

Scientific communication in the Humanities



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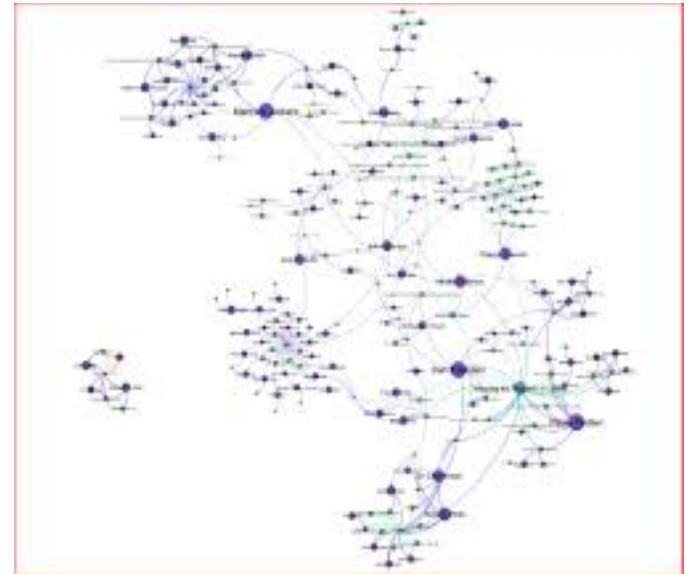
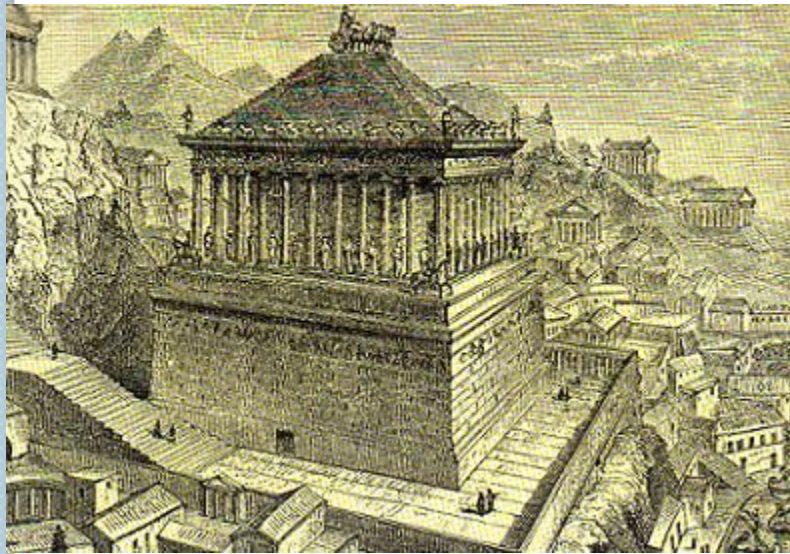
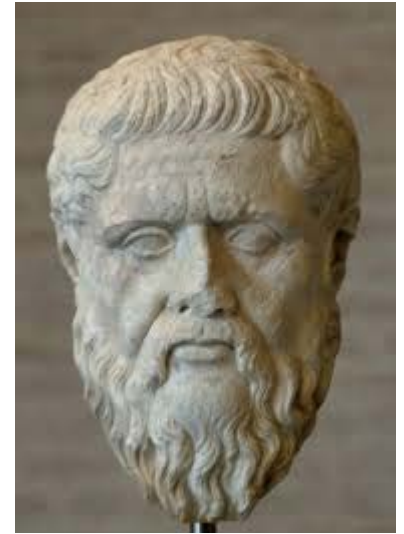
Overview

- **What are the Humanities?**
- **Humanities in a national and international scientific context**
- **Assessment of research in the Humanities (national and international perspective)**
- **Humanities and interdisciplinarity**
- **Structure of articles in the Humanities**
- **Submitting article;**

Humanities?



Diversity



National disciplines




Humanities in the national scientific context

- scientific journals in the Humanities, especially in the small scientific communities, have a commitment and obligation to preserve *national scientific identity*
 - *research areas that represent core knowledge of a certain nation or society* (Raffaelli, 2015
<https://ffzg.academia.edu/IdaRaffaelli>)

Humanities in a broader scientific context



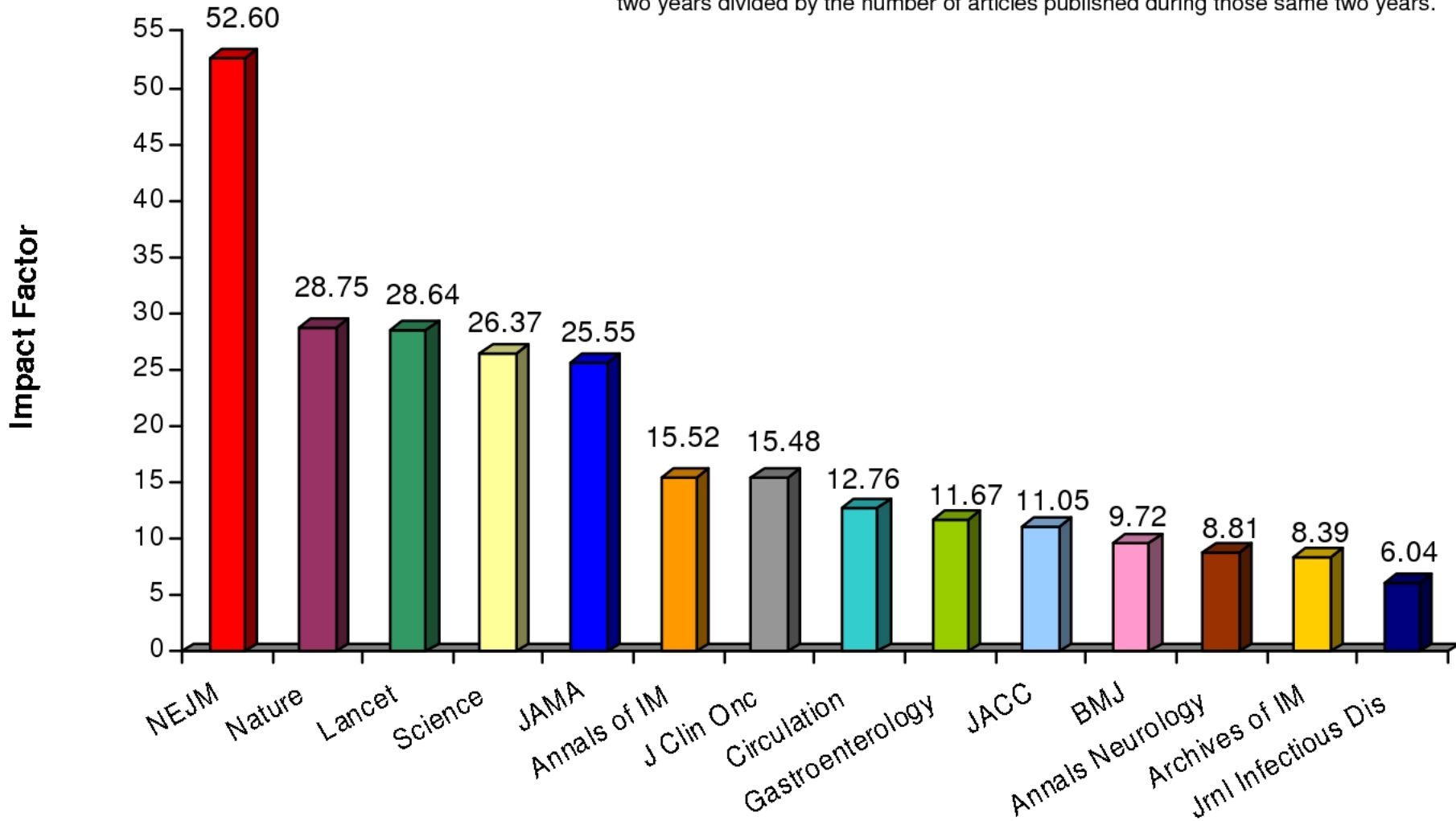
From "Manga Guide to Statistics", Shin Takahashi, 2018

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- **Assessment mechanisms imposed by „hard sciences”;**
 - **Implemented for the Humanities both by international and national bodies;**

Data from the Science Citation Index

Impact Factor

Impact Factor: The number of citations of a journal's articles from the previous two years divided by the number of articles published during those same two years.



Impact factor in the Humanities

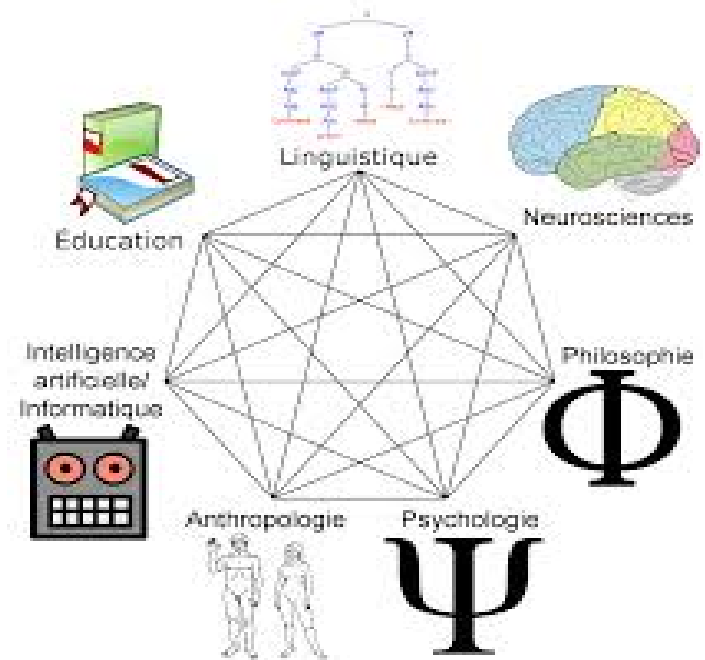
- In the year 2013 the journal Cognitive Linguistics proudly announced on the cover of the journal
- **NEW: Impact factor 2011:1.000**
- **IMPACT FACTOR increased in 2013: 0.833**
5-year IMPACT FACTOR: 1.188

Assessment of the journals in the Humanities

- the Humanities are in need of an integrated infrastructure that would finally showcase the richness and diversity found across all disciplines and all languages covered by these domains of research (Žic Fuchs 2014 :116)

Interdisciplinarity

- Humanities are inherently interdisciplinary studies;



Interdisciplinarity

- The influence of the Humanities has increased in a general scientific contexte over the last decade(s);
- Medical Humanities – an interdisciplinary endeavour that includes the Humanities and medical education and practice;

Scientific journals in the Humanities I

- **have a commitment and obligation to preserve national scientific identity.**
- **preservation and the development of the national language as a scientific language.**



Scientific journals in the Humanities II

- to make national scientific research internationally visible;
- presenting and contextualizing national research within the international framework;
- **Preserve national and go international**
- **Task not easy to achieve!**
- **It depends on the profile and the scope of the journal!**

How to communicate science?

- Who is your audience?



The choice of the journal

- **Journals with a broad scope – covering a variety of disciplines;**
- **Journals with a specific scope - focusing on certain research areas or topics;**



Two basic questions you have to ask yourselves before communicating science

- **What new results does the scientific community get with my article?**
- **What kind of progress did I make with my research?**

Answers to these questions are:

- **Innovation and progress:**
- include some **new evidence** about the topic and some new insights into the nature of the analyzed phenomenon as well as **new ideas and thoughts** about **the theory** which is adopted or completed with some new thesis;

The structure of the article in the Humanities: IMRAD vs ITMAC

Introduction

Method

Results

And

Discussion

vs

Introduction

Theory

Methodology

Analysis

Conclusion

Introduction

- **Relevance of the problem/topic;**
 - Knew knowledge relevant for the national or international scientific community
- **Definition and History of the problem**
 - Knowledge about the European and American traditions in analyzing and explaining the problem.
 - In linguistics and in literature these two scientific traditions often differ in their approaches to a certain topic;
- **Goal of the research**

Theoretical background

- It has to be systematically defined;
- it demonstrates the perspective, ideas and knowledge the researcher finds relevant for a certain topic,
- it enables the researcher to make some improvements of the theory used and to present some new arguments and ideas about the topic.

Methodology

- Clearly defined;
- Consistent with the theoretical background;
- Procedures used in the analysis of the phenomenon;
- Applied in the analysis of the phenomenon;

The story of a suitcase



Analysis I

- presentation of empirical data, results and the research in general;
- The results should be presented in a clear, systematic, non-ambiguous and consistent manner;
- Consistent with the theoretical framework and methodology;
- the part in which the author communicates his/hers original ideas and knowledge about the topic;

Analysis II

- Well conducted research should contribute to the development of the theoretical framework which served as the basis for the research.

Statistical methods

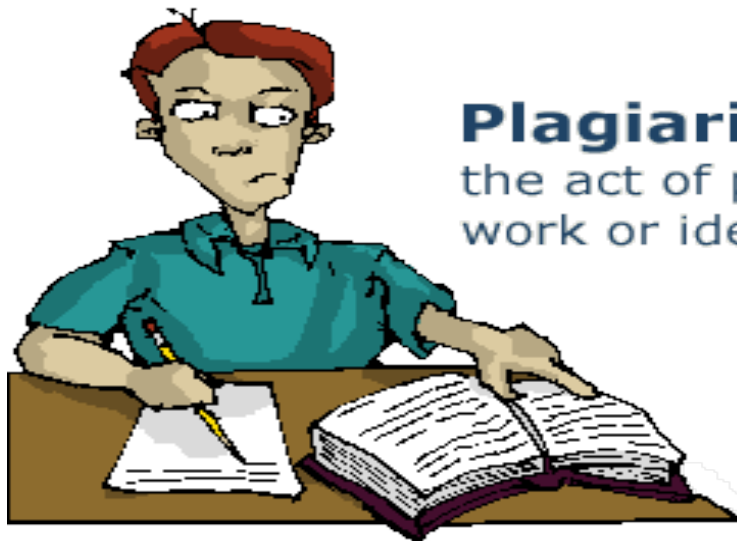
- When some of the disciplines embrace statistical methods (linguistics more and more) as one of the foundations of its methodological principles it is essential that these methods are **theoretically grounded** as well.

Conclusion

- It has to sum up new insights and knowledge of the article as well as innovation and progress of the article.
- It is desirable to stress in the conclusion of the article what are the aspects and possibilities for further research.

Research integrity I

- honest with each other as well as exercising honorable research practice that is endorsed by the research community (Petrovečki, Scheetz, 2001)



Plagiarism:

the act of presenting another's work or ideas as your own.

Research integrity II

- The author should refer to every bibliographic unit from which s/he has adopted certain data and information, ideas and knowledge;
- The author should refer to every lecture from which s/he has adopted certain data, information, ideas and knowledge;
- The author should refer to the bibliographic unit from which s/he has adopted certain graphical presentation of an analysis;
- In a small scientific community the author should refer to authors which have conducted the same or similar research or which were concerned with the same topic in the national scientific community;

The language of the article

- Writing in Croatian improves the knowledge of the national scientific community;
- It preserves national identity, richness and diversity across disciplines (Žic Fuchs 2014);
- It develops scientific terminology;
- Writing in English enables the author to become visible with his/her results in the international scientific community;



**What happens to your
submitted paper?**



