

Ölçmenin ötesinde

Atıfların Sorumlu Araştırma

Değerlendirmesindeki Önemi ve Açık

Atıflara Yönelik Temel Girişimler

@zehrataskin

Hacettepe Üniversitesi

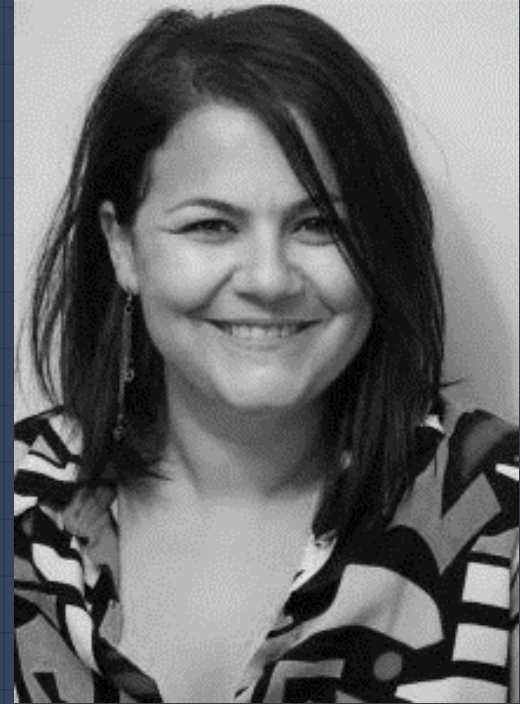
Adam Mickiewicz Üniversitesi

Scholarly Communication Network

DIAMAS (Developing Institutional
Publishing Models to Advance Scholarly
Communication)

TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM - 2218

*Türkçe bilimsel literatür için
sürdürülebilir açık atıf verisi*





Atıf?



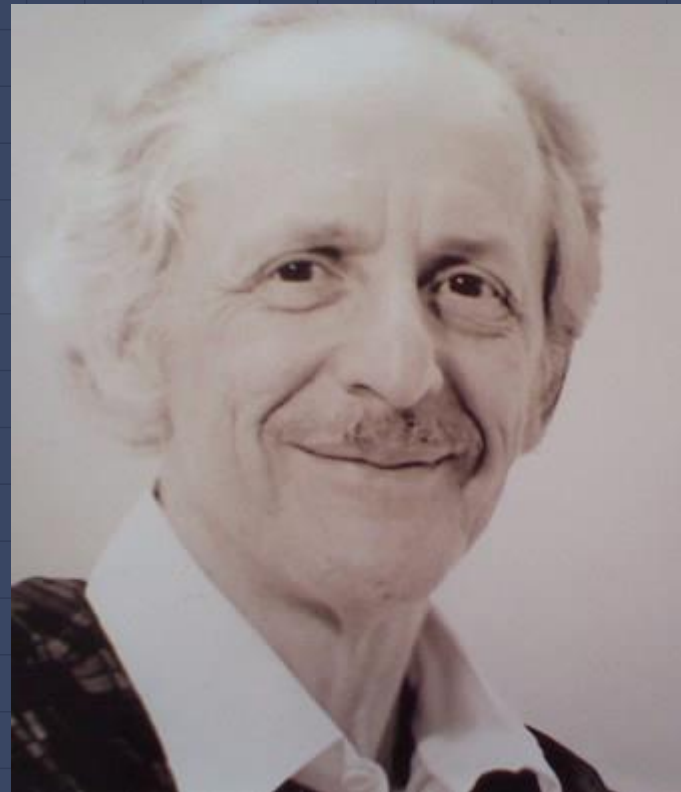
Bir 'yol' olarak atıf

- Benjamin Franklin, uçurtma deneyi, 1752
 - Royal Society of London, Peter Collinson
- Volta, pilin icadı, 1800
 - Royal Society of London, Joseph Banks
- Michael Faraday, dinamo, 1832
 - Philosophical Transactions of Royal Society of London
- Edison, ampul, 1879
 - Patent, 1880



Ana soru: Atıf nedir, neden yapılır?

1. Paying homage to pioneers
2. Giving credit for related work (homage to peers)
3. Identifying methodology, equipment, etc.
4. Providing background reading
5. Correcting one's own work
6. Correcting the work of others
7. Criticizing previous work
8. Substantiating claims
9. Alerting to forthcoming work
10. Providing leads to poorly disseminated, poorly indexed, or uncited work
11. Authenticating data and classes of fact—physical constants, etc.
12. Identifying original publications in which an idea or concept was discussed.
13. Identifying original publication or other work describing an eponymic concept or term as, e.g., Hodgkin's Disease, Pareto's Law, Friedel-Crafts Reaction, etc.
14. Disclaiming work or ideas of others (negative claims)
15. Disputing priority claims of others (negative homage)



Garfield, E. (1970). Can citation indexing be automated? Essays of an Information Scientists, 1, 84-90

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Search

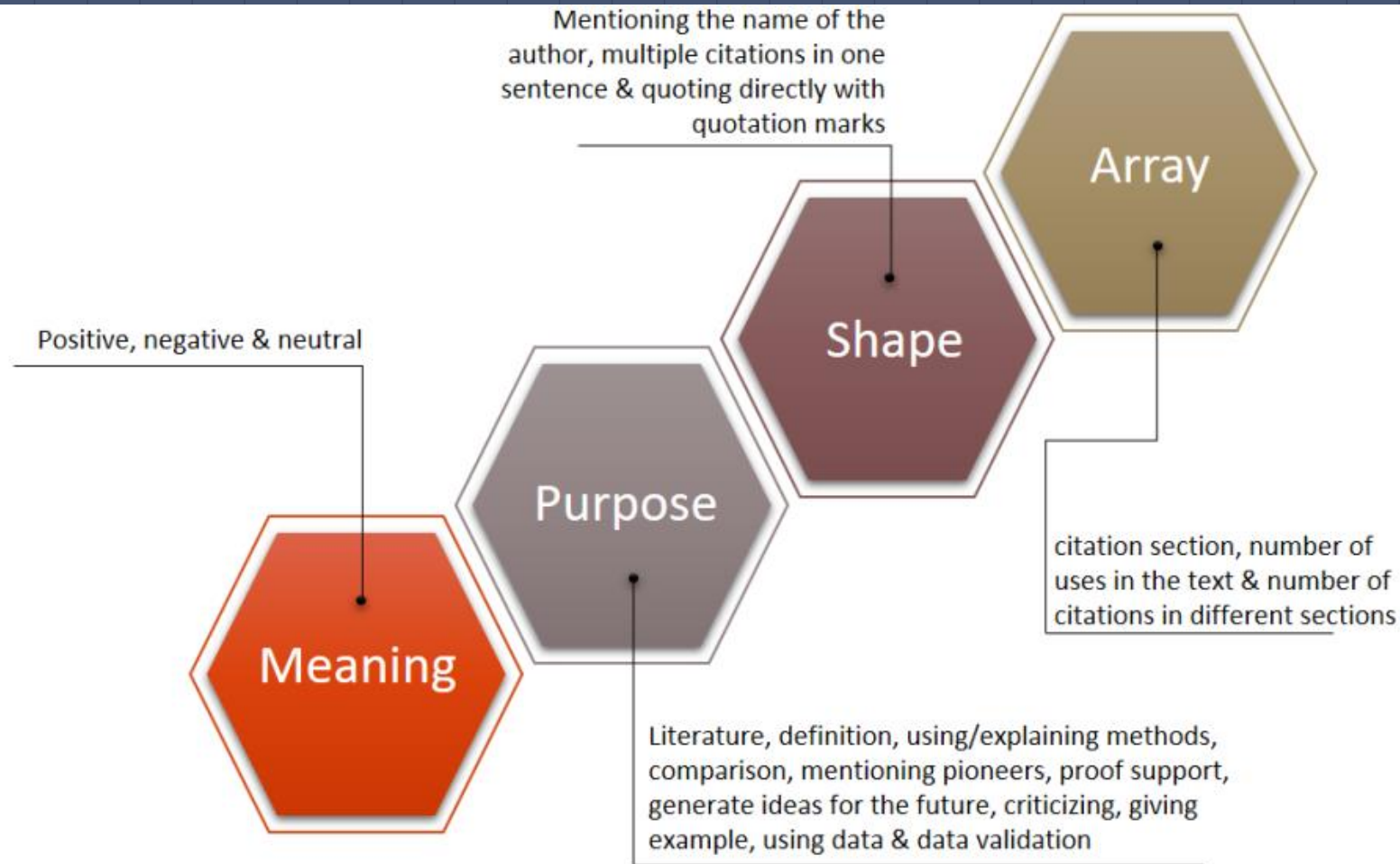
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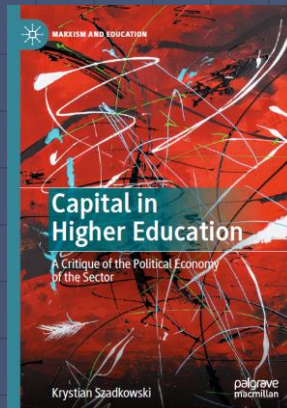
> Limit



Sayı



One of the Garfield's goals was to create a tool that would aid the historical and sociological study of science (Zuckerman, 2018). At the same time, the creator of the index himself protested from the very beginning against the use of the index to evaluate individual scientists or to objectively determine the value of specific publications or contributions to science deserving of, say, a Nobel Prize. However, history has developed somewhat differently than Garfield initially wished. As Paul Wouters rightly claimed, "citation is the product of citation indexer, not scientist" (1999, p. 4), it is a second-order representation of science, "a mirror image of the reference" (1999, p. 11). In measuring and visualising the system of referencing in science, the actual helpful practice of scientists, Garfield, with his *Science Citation Index*, contributed substantially to the establishment of the actual political economy of science—the domination of the abstractly expressed and quantified value over the use value in scientific communication. Only the subsequent history of the development of *Science Citation Index* and the later products of the Institute for Scientific Information were to show the actual utility of his inventions for capital. We shall later return to this thread.





Atıf neden yapılmaz?

Olmayan şey sayılabilir mi?



Araştırma değerlendirilmesiyle sınırlı mı?

- 'Knowledge mapping'
- Bibliyometrik çalışmalar
- Araştırma değerlendirmelerinin tekrarlanabilirliği
- Sıralama sistemlerinin veri kaynağı
 - !



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EDITORIAL | 11 September 2019

Set citation data free

Respondents to a *Nature* poll want to make their own decisions about how to interpret citation metrics. That requires data to be freely accessible.



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There is, however, a solution. Two years ago, the Initiative for Open Citations (I4OC) was established for the purpose of promoting open scholarly citation data. As of 1 September, more than 1,000 publishers were members, including Sage Publishing, Taylor and Francis, Wiley and Springer Nature – which joined last year. Publishers still to join I4OC include the American Chemical Society, Elsevier – the largest not to do so – and the IEEE.

Last January, I4OC co-founder David Shotton at the Oxford e-Research Centre, University of Oxford, UK, urged all research publishers to join the initiative (see [Nature 553, 129; 2018](#)). They should. Excessive self-citation cannot be eliminated, but free access to citation data for everyone – researchers and non-researchers – will help to illuminate some darker corners.

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[Published: 16 October 2013](#)

Publishing: Open citations

[David Shotton](#) 

[Nature](#) **502**, 2

1101 Access

In this open-access age, it is a scandal that reference lists from journal articles – core elements of scholarly communication that permit the attribution of credit and integrate our independent research endeavours – are not readily and freely available for use by all scholars.

Make bibliographic citation data freely available and substantial benefits will flow, says

David Shotton, director of the Open Citations Corpus.

The entire editorial board of the Elsevier-owned *Journal of Informetrics* resigned Thursday in protest over high open-access fees, restricted access to citation data and commercial control of scholarly work.

Today, the same team is launching a new fully open-access journal called Quantitative Science Studies. The journal will be for and by the academic community and will be owned by the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics (ISSI). It will be published jointly with MIT Press.

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WORLD VIEW | 09 January 2018

Funders should mandate open citations



All publishers must make bibliographic references free to access, analyse and reuse, argues David Shotton.

[David Shotton](#) 

Over the past two decades, open access to journal articles has changed from aspirational to commonplace. However,

Capital in higher education

8.5 Three Areas of Capitalist Openness

8.5.1 [Oligopoly of Academic Publishers Move to Capitalist Open Access](#)

8.5.2 From Sellers to Data-Providers

8.5.3 AI-Generated Research and Noosphere

Related

The rationale for Elsevier not opening up its references is financial: free availability of its numerous bibliographic references would undermine Elsevier's ability to sell access to such data.

Companies such as Elsevier have invested considerable resources over many years into creating databases that can be used for bibliometric analyses. Elsevier argues that it is reasonable to charge for high-quality citation analysis, that curating citation data entails costs, including licensing fees, and that it cannot make reference lists from its journals freely available because it could not then afford to add value to these data.

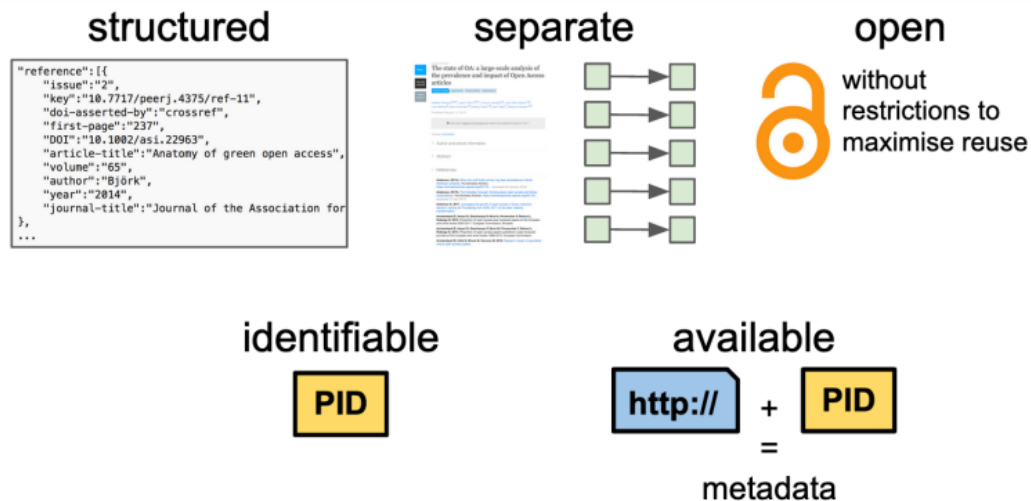
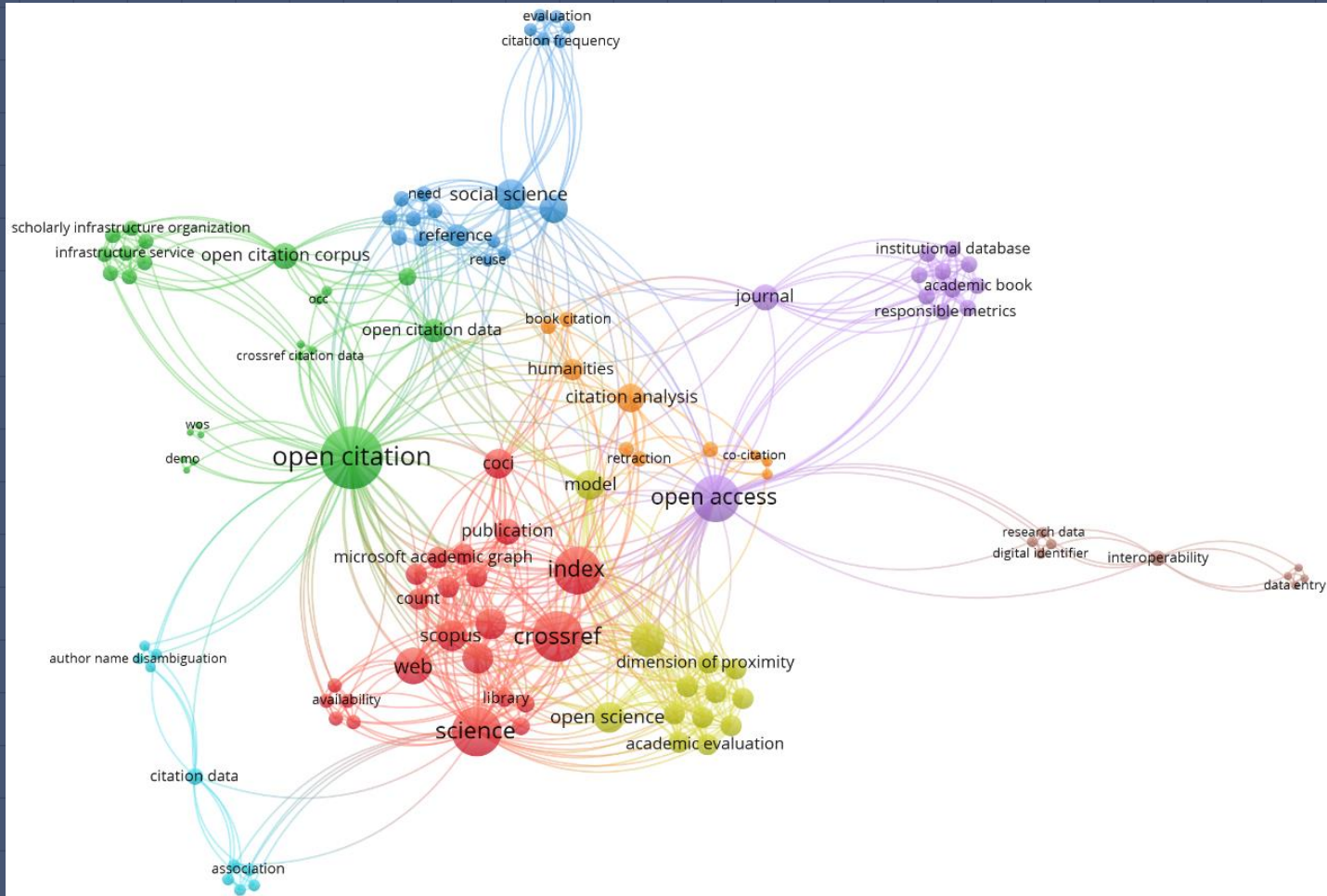


Figure 1: The five principles citation data must comply with to talk about an *open* citation.

- **structured** – citation data must be expressed in one or more machine-readable formats such as JSON or RDF;
- **separate** – citation data must be available without the need to access the source bibliographic entity (e.g. the article or book) in which the citation is defined, which can be even behind a paywall;
- **open** – citation data must be freely accessible and reusable without restrictions, for example, by publication under the CC0 1.0 Universal waiver/license;
- **identifiable and available** – citing and cited entities must be identified by using a specific persistent identifier scheme (e.g. a DOI) or a URL. In addition, by resolving the identifiers of the citing and cited entities, it must be possible to obtain the basic metadata of both entities, sufficient to create or retrieve textual bibliographic references for each of them. Such basic entity metadata must also be structured, separate and open.



Veri kaynakları
Veri modelleri
Yazılımlar
‘Knowledge domains’

Initiative for Open Citations

The Initiative for Open Citations I40C is a collaboration between scholarly publishers, researchers, and other interested parties to promote the unrestricted availability of scholarly citation data.

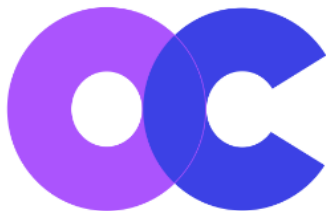
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Founding organizations

The idea of creating an advocacy group to promote the availability of citation data gained momentum at the [8th Conference on Open Access Scholarly Publishing](#) (COASP 2016), in response to a report that [only a tiny minority](#) of the almost 1,000 publishers depositing references with Crossref at that time were making this data publicly available.

Six organizations collaborated to form I40C:





Welcome to the [OpenCitations](#) homepage!

[OpenCitations](#) is an independent not-for-profit infrastructure organization for open scholarship dedicated to the publication of open bibliographic and citation data by the use of [Semantic Web](#) ([Linked Data](#)) technologies. It is also engaged in advocacy for open citations, particularly in its role as a key founding member of the [Initiative for Open Citations](#) (I4OC). For administrative convenience, [OpenCitations](#) is managed by the [Research Centre for Open Scholarly Metadata](#) at the [University of Bologna](#).

[OpenCitations](#) espouses fully the founding principles of Open Science. It complies with the [FAIR data principles](#) by [Force11](#) that data should be **findable**, **accessible**, **interoperable** and **re-usable**, and it complies with the recommendations of [I4OC](#) that citation data in particular should be **structured**, **separable**, and **open**. On the latter topic, [OpenCitations](#) has recently published a formal definition of an [Open Citation](#), and has launched a system for globally unique and persistent identifiers (PIDs) for

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EDITORIAL | 1

Ultimately, all these moves must be only steps towards the goal of having all research papers openly available in their entirety. But until we arrive at that point, they are key to the transparency and reproducibility of research. They should be supported by all.

Citation data are now open, but that's far from enough

The reference lists of more than 60 million papers on the linking site Crossref are now openly available. That is welcome – but further steps must follow.



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