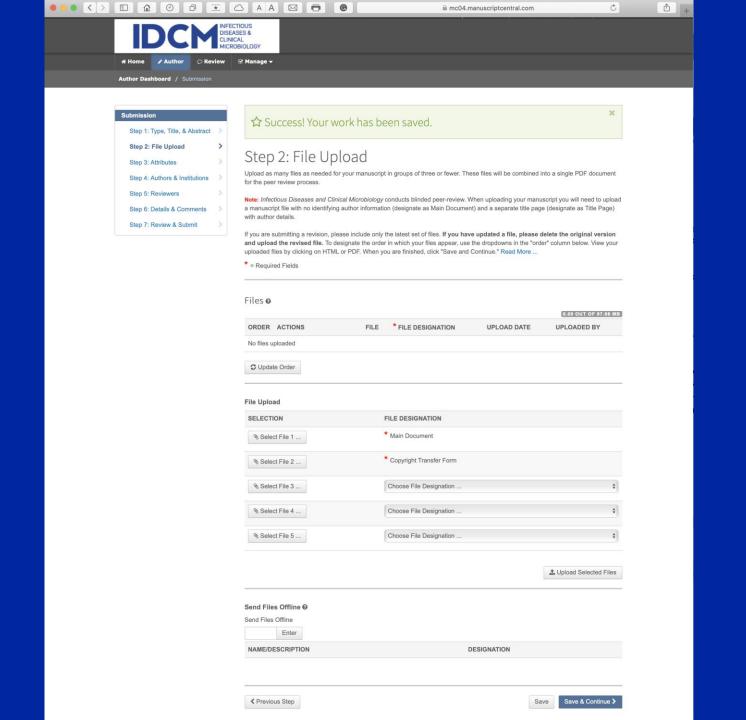


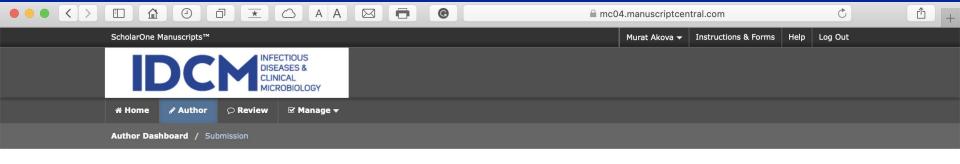
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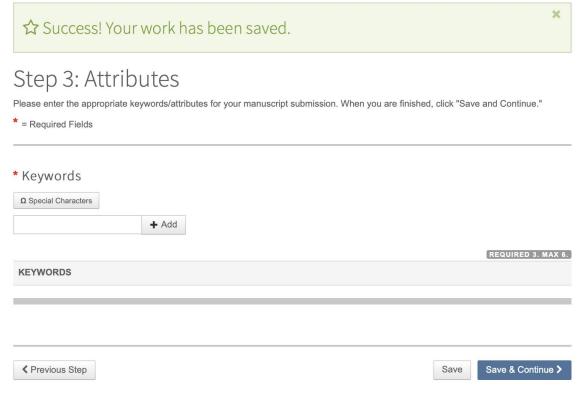
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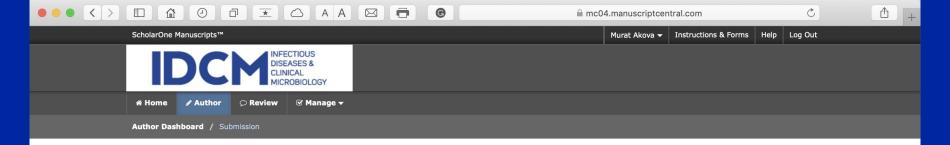
















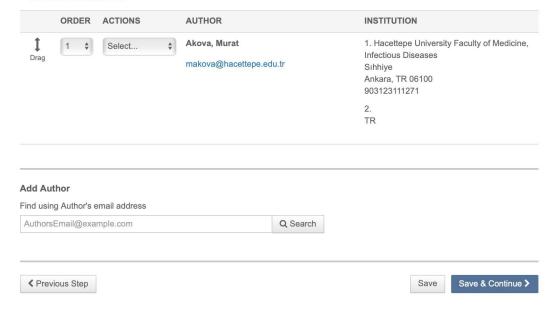
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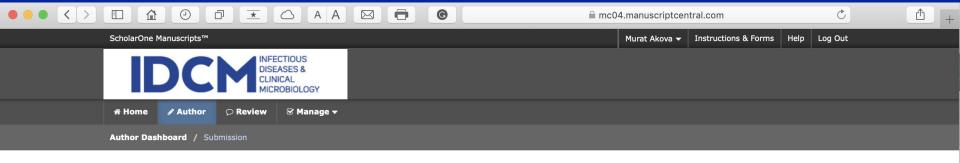
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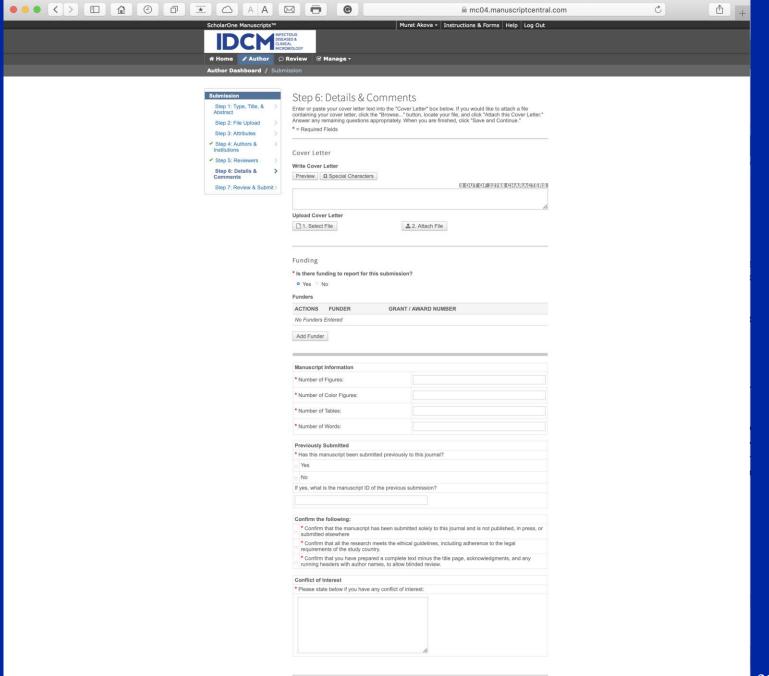
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