



STRATEGIES FOR WRITING SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION IN SINTA-ACCREDITED JOURNALS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

The publication of scientific articles in Science and Technology Index (SINTA)-accredited journals is an important indicator in measuring the academic productivity of lecturers, students, and researchers in Indonesia. Although the number of accredited journals continues to increase, the acceptance rate of articles still faces various challenges, including low manuscript quality, lack of research novelty, methodological weaknesses, and inconsistencies between the articles' focus and scope and the intended journal. This study aims to analyze and synthesize various strategies for writing scientific articles that increase the likelihood of publication in SINTA-accredited journals. The study used the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method, following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Data were obtained from scientific articles published in the 2021–2025 period through the Google Scholar, Garuda, DOAJ, Crossref, and ResearchGate databases. Articles that met the inclusion criteria were analyzed using content analysis and thematic analysis techniques. The study results indicate that the success of scientific article publication is influenced by several key factors, namely the ability to identify research gaps and research novelty, the preparation of informative titles and abstracts, the development of an introduction based on the research problem, the use of a strong and transparent methodology, the preparation of critical results and discussions, and the use of up-to-date and relevant references. Furthermore, the ethical use of technologies such as Mendeley, Zotero, Publish or Perish, VOSviewer, Grammarly, and generative artificial intelligence has been proven to improve the quality and efficiency of the scientific article writing process. This study concludes that successful publication in SINTA-accredited journals requires a combination of research quality, the authors' academic competence, the use of supporting technology, and an understanding of the editorial and peer-review processes. The findings of this study are expected to serve as guidelines for lecturers, students, and researchers to improve the quality of scientific articles and enhance opportunities for publication in reputable national journals.

Keywords: Scientific Articles, Scientific Publications, SINTA Journals, Systematic Literature Reviews, Writing Strategies.

INTRODUCTION

Various studies have discussed strategies for writing scientific articles to increase the chances of publication in accredited journals. In a study titled "*Strategies and Techniques for Writing Scientific Articles Towards a SINTA-1 Accredited Journal*," Samsuri et al. (2025) found that the success of an article's publication is influenced by the author's ability to identify research novelty, develop a research gap-based introduction, and utilize reference management tools effectively. The study also emphasized the importance of aligning the article's substance with the target journal's focus and scope.

Furthermore, Putro et al. (2025) conducted a study on *Strategies and Techniques for Writing Scientific Articles for Publication in SINTA 2 Indexed Journals*, which showed that abstract quality,

research methodology accuracy, and the depth of discussion were the aspects most frequently considered by reviewers during manuscript assessment. The results of this study indicate that many articles were rejected because their discussions failed to link research findings to theory and prior research.

Another study by Irawan et al. (2025), titled *"Optimizing Scientific Article Writing to Support Publication in SINTA Level 5 Indexed Journals,"* found that novice authors generally face obstacles in developing scientific arguments, generating research novelties, and using up-to-date references relevant to the research topic. Therefore, training in scientific article writing and assistance with publication are expected to significantly improve manuscript quality.

Mahfudhoh et al. (2025), in their study *"Optimizing Scientific Article Writing to Support Publication in SINTA Level 4 Indexed Journals,"* also found that using reference management applications such as Mendeley and Zotero can improve citation accuracy and reduce bibliography errors. Furthermore, using these tools helps authors adhere to the target journal's citation standards.

Meanwhile, Irawan, Sudiyana, and Sukarno (2024), in their study *"Strategies for Writing Introductions to Scientific Articles in the SINTA Journal,"* explained that the quality of the introduction significantly determines the success of an article during the desk review stage. Authors who can compose an introduction based on the research gap model and the state of the art are more likely to proceed to the peer review stage.

Based on these studies, it can be concluded that most previous research continues to discuss scientific article writing strategies for specific journal levels, such as SINTA 1, SINTA 2, SINTA 4, or SINTA 5, separately. Therefore, a more comprehensive literature review is needed to integrate these findings and provide a clearer picture of effective strategies for writing scientific articles for publication in SINTA-accredited journals.

METHOD

This study uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to identify, analyze, and synthesize research on scientific article writing strategies for publication in SINTA-accredited journals. Compared with other conventional literature review methods, SLR offers a more methodical, clear, and repeatable assessment; hence, it was selected for this study. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) stages including inclusion, screening, eligibility evaluation, and identification make up the review procedure in this study. The PRISMA approach is widely used in literature review research because it can reduce bias in article selection and improve the quality of research synthesis (Kisworo, 2025; Aurellia et al., 2025).

Research data were collected from several reputable and openly accessible scientific databases, including Google Scholar, Garuda, DOAJ, Crossref, and ResearchGate. The literature search was conducted in June 2026 using keyword combinations related to scientific article writing, academic writing strategies, journal publication, SINTA journals, scientific publication, scientific articles, and

scientific article writing strategies. Both Indonesian and English keywords were employed to broaden the scope of the literature and ensure comprehensive coverage of relevant studies. The retrieved articles were subsequently screened and selected according to predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria to ensure their relevance and quality.

Table 1 Literature Selection Criteria Table

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Publication Year	2021–2025	Before 2021
Document Type	Scientific journal articles	Books, theses, dissertations
Language	Indonesian and English	Languages other than Indonesian and English
Topic	Scientific article writing, journal publication, and publication strategy	Not relevant to a scientific publication
Access	Full text available	Full text not available

The data collection process involved several stages. In the identification stage, researchers searched for articles using predetermined keywords and retrieved a set from various databases. Next, a screening process was conducted by reading titles and abstracts to select articles relevant to the research objectives. Articles that passed the screening stage were then analyzed in more depth by reading the full texts to determine their suitability for inclusion according to the established inclusion and exclusion criteria.

The final stage is the inclusion process, which involves selecting articles that meet all the requirements for further analysis. The selected articles are then used as primary sources in the literature synthesis process.

Data analysis was conducted using content analysis and thematic analysis techniques. Content analysis was used to identify concepts, strategies, and factors influencing the successful publication of scientific articles. Meanwhile, thematic analysis was used to group various research findings into main themes relevant to the research objectives.

The analysis results were then synthesized narratively to produce a comprehensive overview of effective scientific article writing strategies for publication in SINTA-accredited journals. The synthesis process involved comparing, connecting, and integrating previous research findings to obtain broader, more in-depth conclusions about the topic under study.

To enhance the study's validity, each article was evaluated on topic relevance, journal quality, clarity of the research methodology, and the contribution of the findings to the research theme. Furthermore, researchers triangulated sources by comparing results from various studies covering similar topics to minimize interpretation bias and increase the credibility of the study results.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Publication in SINTA-Accredited Journals as an Indicator of Academic Quality

Scientific publications in SINTA-accredited journals have become a key indicator in measuring the academic productivity of lecturers, students, and researchers in Indonesia. The Science and Technology Index (SINTA) system, developed by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, serves as an instrument for mapping the quality of national scientific publications by classifying journals into SINTA 1-6 accreditation levels.

In a study entitled *Strategies and Techniques for Writing Scientific Articles Towards a SINTA 1 Accredited Journal*, Samsuri et al. (2026) explained that increasing journal accreditation standards have resulted in a more stringent article selection process, requiring authors to not only produce quality research but also to present it in a systematic scientific article that meets journal editorial standards. These findings indicate that publication success is determined not only by the quality of the research data but also by the author's ability to communicate the research's novelty and scientific contribution to reviewers and editors.

Similar findings were presented by Putro et al. (2026) in their study, *"Strategies and Techniques for Writing Scientific Articles for Publication in SINTA 2 Indexed Journals,"* which emphasized that article writing quality is a key factor influencing successful publication in reputable national journals. According to them, articles with a clear structure, logical argumentation, and strong methodology are more likely to be accepted than those that merely present research results without adequate scientific argumentation.

Strategy for Determining Research Topics and Research Gaps

Based on a synthesis of various studies, selecting a research topic is the first step that significantly determines the quality of a scientific article. A good research topic is not only relevant to scientific developments but also offers novelty and contributes to the development of theory and practice.

Samsuri et al. (2026) found in their research that one of the main reasons for rejection of articles in SINTA 1 journals is weak identification of research gaps and a lack of clarity regarding the state of the art. Authors often repeat previous research without demonstrating new contributions that could enrich the body of knowledge. Therefore, authors need to conduct an in-depth literature review to identify research gaps that have not been widely explored.

The results of a meta-analysis conducted by Arif et al. (2025) in the study *"Evidence-Based Guidelines for Writing Reputable Scientific Articles: Qualitative Meta-Analysis in SINTA Level 1–6 Journals"* showed that articles published in reputable journals generally demonstrate clear novelty and address problems not previously resolved in the literature. The study emphasized that the research gap is the main foundation for building scientific arguments in the introduction.

Article Title Writing Strategy

The title is the first thing editors and reviewers read. Therefore, it should concisely, clearly, and informatively represent the article's contents. According to Samsuri et al. (2026), an effective title

includes the main research variables and the research object and clearly indicates the study's focus. Titles that are too general often fail to attract reviewers' attention because they are perceived as lacking a clear scientific contribution. Furthermore, using relevant keywords in the title can also increase an article's visibility in academic search engines.

Rizkina et al. (2025), in their study " *Article Writing Techniques for Accredited National Scientific Journals or Reputable International Journals*," explained that article titles should not be too long but still clearly describe the purpose and scope of the research. Specific and informative titles have been shown to increase the likelihood that an article will be discovered and cited by other researchers.

Abstract Writing Strategy

An abstract is a summary of the article's contents, providing readers with an initial overview of the research. Based on the study's results, the abstract is a crucial element in the editor's initial decision during the desk review process. Putro et al. (2026) found that an effective abstract should contain five main components: research background, research objectives, research methods, research results, and conclusions. Many articles are rejected because their abstracts fail to clearly explain the research's contribution.

These findings are supported by Rizkina et al. (2025), who stated that an informative, structured abstract can increase readers' interest in the entire article. Therefore, authors need to compose an abstract that is concise but still reflects the overall content of the research.

Preliminary Preparation Strategy

The introduction establishes the importance of the research. Studies have shown that the quality of the introduction significantly influences an article's success at the desk review stage. Samsuri et al. (2026) emphasized that a good introduction should demonstrate the research phenomenon, explain research gaps, and clearly outline the research's contributions. Authors should avoid introductions that contain only conceptual definitions, as these do not connect to the actual research problem.

Arif et al. (2025) also found that articles accepted by SINTA 1-6 journals generally used a problem-based introduction approach, beginning with an empirical phenomenon, followed by a research gap, and concluding with the research objectives. This structure helps reviewers better understand the research's urgency.

Research Methodology Development Strategy

Research methodology is the most frequently reviewed area of evaluation. A strong methodology demonstrates that the research was conducted systematically and is scientifically sound. Irawan et al. (2026), in their study titled " *Optimizing Scientific Article Writing to Support Publication*

in *SINTA Level 5 Indexed Journals*," found that methodological weaknesses were among the main causes of article rejection. Common errors include inadequate sample sizes, unvalidated research instruments, and data analysis methods that do not align with the research objectives.

Similar findings were reported by Mahfudhoh et al. (2026) in a study of SINTA 4 journal publications, which showed that articles with detailed, transparent methodologies were more likely to be published than those that only described general research procedures.

Strategy for Writing Results and Discussion

The study's findings indicate that many authors can present research data effectively but still struggle to develop an in-depth discussion. This section, however, is the most crucial part in demonstrating a study's scientific contribution.

According to Putro et al. (2026), a quality discussion must connect the research results to the theory used and compare them with previous research. The discussion should not only determine whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected, but also explain the scientific rationale for the findings.

Use of Current References and Reference Management

References are an indicator of the quality of a scientific article. Studies have shown that reputable journals prefer articles that use up-to-date references and are relevant to the research topic. Samsuri et al. (2026) found that using reference managers such as Mendeley and Zotero helped authors improve citation accuracy and reduce errors in bibliographies. Furthermore, citing journal articles from the past five years indicates that the research is up to date with current scientific developments.

Synthesis of Study Results

Based on all the study results, it can be concluded that the success of publishing articles in SINTA-accredited journals is influenced by several main factors, namely: (1) the ability to identify research gaps and research novelty, (2) the preparation of informative titles and abstracts, (3) the quality of the introduction that can show the urgency of the research, (4) a strong and transparent research methodology, (5) in-depth and theory-based discussions, and (6) the use of relevant, up-to-date references. These factors are interrelated and shape the manuscript's overall quality. Therefore, authors need to pay equal attention to all components of the article to increase the likelihood of acceptance in a SINTA-accredited journal.

Utilization of Technology in Writing Scientific Articles

The development of digital technology has significantly improved the quality of scientific article writing. Various research-supporting software and applications enable authors to manage references, conduct bibliometric analysis, improve language quality, and accelerate manuscript

preparation. Based on the literature review, the appropriate use of technology can improve writing efficiency and increase the likelihood that articles will be accepted for publication in SINTA-accredited journals.

1. Mendeley

Mendeley is one of the most widely used reference management software tools by academics. This application helps authors store, manage, and automatically organize references in accordance with the journal's citation style. In a study titled "*Strategies and Techniques for Writing Scientific Articles Towards a SINTA-1 Accredited Journal*," Samsuri et al. (2025) explained that using Mendeley can reduce citation errors and increase the consistency of the bibliography. Furthermore, its integration with Microsoft Word allows authors to cite references, making the writing process more efficient.

2. Zotero

Besides Mendeley, Zotero is another widely used reference management application for writing scientific articles. Zotero has the advantage of directly collecting references from various academic databases via its browser connector. Mahfudhoh et al. (2025), in their study titled "*Optimizing Scientific Article Writing to Support Publication in SINTA Level 4 Indexed Journals*," found that using Zotero helps authors organize library sources more systematically and minimizes the risk of losing reference data during the article writing process.

3. Publish or Perish

Publish or Perish (PoP) is an application used to search and analyze scientific publications based on data from Google Scholar, Crossref, Scopus, and various other databases. This application helps authors find relevant articles, identify research trends, and analyze the citation rate of a research topic. According to Harzing (2024), using Publish or Perish enables researchers to obtain a more comprehensive picture of a field of study, thereby helping identify research gaps and emerging research.

4. VOSviewer

VOSviewer is a widely used software for bibliometric analysis and scientific network visualization. Through VOSviewer, researchers can map relationships between authors, research keywords, and developing citation networks within a scientific field. Van Eck and Waltman (2023) explain that bibliometric visualization using VOSviewer can help researchers identify emerging research themes and discover new, underexplored research opportunities. Therefore, the use of VOSviewer is becoming increasingly important for compiling literature reviews.

5. Grammarly

Language quality is one aspect that editors and reviewers pay attention to. Grammarly is an artificial intelligence-based application that can help writers check grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and clarity. According to O'Neill and Russell (2021), using Grammarly can improve the

academic quality of writing, especially for writers who speak English as a second language. However, writers still need to review Grammarly's results to ensure they align with the context and meaning of the sentences.

6. Ethical Use of Generative AI

The development of generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools such as ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, and Copilot has provided new opportunities to support the scientific article writing process. Generative AI can assist authors in brainstorming ideas, developing article outlines, improving grammar, and summarizing complex literature. However, their use must adhere to academic ethics.

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE, 2023) emphasized that AI cannot be listed as an author in an article because it lacks academic responsibility for the manuscript's content. Therefore, all results generated by AI must be verified by the author. The use of AI should serve only as an aid and not replace critical thinking, scientific analysis, or the interpretation of research data.

Based on the study's findings, the use of digital technology can improve the quality and efficiency of scientific article writing if used appropriately and responsibly. The ethical combination of reference managers, bibliometric analysis tools, language checking applications, and generative AI can help authors produce more systematic manuscripts that meet the standards of accredited journals.

Strategies for Dealing with Reviewers and Editors

In addition to manuscript quality, the success of a scientific article's publication depends on the author's ability to navigate the editorial and peer-review processes. A literature review revealed that many high-quality articles fail to be published because authors do not understand journal evaluation procedures or respond appropriately to reviewer comments.

1. Desk Evaluation

Desk evaluation is the initial screening stage conducted by editors before articles are submitted to reviewers. At this stage, editors evaluate the article's suitability to the journal's focus and scope, writing quality, research novelty, and adherence to the journal's template. Irawan et al. (2025) found that most articles rejected at the desk evaluation stage were due to topics that did not match the journal's scope, poor language quality, and article formatting that did not follow journal writing guidelines. Therefore, authors should review the author guidelines before submitting.

2. Peer Review

If the article passes the desk evaluation, the next stage is peer review. At this stage, the manuscript will be assessed by reviewers with relevant competencies in the research field. Reviewers will evaluate the novelty of the research, the methodology, the validity of the results, the quality of the discussion, and the article's scientific contribution. According to Samsuri et al. (2025), reviewer comments should be viewed as part of the process of improving the quality of the article, not as a

form of rejection of the research conducted. Therefore, authors need to respond to all feedback professionally and objectively.

3. Major Revision

Major revisions are awarded when an article is deemed publishable but still requires substantial improvement. These improvements can include adding references, revising the methodology, strengthening the discussion, or improving the data analysis. At this stage, authors are advised to create a response to the reviewer document that explains each reviewer's comments and the corrective actions taken. This approach can help reviewers assess revisions more efficiently and increase the article's chances of acceptance.

4. Minor Revision

Minor revisions indicate that the article has substantially met journal standards but still requires technical improvements, such as grammatical errors, citation formatting, consistency in tables and figures, and refinement of some explanatory sections. Even if the requested revisions are relatively minor, authors should still provide a complete response to all reviewer comments. Ignoring minor comments can lengthen the evaluation process.

5. Acceptance

Acceptance is the final stage in the publication process. An article is accepted after all reviewers' and editors' comments have been satisfactorily addressed. However, the acceptance process does not absolve the author of their academic responsibility. Authors must ensure that the published article is free from plagiarism, data errors, or violations of research ethics.

Based on a synthesis of studies, success in the editorial and peer-review process is strongly influenced by the quality of academic communication among authors, reviewers, and editors. Authors who are responsive, open to criticism, and able to revise their manuscripts systematically tend to have a greater chance of achieving acceptance than authors who ignore reviewer input.

Table 2 Synthesis Table of Previous Research on Scientific Article Writing and Journal
Publication Strategies

No	Author and Year	Research Title	Method	Key Findings	Relevance to Research
1	Samsuri et al. (2025)	<i>Strategies and Techniques for Writing Scientific Articles to Accredited SINTA 1 Journals</i>	Literature Review	Novelty, research gaps, and suitability of the journal's scope are the main factors for successful publication.	Explains the basic strategies for writing articles for reputable journals.
2	Putro et al. (2025)	<i>Strategies and Techniques for Writing Scientific Articles for Publication in SINTA 2 Indexed</i>	Descriptive	The abstract, methodology, and discussion are the parts reviewers pay most attention to.	Demonstrates the importance of the structure of scientific articles.

No	Author and Year	Research Title	Method	Key Findings	Relevance to Research
		<i>Journals</i>			
3	Irawan et al. (2025)	<i>Optimizing Scientific Article Writing to Support Publication in SINTA Level 5 Indexed Journals</i>	Training and Evaluation	Methodological and referencing weaknesses are the main reasons for article rejection.	Explain the factors of publication failure.
4	Mahfudhoh et al. (2025)	<i>Optimizing Scientific Article Writing to Support Publication in SINTA Level 4 Indexed Journals</i>	Community service	Using Mendeley improves the quality of citations and bibliographies.	Supporting the use of technology in scientific writing.
5	Irawan, Sudiyana, & Sukarno (2024)	<i>Strategy for Writing Introductions to Scientific Article Texts in SINTA Journals</i>	Content Analysis	An introduction that addresses research gaps is more likely to pass desk review.	Explain the strategy for preparing the introduction.
6	Ariyanto et al. (2023)	<i>Scientific Article Writing Strategies for SINTA-Accredited Journal Publication for Engineering Students</i>	Training	Understanding journal templates improves the quality of manuscripts.	Explain the importance of adherence to journal guidelines.
7	O'Neill & Russell (2021)	<i>Stop! Grammar Time: University Students' Perceptions of the Automated Feedback Program Grammarly</i>	Mixed Methods	Grammarly helps improve academic grammar.	Supports the use of language technology in writing articles.
8	Piran & Tran (2024)	<i>Enhancing Research Methodology and Academic Publishing: A Structured Framework for Quality and Integrity</i>	Literature Review	A strong methodology is a major factor in the acceptance of scientific articles.	Explain the importance of quality research methods.
9	Hanson et al. (2023)	<i>The Strain on Scientific Publishing</i>	Review	Competition for publications is increasing, so the quality of articles is becoming a determining factor.	Explain the challenges of modern scientific publication.
10	Harzing (2024)	<i>Publish or Perish User Manual</i>	System Documentation	Publish or Perish helps with article identification and citation analysis.	Supports literature searches and the identification of

No	Author and Year	Research Title	Method	Key Findings	Relevance to Research
					research gaps.
11	Van Eck & Waltman (2023)	<i>VOSviewer Manual</i>	System Documentation	VOSviewer is effective for bibliometric analysis and research mapping.	Supports research trend and novelty analysis.
12	COPE (2023)	<i>COPE Position Statement: Authorship and AI Tools</i>	Policy Review	AI can be used as a tool, but it cannot write articles.	Explaining the ethical use of AI in scientific writing.

Thematic Synthesis of Study Results

Based on the twelve studies analyzed, six main themes were found that influence the success of article publication in SINTA-accredited journals:

Table 3 Thematic Synthesis Table of Study Results

Theme	Supporting Research	Findings
Novelty and Research Gap	Samsuri et al. (2025), Irawan et al. (2024)	The main factors that determine the scientific value of an article.
Article Structure	Putro et al. (2025), Ariyanto et al. (2023)	A systematic structure increases the chances of publication.
Methodology Quality	Piran & Tran (2024), Irawan et al. (2025)	A strong methodology increases the credibility of the research.
Latest References	Samsuri et al. (2025), Mahfudhoh et al. (2025)	Recent references strengthen the scientific argument.
Utilization of Technology	Harzing (2024), Van Eck & Waltman (2023), O'Neill & Russell (2021)	Technology helps the efficiency and quality of writing.
Publication Strategy	Hanson et al. (2023), COPE (2023)	Understanding the editorial process increases the chances of acceptance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a literature review of various studies that discuss strategies for writing scientific articles and publication in SINTA-accredited journals, it can be concluded that the success of scientific article publication is not only determined by the quality of the research, but is also influenced by the author's ability to compile manuscripts in accordance with the academic and editorial standards of the intended journal.

The study results indicate that several key factors influence the chances of an article being accepted into a SINTA-accredited journal, including the ability to identify research gaps and research novelty, an informative title, a comprehensive abstract, an introduction that demonstrates the research's urgency, a robust and transparent methodology, and a presentation of results and discussion that connects research findings to theory and previous research. Furthermore, the use of up-to-date, relevant references is an important indicator for editors and reviewers in assessing article quality.

This study also found that the ethical use of technologies such as Mendeley, Zotero, Publish or Perish, VOSviewer, Grammarly, and generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) can help improve the quality and efficiency of the scientific article writing process. These technologies enable authors to manage references more systematically, identify current research trends, improve the quality of academic language, and accelerate the manuscript preparation process. However, the use of technology must adhere to the principles of academic integrity and not replace the author's role in scientific analysis, interpretation, and decision-making.

In addition to the technical aspects of writing, understanding the editorial and peer-review processes is a determining factor in publication success. Authors who understand the stages of desk evaluation, peer review, major revision, minor revision, and acceptance, and who can respond to reviewer comments professionally and systematically, tend to have a greater chance of having their articles accepted. Overall, an effective scientific article writing strategy combines research quality, the author's academic ability, the use of supporting technology, and an understanding of the scientific publication process. Therefore, mastering all of these aspects is a crucial prerequisite for lecturers, students, and researchers to increase their chances of publication in SINTA-accredited journals.

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