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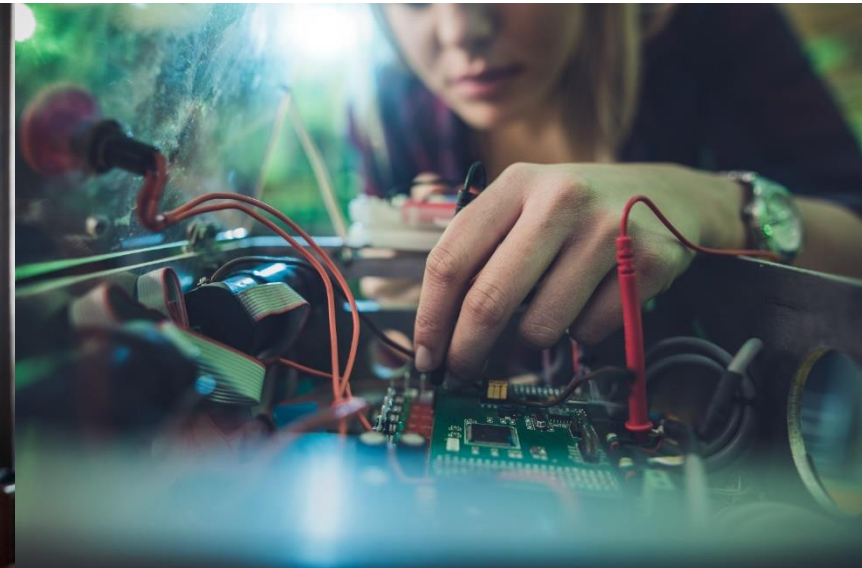
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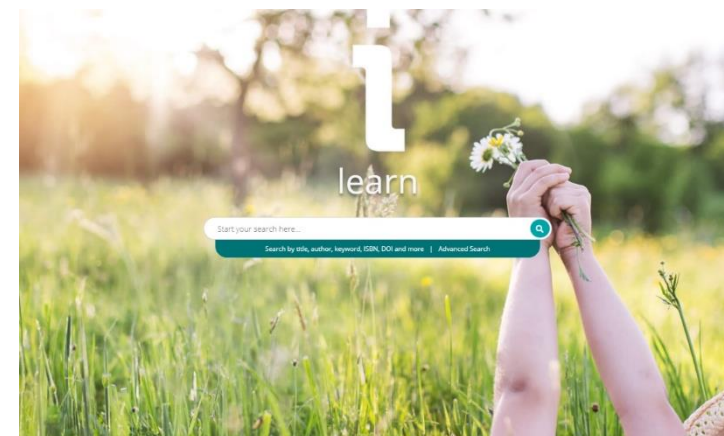We have authors all of the THE top 200 universities worldwide

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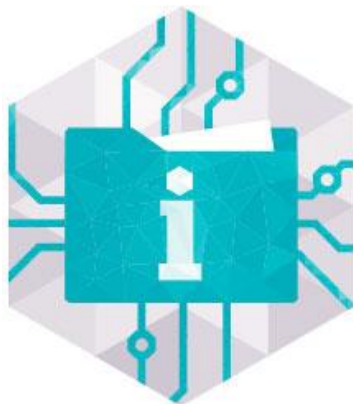| 学科	数值
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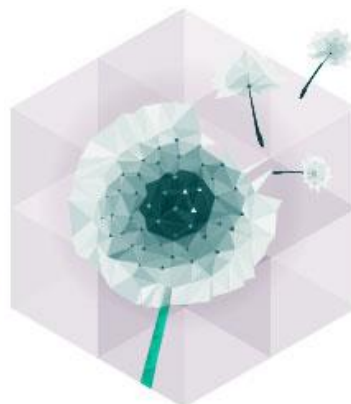管理科学与工程　工商管理　公共管理

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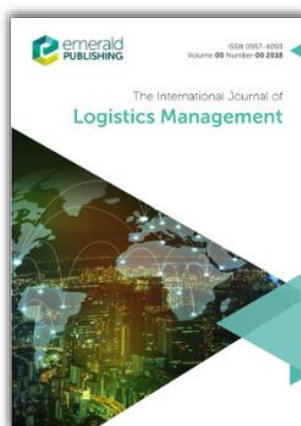**运营物流与质量管理**学科合集所有期刊均为Scopus收录，其中87%期刊为WOS收录，文章年均下载量高达320万次；

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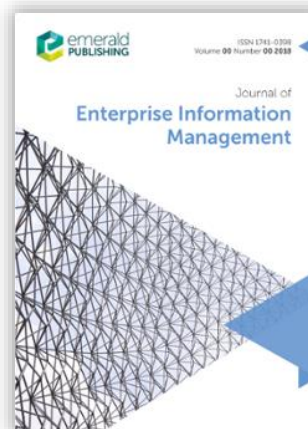*The International Journal of Logistics Management*
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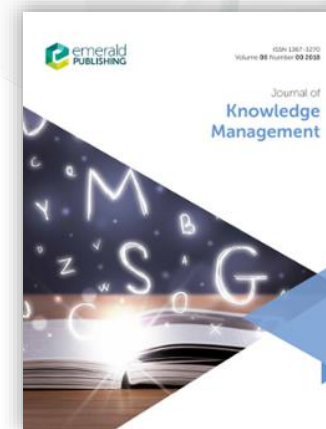Information & Knowledge Management

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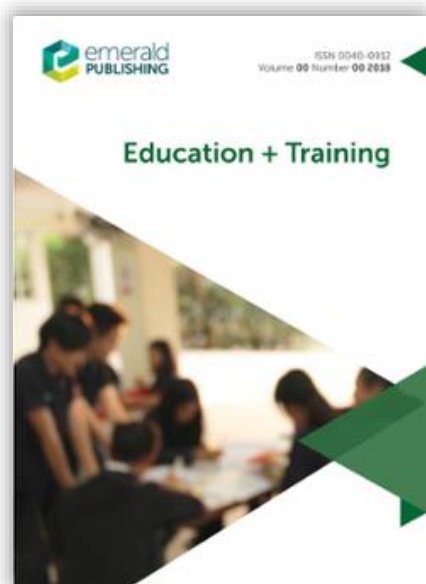《可持续性会计、管理与政策》
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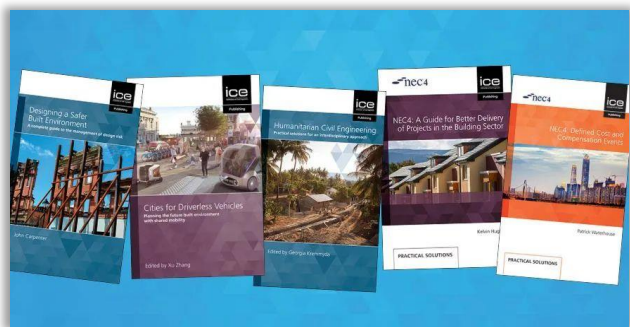
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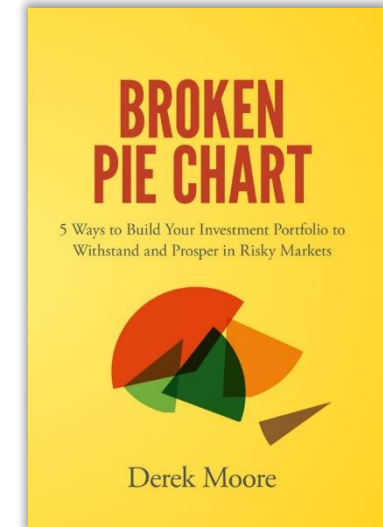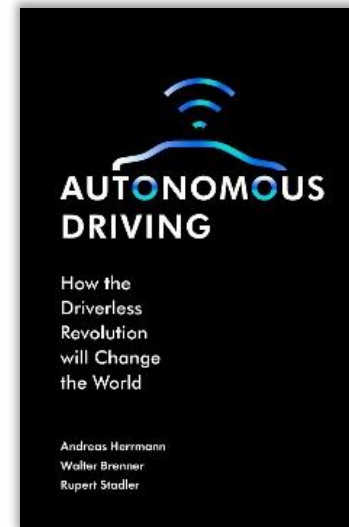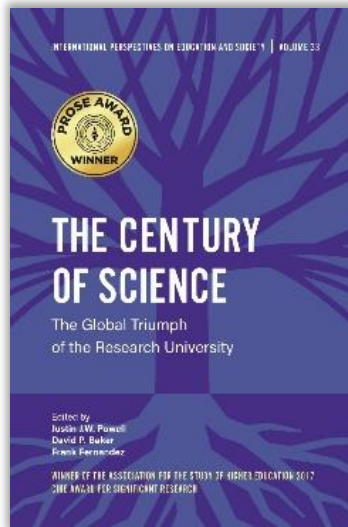
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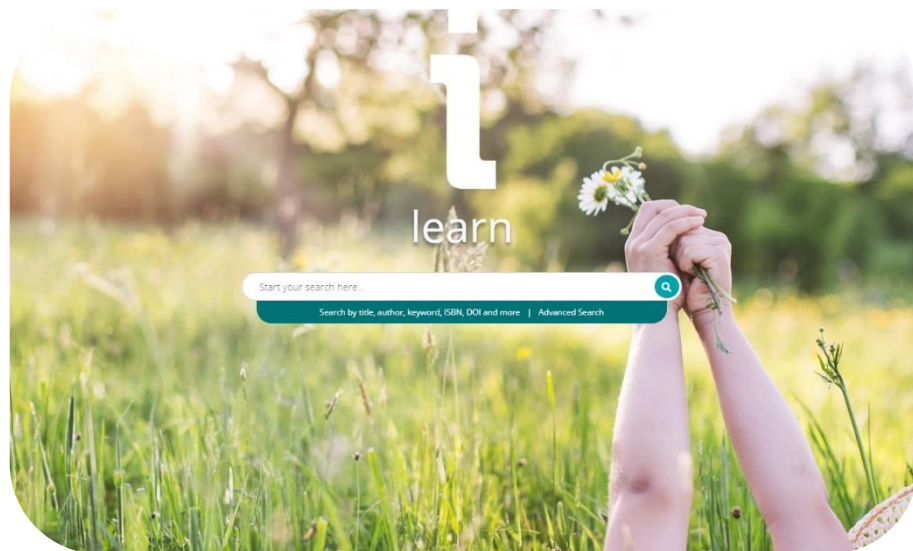亚、非、拉等新兴市场国家
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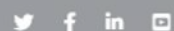
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Library Review, vol. 56 no. 6

Type: **Research Article**

DOI: **https://doi.org/10.1108/00242530710760391**

ISSN: **0024-2535**

Keywords

Computers Attitudes Librarians

Universities Automation Nigeria

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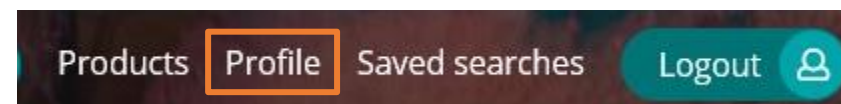Legal
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论文类型（社会科学）

Research Paper

研究型论文，涉及建模、测试、市场调研、数据分析、实证研究等

Literature Review

文献综述/文献评论，主要目的是为了注释或评论某一特定领域的文献

Case Study

案例研究，主要描述实际案例或经验，具有一定的针对性和特殊性

其他

Technical Paper（技术型论文）

Conceptual Paper（理论/概念型论文）

General Review（一般性评论）

Viewpoint（观点）

Research Paper Structure

文章构成

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Main text
  - Introduction
  - Literature Review
  - Methodology
  - Results
  - Discussion
  - Conclusions
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Supporting materials

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The effect of advertising strategies on a short video platform: evidence from TikTok

- **1. Introduction**
- **2. Literature Review**
  - 2.1 Two advertising strategies
  - 2.2 Online traffic
  - 2.3 Business model for short video platform
- **3. Theoretical Background**
  - 3.1 Effect of in-feed advertising
  - 3.2 Effect of KOL endorsement
  - 3.3 Moderating effect of product price
  - 3.4 Moderating effect of cumulative videos
- **4. Methodology**
  - 4.1 Data and variables
  - 4.2 Model-free
  - 4.3 Model specification
- **5. Results**
  - 5.1 Robustness check
- **6. Discussions**
  - 6.1 Key findings
  - 6.2 Theoretical implications
  - 6.3 Practical implications
  - 6.4 Limitation and future scope

How TikTok leads users to flow experience: investigating the effects of technology affordances with user experience level and video length as moderators

- **1. Introduction**
- **2. Literature Review and research hypotheses**
  - 2.1 Flow experience
  - 2.2 Antecedents to flow
- **3. Research methodology**
  - 3.1 Measurement items
  - 3.2 Data collection
- **4. Results**
  - 4.1 Testing the measurement model
  - 4.2 Testing the structural model
  - 4.3 A post hoc moderating effect test
- **5. Discussion and implications**
  - 5.1 Discussion
  - 5.2 Theoretical implications
  - 5.3 Practical implications
- **6. Conclusions**
  - 6.4 Limitation and future scope

结构速览实例

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Writing Priorities
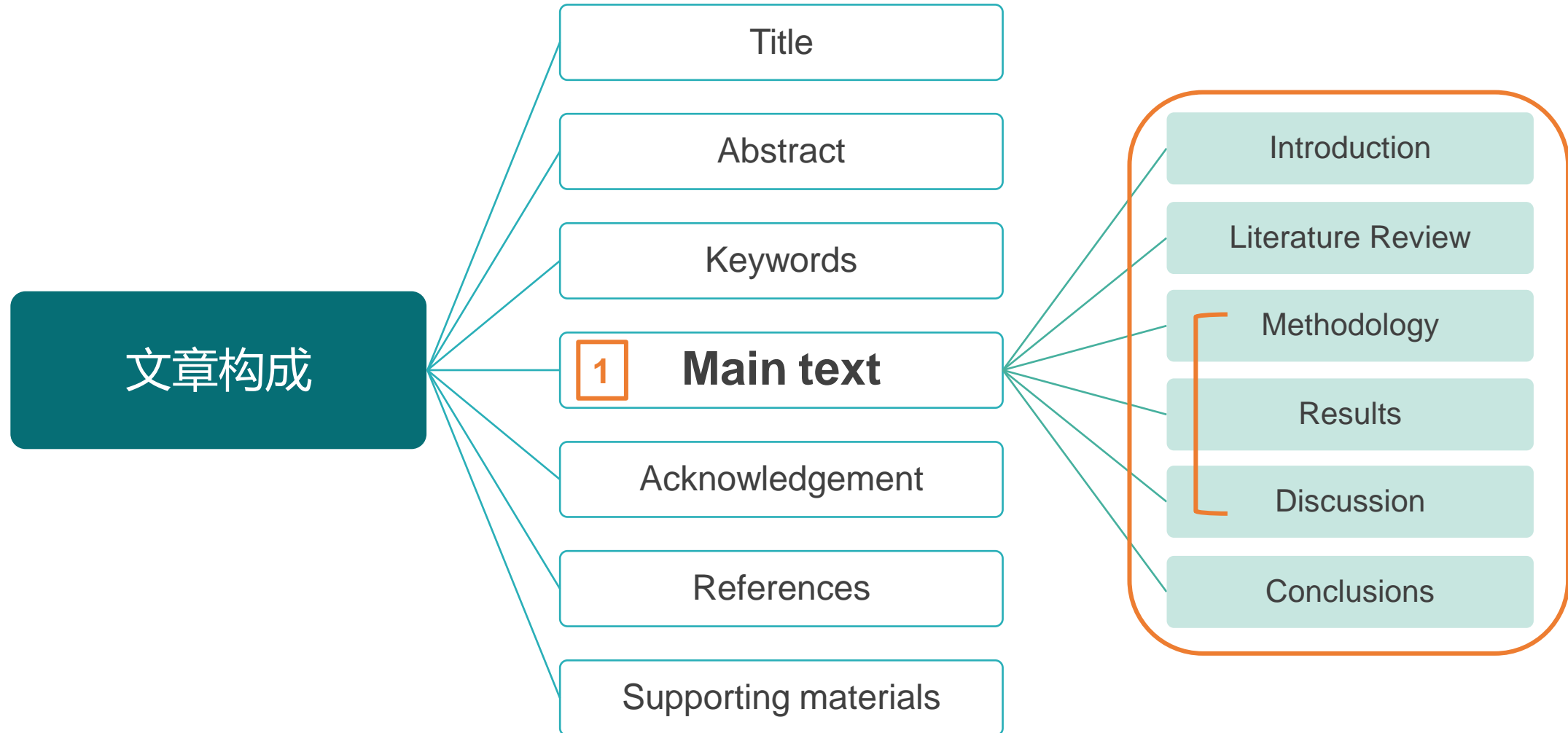
文章构成

- Title
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- **1 Main text**
  - Introduction
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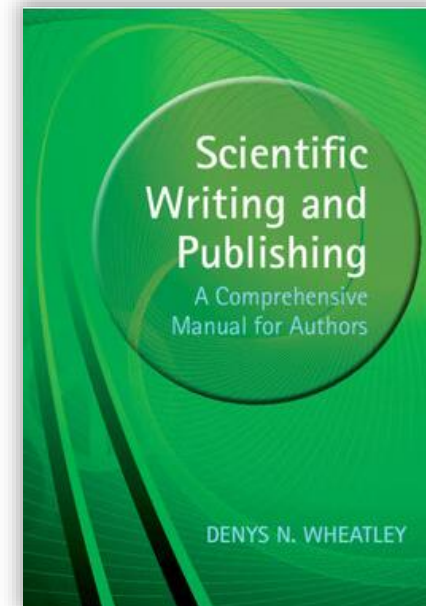
Methodology

主编调研：大多数的缺陷通常在论文的哪个部分？

A） 方法：55% B） 讨论：24%

C） 结果：21% D） 引言：0%

内容：(1)如何收集和得出数据？ **(2)**如何分析数据？

文字：描述准确、详尽、清晰、简洁——说明为什么选择这种方法，证明该方法使用后的研究有效性

提供足够的信息，以便读者能够重复试验或推导过程

原则：全面、短小、简洁，一般而言不需要图片或数据；

Scientific Writing and Publishing

A Comprehensive Manual for Authors

DENYS N. WHEATLEY

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Methods

Sample and data collection procedure

The research context was Portuguese restaurants in Macau, a competitive destination for gourmet food. Accompanying the development of casino business and leisure activities, various eateries have flourished in Macau. Today, a plethora of international cuisines exist, ranging from French, Italian and German to Japanese, Korean, Cambodian, Thai and Indian. The most distinctive cuisine in Macau is Portuguese as a result of Portugal's more than 400 years of colonial rule. The cuisine was inscribed in the Macau Intangible Cultural Heritage List in 2012 and eating Portuguese food has become one of the must-be-experienced tourist activities in Macau.

The study samples were mainland Chinese and Taiwanese, who constitute the major tourist markets in Macau. Mainland China and Taiwan have a vast heterogeneous market, and consumer behavior can be affected by the economic conditions as manifested in purchasing power, attitudes, lifestyles, media use and consumption patterns (Cui and Liu, 2000; Sun and Wu, 2004). Thus, the profile of these respondents fits the research purpose of this study.

The data were acquired from two different sources: primary survey data were collected by the authors and secondary data were collected from the statistical authority in China and Taiwan (see details in subsequent sections). The survey procedure was conducted in several steps. First, a list of Portuguese restaurants was created; 23 full-service outlets were included in the study on the basis of accessibility, food authenticity and popularity. Second, a quota sample was established from the selected restaurants by targeting 25-30 respondents for popular restaurants and 5-10 respondents for less popular ones. Then, field investigators were assigned to intercept diners outside the corresponding restaurants while exiting the venues after finishing their meals. Respondents were greeted and introduced to the survey objective. A filter question was asked to ensure that subjects were tourists from mainland China or Taiwan. To reduce response bias, a systematic sampling method was used in which field investigators approached every third diner exiting a selected restaurant. Non-responders were replaced by the next available subject.

The questionnaire was originally designed in English and then translated into Chinese. It was modified based on multiple rounds of refinements; finally, it was back translated into English for accuracy. A pilot test was conducted with 12 respondents to improve the quality of the questionnaire.
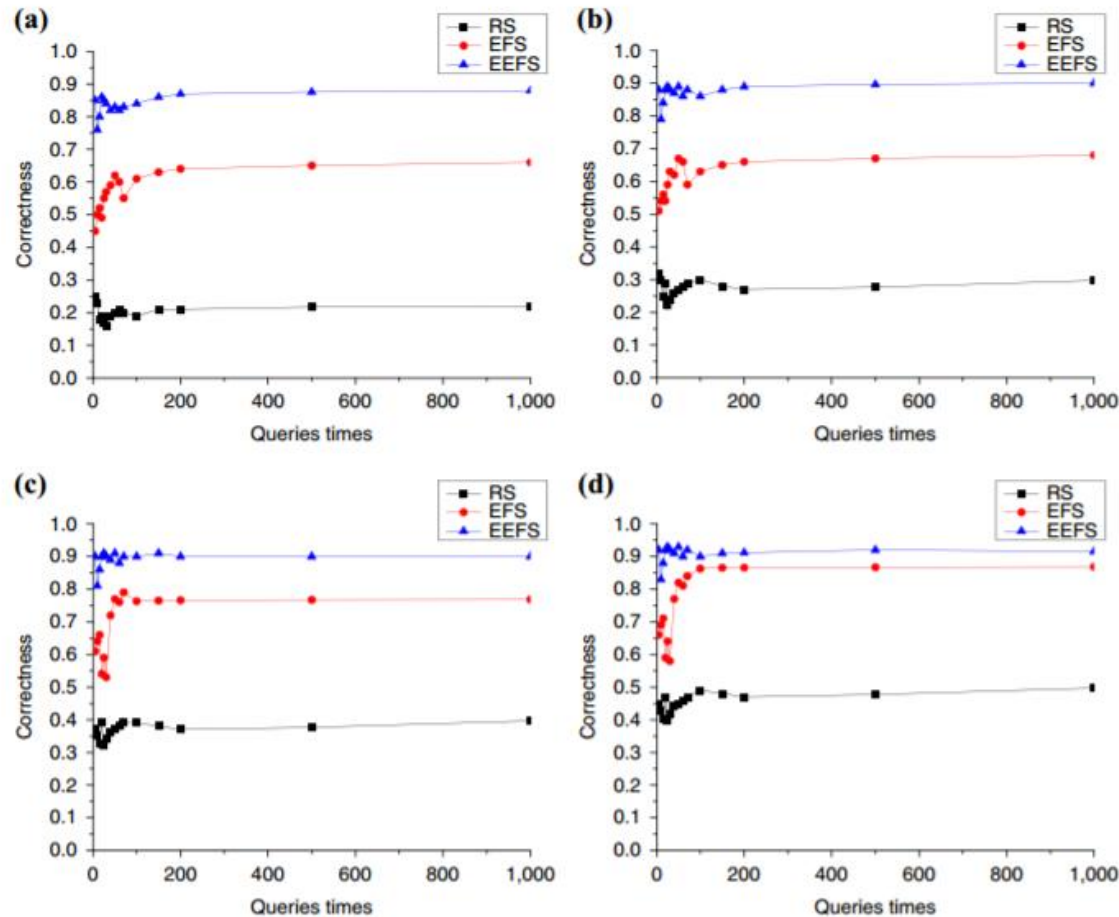
Results

Results是论文贡献的集中体现，是整篇论文的立足点

① **介绍**：

1. logical > chronological；

2. Most relevant：简要描述最**重要最相关**实验、调研或观察结果（实际上实验大部分可能都与您的论点无关）；

② **评论**：对结果的简要说明、解释、与模型或他人结果的比较等。

图表/文字：避免重复描述；数据尽可能完整

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Notes: (a) $\tau = 10\,\mathrm{cm}$; (b) $\tau = 15\,\mathrm{cm}$; (c) $\tau = 20\,\mathrm{cm}$; (d) $\tau = 30\,\mathrm{cm}$

Observed from Figure 3, the proposed strategies: EFS and EEFS are significantly superior to RS. The correctness of EFS is close to 70 percent when $\tau \leqslant 15$ cm. As τ increases, the curve of EFS is close to EEFS and it can reach nearly 85 percent. The main reason is that the contributions of end users' feedbacks will be reduced when the relaxing of τ reaches some point.

On the other hand, in the four sub-figures of Figure 3, it is easy to discover that for each sub-figure the three curves tend to be a straight line after the queries times are larger than 25. The reason has the following two issues. The first one is because with the increasing of queries times the queries results have achieved the "best" solution and it cannot optimize the results further even though increasing the users' feedbacks. The second one is that when the queries times are large enough, increasing the users' feedbacks are invalid to increase the correctness, once the data provided by the data sources are all error. The results selected from them are certainly the wrong choices. This problem can be resolved by introducing the existing mechanisms to help data sources improve their "bad" data.

Discussion

在讨论部分**重复总结研究结果**仍是当今许多论文的常见问题

Example: We have investigated the way in which CYTp1 interacts with Apel2 in the mouse 3T3 fibroblasts system. Our Main results shows that when both genes were fully expressed under normal conditions of cell culture, intracellular glucose levels rose from 12.3 μM to 21.9 μM.

Discussion的重要功能：

1、解释研究结果（address doubts），可对比/联系其他研究；

2、阐述研究结果的意义（Relate results to wider context）；

3、说明研究局限性，点明未来研究方向；

Checks！确保discussion和introduction内容平衡，相互补充，但并不重复。

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Discussion

The academic debate on supply chain skills started by Murphy and Poist (1991) and van Hoek (2001) is still ongoing (Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013; Myers et al., 2004; Sohal, 2013; Dubey and Gunasekaran, 2015). An understanding of the "bigger picture" of supply chain skills is deemed to be necessary to bridge the gap between the supply chain needs and associated skills required (Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013). Previous research on supply chain management skills covered the USA, Australia and the Far East (Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013) with few providing a general outlook on UK supply chain skills needs (van Hoek, 2001; van Hoek et al., 2011). Hence, the current study based on a UK university has provided an insight into the skills impact and changing focus on key supply chain skills in an increasingly competitive global environment.

First, the changing competitive global environment indicated the inclusion of new supply chain skills requiring specialist training in areas such as lean, six sigma, CPC and regulations. An understanding of the application of regulations has been identified as a crucial requirement as part of decision-making skills, especially in relation to national and international laws and regulations (e.g. environment, exports, imports) and rules and regulations involving health and safety and employment law because many management decisions are bound by both external laws and internal rules and regulations.

Second, the findings indicated that not all skills are weighted equally and different levels of emphasis have been placed by the respondents on the identified skills. For example, although previously identified as a key enabler within the supply chain (Bowersox, 2002; Kirby, 2003; Mangan and Christopher, 2005),

at university, with some also having exposure to workplace stress through undertaking an industrial placement year. Although graduates are well equipped with technical supply chain skills, the findings supported a greater emphasis towards the behavioural, decision-making and people management skills, highlighting key areas for further research. The inclusion of skills identified (behavioural, decision-making and people management skills), business ethics and specialist training (i.e. six sigma, CPC) can be further developed through innovative and collaborative relationships between industry and higher education, such as mentorship schemes and company based projects.

However, it should be noted that the findings are relevant to one UK-based university setting and its stakeholders based on 25 skills assessed and may not reflect other UK universities, where variances across supply chain teaching might exist (Mangan and Christopher, 2005). Indeed, a need for a wider UK based study was evident through successive calls by researchers undertaking studies on supply chain management; current education provision, practitioner viewpoints; future supply chain skills needs and collaboration between industry and teaching (van Hoek et al., 2011; Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013). Hence, the findings of the study need to be tested in a wider UK higher education setting.

Conclusion and research implications

This study began with a discussion of existing supply chain skills identified in the academic literature. The discussion surrounding supply chain skills needs is not new (Bowersox, 2002; Kirby, 2003; Mangan and Christopher, 2005; van Hoek et al., 2011; Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013), although the emphasis on specific skills areas has evolved over time. Supply

Introduction

从 已知信息 到 未知信息

1. **研究背景**：研究领域的信息，为读者提供研究背景，以突出研究的重要性和意义（注意不要太宽泛）

2. **研究成果**：其他研究人员的研究成果（已知信息）

3. **当今空白**：表明研究的意义，填补现今研究空白（未知信息）

4. **目的/目标**：描述本文的主要研究内容

5. **合理性/价值**

Introduction

1. Introduction

In recent years, with the rapid development of the internet and information technology, leading companies highly value the virtual brand community because of its unique superiority. In virtual brand communities, companies can not only acquire customers' timely feedback on products and services, but also identify loyal customers according to their behaviors (e.g. giving advice and participating in exciting programs and creative design activities).

With more and more companies realizing the value of virtual brand community, featured companies worldwide have been establishing their virtual brand community these years. Successful examples in China include Weiphone (the Chinese virtual brand community of Apple Inc.), Huafen Club (the fan club of Huawei) and Xiaomi BBS (the BBS of Xiaomi). As a virtual brand community that has millions of active users, Huafen Club has over 40m registered users, and the average posting amount is above 200,000 per day. User-generated content in this club has been a strong and convincing advertisement for Huawei. Moreover, by participating in activities of the virtual brand community, customers can satisfy their demand, such as helping improve products/services and getting rewards and trust from other community members. It allows customers to perceive more value from this brand, and in turn, further reinforces their willingness to participate in value co-creation.

研究背景

As mentioned above, customers' participation in value co-creation is beneficial to companies as well as to themselves. From the perspective of companies, customers involving in value co-creation can help develop new products/services by the wisdom of crowds. Besides, the feedback from customers can help companies improve service quality, and in turn, these companies will perform better and gain customer loyalty (Casaló *et al.*, 2007). And for customers, participating in value co-creation can not only help them satisfy their needs and gain a sense of achievement, but also give them a chance to gain extra rewards (i.e. material and mental rewards) from the company, and also gain admiration from other community members. This indicates the importance for companies to understand the factors influencing customers' willingness to participate in value co-creation of the virtual brand community because it is the foundation and the guarantee of improving customer satisfaction and customer loyalty.

理论铺垫
前人研究

However, most extant literature focused on the construction of virtual brand communities and customer participation behaviors (Dholakia *et al.*, 2004; Royo-Vela and Casamassima, 2011; Kaur *et al.*, 2018). As there is limited research that explores the factors influencing customers participating in value co-creation of virtual brand communities, this study aims to investigate the following two questions:

转折，强调本研究的独特性（非必须）

RQ1. In virtual brand communities, which factors will influence customers' willingness to participate in value co-creation?

RQ2. How does customer's involvement moderates the relationship between influencing factors and users' willingness to participate in value co-creation?

本文主要研究内容

Literature Review

Title

Abstract

Keywords

Introduction

Literature Review

Methodology

Results

Discussion

Conclusions

Acknowledgement

References

- 文献综述并不是简单的参考文献罗列

- 描述、分析、总结、疑问

引用文献选取过程

1. 确定研究问题，缩小检索范围

2. 文献检索：期刊、图书、报纸、政府报告等

3. 文献评估：时效性、权威性、质量

4. 总结分析：观点异同，疑问（甚至是质疑）

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Conclusions

尽量避免总结全文、避免与Discussion重复论述！

- 说明研究假设、简练概括研究内容、结果、结论；(Monir points being left aside)

- 在Discussion基础上，进一步强调价值，以及应用前景等；

- 可在此着重**体现论文的国际视野**

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9. Conclusions

This research investigated the impact of compatibility, relative advantage, perceived enjoyment, complexity, perceived cost, perceived value, and PAFS on purchase intentions. The proposed model and empirical findings contribute a more thorough understanding of users' behavioral intentions to purchase a GPS navigation app. Specifically, this study makes three important contributions to the theoretical development of app purchase behaviors. First, the authors modified and extended VAM to explain users' behavioral intention to purchase a paid GPS navigation app. This has rarely been explored in the existing literature. Thus, this study points app purchase behavior research to a new direction. Second, findings are evidence that compatibility, relative advantage, perceived enjoyment, complexity, and perceived cost significantly influence purchase intentions through the mediation of perceived value. Importantly, perceived cost was found to be significantly and positively related to perceived value. Third, the empirical results indicate that PAFS weakens the positive relationship between perceived value and purchase intentions. This is a new finding that helps fill the knowledge gap related to the moderating effect of PAFS on purchase intention in previous research.

Metadata & Promotion
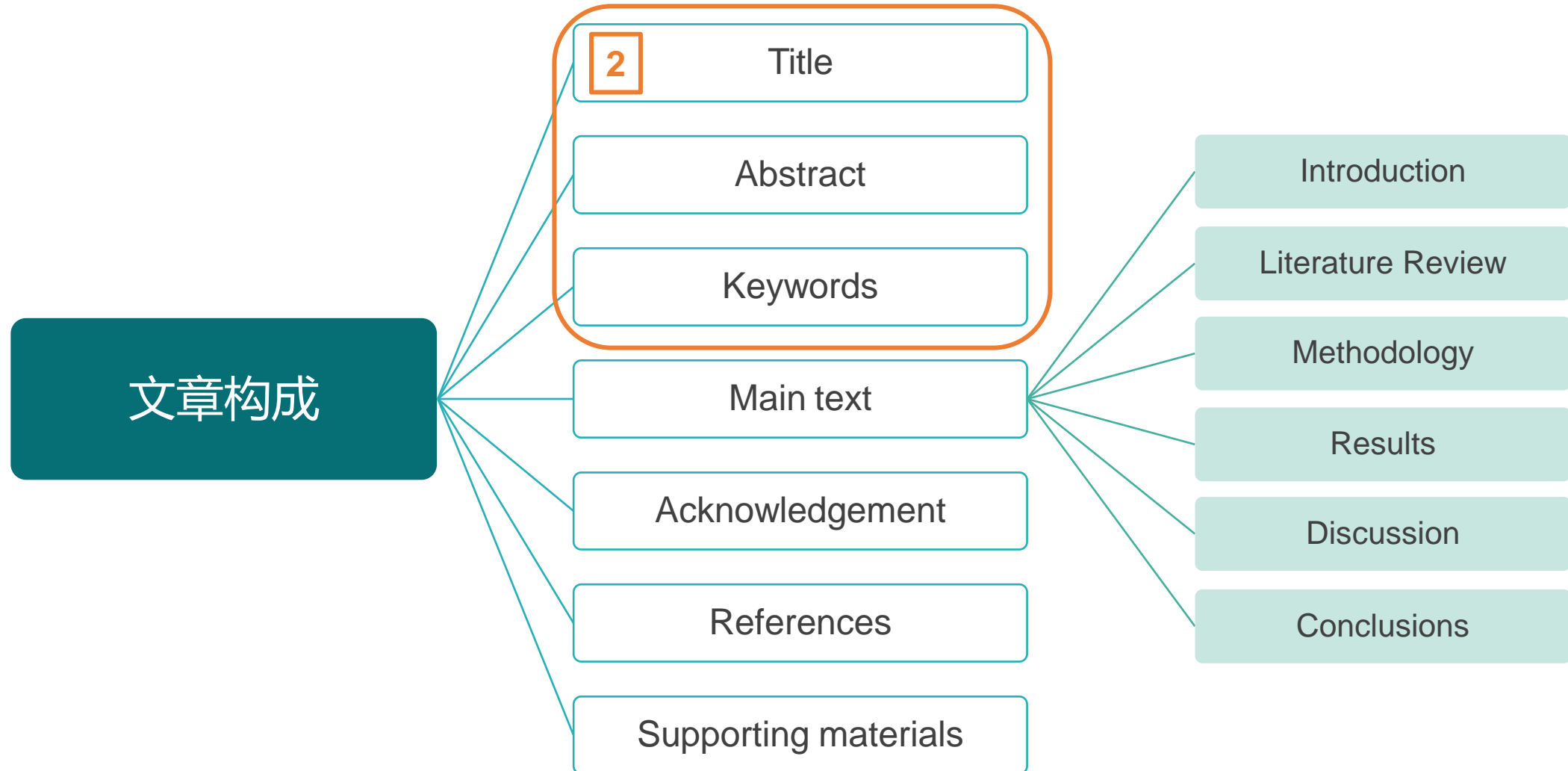
Title, Abstracts, Key words

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Keywords

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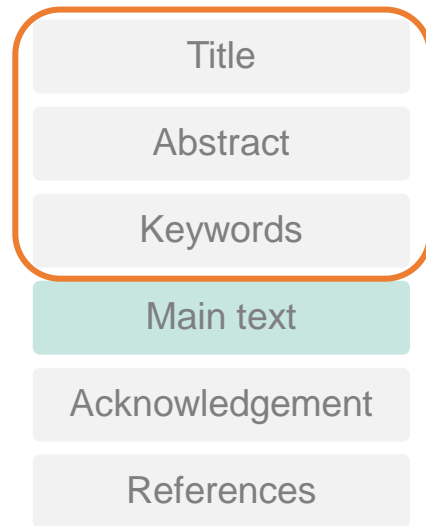
重点检索区域→文章推广

吸引关注，提高被发现、被阅读、被引用的概率

是给主编的第一印象！！

要考虑的问题：

① 潜在读者会检索什么？

② 如何选择合适的用词、用句？

③ 同行阅读，是否产生读下去的兴趣？

Search Engine Optimization

- 如何根据搜索引擎特点优化标题、摘要与关键词？

搜索引擎（例如Google）为Springer与Wiely期刊提供了50%~60%的流量；

Title

Abstract

Keywords

Main text

Acknowledgement

References

1、论文标题：描述性、简洁、包含关键词，且出现得越前越好；

2、摘要：200字的摘要里最好出现2~3次关键词，要明显表现学科领域；如有近义词，需纳入以扩大检索的可能性；

3、关键词：站在读者的视角，选出2~4个最贴切的词语描述研究；

4、自然：保持自然避免刻意，否则会被谷歌Un-index

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Title

- **简练**（20个单词以内、减少不常被检索的词，例如a/an/the/research on...）
- **具体**（避免笼统，可包含研究方法、具体对象等具体信息）
- **引发兴趣**（避免在标题给出结论）

Title
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Keywords
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The effect of advertising strategies on a short video platform: evidence from TikTok	13
How TikTok leads users to flow experience: investigating the effects of technology affordances with user experience level and video length as moderators	22
Consumers' purchase intentions in social commerce: the role of social psychological distance, perceived value, and perceived cognitive effort	18
Research on the development path of China's digital trade under the background of the digital economy	16
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Detecting the research structure and topic trends of social media using static and dynamic probabilistic topic models	17
The impact of social presence and facilitation factors on online consumers' impulse buying in live shopping – celebrity endorsement as a moderating factor	22
The business models of NFTs and fan tokens and how they build trust	13
Generalized grey information entropy weight TOPSIS model for financial performance evaluation considering differentiation	13

Abstract

① ≤ 250单词，直接给出重要结论

② **内容：** 研究目的、研究方法、研究发现、研究价值、研究意义

③ Emerald采用**结构型摘要**

④ 行文中用**醒目的字体**(加粗、全部大写、或斜体) 直接标出内容提要。

Title

Abstract

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References

论文的微缩模型

Abstract

- **Purpose** – The purpose of this paper is to juxtapose the contemporary views of industrial relations (IR) and human resource management (HRM) with the ideas expressed by Chester Barnard.

- **Design/methodology/approach** – The paper analyses Chester Barnard's views along the four premises that underlie contemporary perspectives on the fields of IR and HRM.

- **Findings** – Barnard's main points: that sincerity and honesty of management is crucial to developing an individual employee's will to collaborate, and that collective cooperation is superior to collective bargaining are found to resonate well with the contemporary views and provide a clear indication for Barnard's preference of human resource perspective to the IR perspective.

- **Practical/Social implications** – This paper provides Barnard's practical insights into why managing IR and HR by policies leads to poor management.

- **Originality/value** – This paper is the first to recognize Barnard's unique contribution to contemporary perspectives on IR and HRM disciplines.

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Keywords

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数量：遵循期刊要求，一般为4-6个

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How TikTok leads users to flow experience: investigating the effects of technology affordances with user experience level and video length as moderators
Consumers' purchase intentions in social commerce: the role of social psychological distance, perceived value, and perceived cognitive effort
Research on the development path of China's digital trade under the background of the digital economy
Exploring the metaverse in the digital economy: an overview and research framework

TikTok(douyin)

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Final Parts

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- Supporting materials

Acknowledgements

Title

Abstract

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References

① 任何个人或机构在研究上的帮助，包括提供实验材料、协作实验工作、提供有益的启发、承担某些辅助性工作，等等。

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References

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| Abstract |
| Keywords |
| Main text |
| Acknowledgement |
| **References** |

参考文献：
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相同点 文后参考文献列表中提供所引文献的详细信息，参考文献列表以**作者姓氏**的**字母顺序**排序。

不同点
- Harvard: (作者姓,出版年)
- APA：(作者姓,出版年)
- MLA：(作者姓 页码)

A

↓

Z

References

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Reference -Example

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The effect of advertising strategies on a short video platform: evidence from TikTok	8400	57条	Harvard	91.2%	46%
How TikTok leads users to flow experience: investigating the effects of technology affordances with user experience level and video length as moderators	13000	113条	Harvard	100%	45%
Consumers' purchase intentions in social commerce: the role of social psychological distance, perceived value, and perceived cognitive effort	9600	84条	Harvard	100%	62%
Research on the development path of China's digital trade under the background of the digital economy	6500	32条	APA	62.5%	75%
Exploring the metaverse in the digital economy: an overview and research framework	11000	114条	Harvard	99.9%	71%
The influence of Internet shopping and use of credit cards on gender differences in compulsive buying	9900	103条	Harvard	99%	39%
Detecting the research structure and topic trends of social media using static and dynamic probabilistic topic models	9800	115条	Harvard	99%	49%
The impact of social presence and facilitation factors on online consumers' impulse buying in live shopping – celebrity endorsement as a moderating factor	9600	90条	Harvard	92%	60%
The business models of NFTs and fan tokens and how they build trust	6300	22条	Harvard	100%	73%
Generalized grey information entropy weight TOPSIS model for financial performance evaluation considering differentiation	4200	23条	Harvard	60%	91.3%

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国际期刊投稿指南

Guide to paper submission

目标期刊选择方式

Step 1 → 常阅读/引用 → 关键词检索 → 同行推荐 → 按学科检索

- *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*
- *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*
- *Supply Chain Management*

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选刊工具和途径介绍 (以查询Emerald目标期刊为例)

1) 出版社数据库平台　　2) 引文数据库

a. 关键词检索

b. 使用浏览功能——从**学科角度**检索

选刊工具和途径介绍 (以查询Emerald目标期刊为例)

1) 出版社数据库平台　　**2) 引文数据库**

Web of Science选刊

a) 关键词选刊：以media framing为例，在检索框中输入关键词，若有更多的关键词可"添加行"

Web of Science 类别 ∧

Citation Topics Meso ⓘ ∧

Citation Topics Micro ⓘ ∧

Web of Science 索引 ∧

所属机构 ∧

Affiliation with Department ∧

出版物标题 ∧

语种 ∧

国家/地区 ∧

出版商 ∧

研究方向 ∧

开放获取 ⓘ ∧

按标记结果列表过滤 ∧

出版物标题 ⌄

☐ CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS 15
☐ ONLINE INFORMATION REVIEW 14
☐ ACCOUNTING AUDITING ACCOUNTABILITY... 13
☐ INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PEOPLE 9
☐ INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONTEMPOR... 9

全部查看 >

● 点击"点击出版物标题",即可查看与关键
词相关的文章最多出现在哪些本期刊中。

Web of Science选刊

b) 标题及摘要选刊：在WOS页面右上角
Product按钮中选择Master Journal List

目标期刊
选择因素

- **检索与收录情况：SCIE/SSCI**
- 期刊接受文章类型、投稿方式

- 出版频率：半年刊/季刊/双月刊/月刊

- 区域/国际性期刊

- 是否是Open Access：便于推广

- 可获取的发表经验

→ 期刊主页、引文索引数据库
→ Author Guideline

→ Table of content

→ Aims & Scope、编委分布

→ **注意甄别**

目标期刊选择方式

Step 2 → Aims & Scope → Author Guideline → 已发表文章

Submit your paper Overview **Author guidelines** Editorial team Indexing & metrics Calls for papers & news

Management Decision (MD) is a leading business science journal with the distinction of being the oldest and longest-running scholarly publication focused specifically on the area of management.

ISSN: 0025-1747
eISSN: 0025-1747

Signatory of
DORA

⊘ **What's here?**

Aims and scope

Featured articles

Related journals

Sample article ⟩

Table of contents ⟩

Submit your paper ⟩

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文章格式调整

仔细核对期刊的作者指南

- 字数限制（6000-10000）

- 英式英语 vs 美式英语（少数期刊）

- 参考文献格式（Harvard/APA/MLA）

- 文本格式：Word > PDF/LaTeX

  https://www.latex-project.org/

- 分辨率（300dpi）、格式（pdf/ai/eps > tif/jpeg/bmp）

- 图表是否单独提交

  （*文中对应位置插入图表并标记序号Table 1/Figure 1+单独提供原始文件）

All Figures (charts, diagrams, line drawings, web pages/screenshots, and photographic images) should be submitted in electronic form.

All Figures should be of high quality, legible and numbered consecutively with arabic numerals. Graphics may be supplied in colour to facilitate their appearance on the online database.

- Figures created in MS Word, MS PowerPoint, MS Excel, Illustrator should be supplied in their native formats. Electronic figures created in other applications should be copied from the origination software and pasted into a blank MS Word document or saved and imported into an MS Word document or alternatively create a .pdf file from the origination software.
- Figures which cannot be supplied as above are acceptable in the standard image formats which are: .pdf, .ai, and .eps. If you are unable to supply graphics in these formats then please ensure they are .tif, .jpeg, or .bmp at a resolution of at least 300dpi and at least 10cm wide.
- To prepare web pages/screenshots simultaneously press the "Alt" and "Print screen" keys on the keyboard, open a blank Microsoft Word document and simultaneously press "Ctrl" and "V" to paste the image. (Capture all the contents/windows on the computer screen to paste into MS Word, by simultaneously pressing "Ctrl" and "Print screen".)
- Photographic images should be submitted electronically and of high quality. They should be saved as .tif or .jpeg files at a resolution of at least 300dpi and at least 10cm wide. Digital camera settings should be set at the highest resolution/quality possible.

国际期刊投稿 —— Covering Letter

- **论文正文**：不包含任何作者信息（投稿系统中填写）
- **Covering letter** 建议随附上，包含有效信息：
- a. 陈述向这本期刊投稿的原因
- b. 文章与众不同之处（期刊范围）

> *I am submitting this article to Journal of Documentation. You will see that it deals with public library management, which I appreciate is outside JDoc's normal scope. However, it focuses on the* ***novel application*** *of a theoretical model to the topic, and hence I think it is appropriate for JDoc.*

> ……
>
> 虽然本文的研究对象为公共图书馆，并不属于贵刊的一般研究范围，但是，本文重点关注的是该课题理论模型的***新应用***，因此也同样符合贵刊的研究方向。
>
> ……

Online Submission

国际期刊投稿 —— Online Submission

- ScholarOne

Abstract Filling

Submission

Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract >

Step 2: File Upload >

Step 3: Keywords >

Step 4: Authors & Institutions >

Step 5: Details & Comments >

Step 6: Review & Submit >

Abstract (limit 250 words)

Please type your structured abstract into the corresponding fields. Your abstract should be no longer than 250 words in all. Each section of the abstract is limited to no more than 100 words.

* Design/methodology/approach (limit 100 words)

* Purpose (limit 100 words)

摘要部分，Emerald要求使用结构型摘要。作者可将相关内容填写至不同的摘要标题框中

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Detail & Comments (Covering Letter Upload)

- Step 5 Detail & Comments部分包含一些重要信息：

➢ 作者准备的**Covering Letter** 在Step 5 Detail & Comments中上传

➢ 资助情况

➢ 是否为第一次投稿

➢ 是否选择Open Access

Submission

Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract ›

Step 2: File Upload ›

Step 3: Keywords ›

Step 4: Authors & Institutions ›

Step 5: Details & Comments ›

Step 6: Review & Submit ›

Submission Completing

- 按照步骤提交各部分的内容后，投稿流程就完成了。

- 评审状态示例

国际期刊投稿 —— Review Procedures

Publisher Checks
初步检查

Editor Evaluates
主编初审

Editor Decision
主编决定

Peer Review
同行评审

Revise/Accept
修改/接收

Reject
拒稿
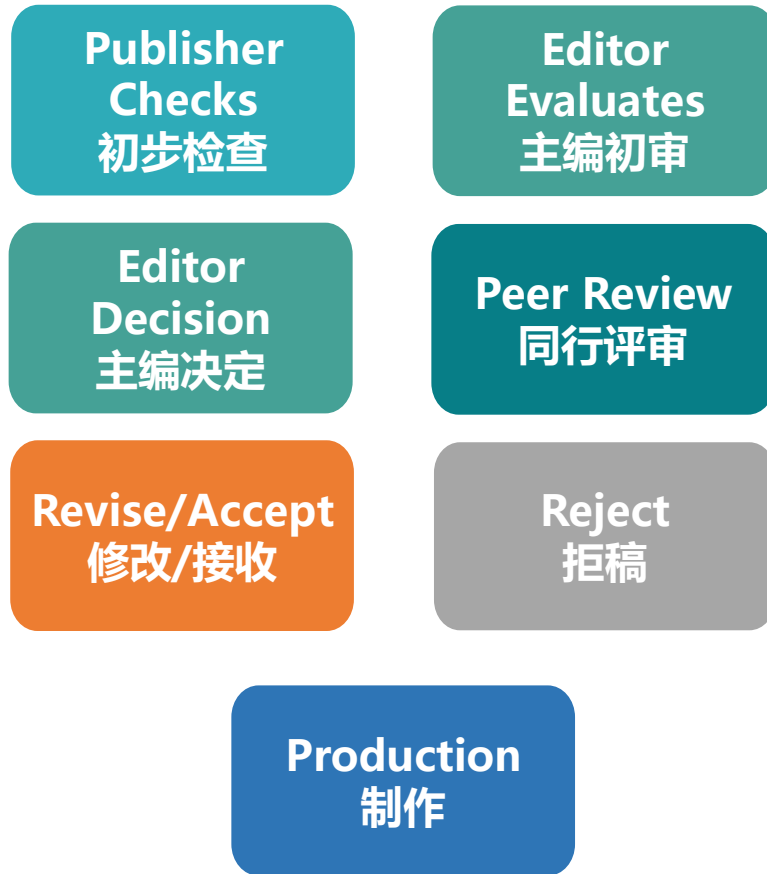
Production
制作

- 审稿方式：两轮同行双盲评审

- **审稿周期（理想情况：3-4月）**
  - 主编初审：2-4周
  - 邀请评审：2-4周
  - 评审：6-8周
  - 主编决定：2周

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国际期刊投稿 —— Revision Notes

Ref #   Reviewer Comment

Better grounding of the problem. Parts of the front-end of the paper read like a tutorial-like introduction of action research. In a rewrite, there are two things that I would like to see instead.

I would expect a clearer attempt to establish the research-practice gap as an intellectual challenge. This is the main theme of the paper and it would therefore be useful to substantiate your understanding of this gap beyond the surface level.

Next comment

Author Response

You imply that you do not wish to see a tutorial to CAR (even though one reviewer thinks that this is needed since some sections of the MISQ readership may not be familiar with CAR). We concur with you and have removed the tutorial aspects. The front end of the paper (pages 2-5) has been revised in order to outline the research and practical problems that we focused on.

We agree that the research-practice gap needs to be positioned clearly as an intellectual challenge (as highlighted on page 3). We have now deliberately positioned the paper in this way with the challenge manifested in the action-research dichotomy, where either action or research tends to be the focus of action research projects (as explained on page 3). We also substantiate our arguments better in the broader CAR literature (as detailed from pages 5-14).

Next response

知而不易的常见现象

- 不严格遵守投稿指南，如字数超限等
- Solution：仔细阅读每本期刊的 Author Guideline

- 论文内容与期刊内容方向不符
- Solution：投稿前先将摘要发给期刊主编，如方向不符，另择期刊投稿

- 英语语法、词句错误较多
- Solution：寻求合作作者或专业的第三方做Subediting

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Emerald 语言编辑及出版支持服务

语言编辑

翻译+母语润色

投稿辅助

说明信+代投稿

同行评审

详细分析+修改意见

期刊匹配

匹配报告+初步评审

改善论文可读性，降低被拒概率

et al., 2012; ~~Jung and Lee, 2018; Breslow et al., 2013;~~ Johnson-Farmer and Frenn, 2009~~).;~~ Jung and Lee, 2018). Therefore, understanding adult professionals U-LE regarding behavior, cognition, and …

In the u-learning field, most … toward academic settings ~~for~~looking at students i… However, the learning characteristics processes between adult employees and students at school are quite different, since employees' learning is usually ~~associate~~associated with … students' U-LE ~~are not obviously effective~~have no obvious effect on adult employees and ~~less~~little is known about affecting factors on employees' U-LE. Thus, …, instructors, and corporate training directors ~~has less references~~have fewer resources derived from research to ~~make~~develop a more … effectiveness (~~i.e.~~i.e., ~~.~~intended outcomes and, ~~LE~~learning engagement ~~(LE)~~). Our study has focused on adult employee's ~~u-learning engagement (~~U-LE~~)~~, its …mechanism.

Moreover, previous studies denoted that system functionalities, ~~(e.g.,~~such as ~~Domain~~domain-specific innovativeness (DSI) factors~~)~~ and system implementation, ~~(e.g.,~~such as interface design (ID) factors~~)~~, may significantly affect ~~user~~the user's experience and ~~their~~ feelings, from a learning system design perspective (Cho et al., 2009; Hsiao, 2013; Islam,

Author
Remark: Consider specifying the age range of the employees for better clarity regarding the sample discussed here.

Author
Tip: American-British Style→AmE serial comma: In American English, a comma (called serial or Oxford comma) is inserted before "and" in a series of three or more items.

Author
Tip: Comma: i.e. and e.g. (AmE): In American English, place a comma after the latin abbreviations "i.e.," and "e.g.,"

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THANKS

高瑛键 bm9@emeraldinsight.com.cn

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