

FROM DREAM TO REALITY: HOW TO MAKE AN ARTICLE PUBLISHABLE IN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS?

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As scientists, we have an obligation to return the results of research carried out to society. But beyond that, the dream of publishing in well-regarded scientific journals permeates researchers. This activity brings fruits and renown.

Although the dissemination of scientific advances discovered in an investigation is not unattainable, this phase presents itself as a challenge for many researchers. On the one hand, the growing number of research and consequently the submission of this research for publication in scientific journals. On the other hand, there is scientific rigor and the necessary requirements of editorial teams to publish the best articles in scientific journals under their responsibility, with the aim of disseminating scientific results that contribute to the advancement of science to the academic community.

It is in this scenario that publishing in well-regarded journals seems to be a dream. For those who have little experience, at the beginning of their career as a scientist, and still with little support, making their research, in addition to being important for science, interesting for other researchers to read, may seem far from their reality, because editors of scientific journals look for manuscripts that expose new issues present in the country's public policies and with results applicable in practice. Therefore, the task of publishing results of scientific research requires a lot of dedication from researchers.

For scientific publication of good research in well-regarded journals, many points must be observed, such as scope of the chosen scientific journal, scientific writing, good practices in

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scientific publishing, title, abstract, descriptors, introduction, method, results, discussion and conclusion.

A manuscript must meet the criteria relating to the scope and mission of the chosen journal, where good practices for writing and publishing a scientific article must be above any interest, including researcher and editor of a scientific journal. Methodological rigor and scientific writing, aided by checklists from international networks, help researchers with items that cannot fail to be presented in scientific writing. A scientific article's title must be an attractive/inviting factor for reading, presenting the topic in a clear and concise manner and preferably covering the descriptors used in the research.

As well as the title, the abstract is one of the decisive items for a scientific editor to choose such an article to be assessed for publication, as from it it is possible for readers to presuppose the objective of the study, the method used, the research stages, data analysis, and results, which can instigate interest in reading the manuscript in full.

The choice of descriptors is essential, considering that the accuracy of the choice of cataloged terms is potentially capable of identifying the topic, especially facilitating the location of articles in databases.

Introduction must present what is already known and gaps in knowledge, justifying the reasons why the study was carried out. In a logical and clear sequence, it must inform readers about the topic to be addressed and convince them that it is a scientific, interesting and innovative approach. The research question leads to the objective of the study and these to the chosen method, making the results and discussion to be addressed clear to readers.

Method is the item of a scientific article that must provide sufficient information about the study stages, making them reproducible. In this item, every detail is relevant and must be explained. In general, considering the specificities present in quantitative and qualitative studies, design, theoretical and methodological frameworks, population, sample and/or sample calculation, population inclusion and exclusion criteria, variables, instruments used, form of data collection, data analysis, statistical tests, programs used and specificities of each study, in addition to the use of international checklists, if applicable, must be addressed in this item.

Results must be presented in a logical and organized sequence, including graphs, charts, conceptual maps, word clouds, thematic maps with geographic distribution, among others, which can be interpreted by readers in a way that does not require explanations. Using these resources makes the text more attractive and adds value to the study.

In discussion, authors must present their considerations and perceptions about the findings, with sufficient knowledge of the topic, with the ability to conflict their findings with what already exists in the literature, reflecting and proposing changes in practice, teaching and future research, including discussing the need for further delving into the topic. Furthermore, it is a space to expose the limitations of this study, with alternatives for future research as well as for the advancement of science. This is a

reserved space where writers show themselves as researchers and experts on the subject they are addressing.

Last but not least, the conclusion must be aligned with the research question and the objective of the study, briefly answering it with the most relevant findings present in the investigation carried out.

Although the universalization of science does not provide unique standards regarding the structure and items that each type of article must contain to have its submission accepted, it appears that the difference between an article with greater publication potential lies in the quality of these items.

The use of Artificial Intelligence emerges in this context of scientific publication. It is understood that technologies are useful and welcome, however, their indiscriminate use will not bring advances to science, as nothing replaces a researcher's knowledge, forged by years of studies on the topic to which they are dedicated. Furthermore, in a mechanized process, we may encounter contradictions in positions, lack of humanization and personal experiences related to practice, research and teaching.

Finally, from the perspective of publishing scientific articles, reading and writing articles are essential behaviors for any researcher's evolution process, which justifies the need for scientific persistence, a primordial characteristic for those who intend to return their findings to academic society.

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