

Citation of sources and compilation of bibliographies

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Introduction

Works that deal with issues in various fields of science seldom deal with a completely new problem or subject unknown to the world of science, so the author of a scientific work, when publishing the results of his research or theoretical considerations, engages in the context of scientific discussions. When discussing something in public or arguing, you inevitably must contradict or agree with another opinion, supplement it, clarify it. In addition, in order to convince the reader of the weight of their point of view, it is often necessary to rely on authorities, to look for their support, and so on. In one case or another, the author of an academic publication must show his relationship with a foreign text, inevitably rely on the works or texts of other scholars, and one such form of reference is citation.

A citation is a relatively short excerpt from another work that is intended to prove or make the author's own statements understandable, or to provide a reference to another author's views or thoughts formulated in the original.

The aim of the module is to provide knowledge about information citation rules, citation styles, bibliographic description and bibliography.

After getting acquainted with the training material and completing practical tasks you will:

- learn what a citation is and what its rules are;
- learn what the most popular citation styles are;
- be able to correctly describe the cited sources and compile a list of cited literature.

Citation of sources

Citation purposes

The sources of information used in the research are collectively referred to as used literature or literature sources. Sources of information show how the author is acquainted with the topic, whether he uses appropriate sources of information, can justify the ideas analysed in the work, chosen research methods, etc., as well as helps to find sources cited in the work, check the facts, delve into the literature.

The scientific work must use those sources of information in which reliable information is published: scientific articles, dissertations, scientific studies, peer-reviewed dictionaries, reference books, legal acts, statistical information, etc. Sources of information must be reviewed and evaluated by specialists in the field or obtained from official institutions, organizations, associations. It is recommended to use the latest sources, for example in the fields of medicine and engineering, it is crucial that the sources used are published within the last five years.

Citation techniques

The purpose of citing sources is to indicate the author(s) of the thoughts, ideas, facts used and the source of the information. The thoughts of other authors used in the work can be presented in several ways, we will discuss them.

The exact words of the author are given. A short citation is given in quotation marks. If the citation is long, it is presented on a new line in a separate paragraph. The entire paragraph is indented from the margin of the document and separated by a smaller or different font. If part of the author's text is omitted from the citation, that place is indicated in square brackets, for example: [1]. It should be noted that the very frequent use of exact citations in quotation marks gives the impression that the author of the work does not have a clear opinion on the subject in question.

The paraphrased thoughts of other authors are presented. If the ideas or facts presented in the work need to be argued and based on the thoughts of other authors, they can be retold in their own words. The main requirement for such citation is that the authors' thoughts are not distorted. When paraphrasing, it is necessary to distinguish the thoughts of another author from your own comments, for which you can use various phrases, for example: *from the scientist's point of view...*, *as claimed...*, *according to...*, etc.

Summary. This way of presenting the thoughts of other authors is used when the thoughts of the authors found in several sources of information are presented in the work. The summarised thoughts of several authors can be given either in exact quotes or paraphrased.

Self-citation. Such citation, when an author cites material from the same journal in which their article will be published, or quotes their own already published articles, is called self-citation. Although one or the other self-citation is sometimes unavoidable due to the continuity of research, frequent self-citation raises serious suspicions in academia - authors can abuse frequent citations of their work or journal articles to artificially highlight their value. In order not to violate scientific ethics, journals may refuse to publish an article with high self-citation count.

Important! All sources cited, analysed and summarized in the research should be cited in the text and bibliography. The bibliography should describe all and only those sources that are mentioned in the text, and the text should include only those sources that are included in the bibliography.

Citation methods

The sources of information in the text can be indicated in several ways, depending on the citation style.

Important! One selected citation method must be used consistently throughout the text.

References are usually made as follows:

- in the text after the paragraph, the name of the author of the source and the year of publication are written in brackets, e.g.: (Karaulov, 2018);
- the author is mentioned in the text, followed by the year of publication in brackets, e.g.: A. Karaulov (2018) claimed that...;
- in the text, references are written in square brackets [1] or in curly (1) brackets, using a superscript ¹ or a superscript in square brackets [¹];
- in the text, use a numbered reference [1] and a footnote at the bottom of the page or at the end of the text.

The names of the tables, figures and formulas from other sources must also indicate the sources at the end. If the tables or figures of the author are replaced and compiled based on other sources, it is indicated at the end of their titles that this has been done by the author based on relevant literature sources, e.g.: (compiled by Karaulov, 2018).

The main elements of the bibliographic description

The sources cited in the research work must be indicated both in the text and in the list of literature (bibliography). When writing a research paper and using another author's thoughts, original text or retelling ideas, the author must indicate the sources of information used and cited, such as a book, journal article, blog or other document. Each of them must be described in accordance with the standards of the bibliographic description, indicating the main elements of the bibliographic description.

The bibliographic descriptions of the different sources are slightly different, so you should know the main elements of the bibliographic description:

- the bibliography of the **books** includes the author(s), title, year of publication, place of publication and publisher;
- the description of individual or updated **parts of the book** must include the volume or part number, information about the edition, etc.;
- the bibliographic description of the **articles** contains the author(s), the title of the article, the year of publication, the title of the journal or continuing education publication, the journal number (volume), the pages of the article;
- the bibliographic descriptions of **dissertations and master's theses** are similar to books, only after specifying the title it is further clarified that it is a dissertation or master's thesis;
- the bibliographic description of **standards and patents, legal acts** and other documents indicates the title of the document with numbers, the date of approval, the date of publication and the publisher, if indicated;
- the bibliographic description of **official statistics** and other primary information shall state the name, date of creation or updating, if specified - the author or publisher;
- the bibliographic descriptions of **electronic sources** are compiled according to the type of source, as well as information on the type of media, the date of viewing and the possibilities of access.

The same elements of a bibliographic description are usually used, only the order in which they are presented differs. When preparing a scientific publication, it is necessary to get acquainted with the style of citation and bibliography required for a particular publication.

Citation styles. Examples of styles

There are many standards in the world for compiling bibliographic lists, which describe the elements of bibliographic references and the order in which they are presented. In 1999, the standards for bibliographic descriptions prepared by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) were approved in Lithuania: *LST ISO 690 Documents. Bibliographic references. Content, form and structure* and *LST ISO 690-2:1997 Information and documents. Bibliographic references. Volume 2. Electronic documents and their components*. At present, it is recommended to follow the LST ISO 690:2010 standard in Lithuania. This standard is not mandatory, so each institution may use its own citation style, or one of the most widely used bibliographic descriptions of research papers in the world. The citation style used by researchers in the same field around the world is usually chosen. For example, the Vancouver citation style is most commonly used in medical, biomedical, and physical science publications, and the humanities choose the MLA (*Modern Language Association*) citation style, and the APA (*American Psychological Association*) citation style for social sciences. When publishing works in international publications, the citation style required by a particular publisher should be used.

We will discuss the most popular citation styles.

ISO 690:2010. This is an international standard approved in Lithuania, it is recommended to follow it if there are no other instructions, e.g.:

- in the text, references may be enclosed in curly brackets (1), in square brackets [1] or using a superscript ¹;
- in the bibliography: 1. KARAULOV, Alexander, GARIB, Victoria, GARIB, Fizur and Rudolf VALENTA. Protein Biomarkers in Asthma. *International archives of allergy and immunology*, 2018, vol. 175, no. 4, pp. 189-208.

More examples of this citation style:

http://biblioteka.vdu.lt/ISO_numeruotos_nuorodos_pavyzdziai.pdf

Harvard style. This is one of the most common citation styles. It is special in that neither the text nor the bibliography uses numbering - the author's name and date are indicated in the text, and the bibliography is compiled in alphabetical order, e.g.:

- in the text (Karaulov 2018);
- in the bibliography: Karaulov, A., Garib, V., Garib, F. & Valenta, R., 2018. "Protein Biomarkers in Asthma", *International archives of allergy and immunology*, vol. 175, no. 4, pp. 189-208.

More examples of this citation style: http://biblioteka.vdu.lt/Harvard_pavyzdziai.pdf

APA (*American Psychological Association*). This style is most commonly used by social science researchers and students, e.g.:

- in the text (Karaulov, 2018);
- in the bibliography: Karaulov, A., Garib, V., Garib, F. & Valenta, R. (2018). Protein Biomarkers in Asthma. *International archives of allergy and immunology*, 175(4), 189-208.

More examples of this citation style: http://biblioteka.vdu.lt/APA_pavyzdziai.pdf

MLA (*Modern Language Association*). This style is most commonly used by humanities researchers and students, e.g.:

- in the text, a numbered [1] reference is used and the footnote is at the bottom of the page or at the end of the text;
- in the bibliography: [1] Alexander Karaulov, Victoria Garib, Firuz Garib and Rudolf Valenta. "Protein Biomarkers in Asthma" *International archives of allergy and immunology* 175.4 (2018): 189-208.

More examples of this citation style: http://biblioteka.vdu.lt/MLA_pavyzdziai.pdf

Vancouver style is used to write research in the field of biomedicine and is also popular in the field of physics. It is distinguished that up to 6 authors can be written at the beginning of the description, e.g.:

- in the text, references can be written in square brackets [1] or in curly (1) brackets, using a superscript¹ or a superscript in square brackets [¹];
- in the bibliography: [1] Karaulov A, Garib V, Garib F, Valenta R. Protein Biomarkers in Asthma. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol.* 2018;175(4):189-208.

More examples of this citation style: <http://www.lsmuni.lt/lt/biblioteka/informacija-vartotojams/taisykles-ir-nuostatai/#sarasas>

IEEE (*Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers*) citation style is used to publish scientific articles in the field of electronics and engineering sciences, e.g.:

- in the text: [1] or „Karaulov [1] claimed..“;
- in the bibliography: [1] A. Karaulov, V. Gabir, F. Gabir and R. Valenta, “Protein Biomarkers in Asthma,” *International archives of allergy and immunology*, vol. 175, no. 4, p. 189-208.

More examples of this citation style: http://biblioteka.vdu.lt/IEEE_pvz.pdf

Compilation of bibliographies

The list of sources used in the research is presented at the end of the work in a separate section. The title of the section can be: "List of References", "List of Citations", "List of Used Literature" or "List of Publications". If the list is not long, it can be named briefly: "Publications used", "Main literature", "Sources".

The sources should be listed while maintaining the citation style used in the work (see *Citation Styles. Examples of Styles*).

Depending on the citation style used, bibliographic descriptions may be listed in alphabetical order in the bibliography, in which case they do not need to be numbered. The works of the same author are listed in chronological order. Documents written in Cyrillic are not transliterated, references to documents issued in Russian must be provided in Russian. The list of references includes first the positions of the Latin alphabet in literature, followed by the documents in Cyrillic. If sources are cited in Chinese or a similar language, the relevant international transliteration standards must be used - references may contain only transliterated data or be enclosed in square brackets next to the original data.

If such a citation style is used in the work, when the text is numbered and the author is not written, the bibliographic descriptions in the bibliography are given in the order of citations. The source of the information repeatedly quoted in the text is subject to the same reference number as when quoting the source for the first time. It is recommended to use transliteration from the non-Latin alphabet (according to international ISO standards).

Lithuanian surnames in articles of foreign journals or other publications published in a foreign language are often written without Lithuanian letters, in which case the surname(s) of the author(s) must be given in the reference as indicated in the source, even if the correct Lithuanian surname is known.

Only sources cited in the work may be included in the bibliography, and all sources cited in the text must be cited in the bibliography.

It is often difficult for an author preparing a scientific publication to cite and compile a bibliography properly, so it is recommended to use one of the bibliographic record management programs described in other topics in the study material, for example, *RefWorks* <https://refworks.proquest.com/library/all/>, *EndNote* <https://endnote.com/> or *Mendeley* <https://www.mendeley.com/>, which ensure correct citation, bibliography and greatly facilitate the work.

Practical tasks

1. Describe the article according to the bibliographic description standard adopted in Lithuania LST ISO 690:2010:

Dewangan, Jayant, et al. "Centchroman regulates breast cancer angiogenesis via inhibition of HIF-1 α /VEGFR2 signalling axis." *Life sciences* 193 (2018): 9-19.

Answer

DEWANGAN, Jayant, et al. Centchroman regulates breast cancer angiogenesis via inhibition of HIF-1 α /VEGFR2 signalling axis. *Life sciences*, 2018, 193: 9-19.

2. Give an example of how the text can be cited and provide a reference to the source provided in the first task (use LST ISO 690:2010 standard).

Answer

References in the text may be enclosed in curly brackets (1), in square brackets [1] or using a superscript¹.

Used and recommended literature

1. *IX-1355 Lietuvos Respublikos autorių teisių ir gretutinių teisių įstatymo pakeitimo įstatymas* [interaktyvus]. Vilnius, 2003 [žiūrėta 2018-06-20]. Prieiga per internetą: <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.207019>
2. BRAŽIENĖ, Nijolė. Citavimas – svarbi mokslo komunikacijos sąlyga. *Jaunųjų mokslininkų darbai* [interaktyvus], 2010, 1(26), 150–154 [žiūrėta 2018-06-20]. ISSN 1648-8776. Prieiga per internetą: <http://gs.elaba.lt/object/elaba:6106630>
3. KALĖDIENĖ, Ramunė ir kt. *Visuomenės sveikatos antrosios pakopos studijų baigiamojo darbo rengimo vadovas: mokomoji knyga*. Kaunas: LSMU Leidybos namai, 2014. ISBN 9789955154280.

4. LIETUVOS STANDARTIZACIJOS DEPARTAMENTAS. LST ISO 690-2010. *Informacija ir dokumentavimas. Bibliografinių nuorodų ir informacijos išteklių citavimo gairės (tapatus ISO 690:2010) = Information and documentation. Guidelines for bibliographic references and citations to information resources: tarptautinis standartas ISO 690:2010 turi Lietuvos standarto statusą.* Vilnius: Lietuvos standartizacijos departamentas, 2011.
5. ŠARLAUSKIENĖ, Lina. *Informacijos šaltinių naudojimas studijų ir mokslo darbuose: mokomoji priemonė* [interaktyvus]. Kaunas, 2015 [žiūrėta 2018-06-20]. Prieiga per internetą: http://www.kaunokolegija.lt/kk_wp_content/uploads/sites/9/2017/12/Informacijos-naudojimas.pdf
6. TAUTKEVIČIENĖ, Gintarė ir kt. *Naudojimas elektroniniais mokslo informacijos ištekliais* [elektroninis išteklius]. Vilnius: Lietuvos mokslinių bibliotekų asociacija, 2014 [žiūrėta 2018-05-23]. ISBN 9786099514925. Prieiga per internetą: <http://www.lmba.lt/node/14473>