

# Determinants of Writing Research According to International Standards in Web of Science Journals

**Dr. Yaser Mohammad Mohammad Al Sawy**

Associate Professor of Library and Information Science - College of Education and  
Arts – General Curriculum Dept.- Northern Border University - Saudi Arabia

ORCID : <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3150-9497>

## Summary

The study aimed to define all the main determinants of writing a research paper in an integrated manner within the requirements of the science network journals, by introducing scientific research and the steps of writing a research paper, starting from choosing the title to writing the abstract, identifying the research problem, questions, importance and objectives of the study, how to choose previous studies, research methodology and tools, discussion and results. In addition to determining the acceptable percentage of plagiarism for science network journals, recommendations, choosing appropriate references and choosing the appropriate references, in addition to determining the acceptable percentage of plagiarism for the journals of the Network of Science, the researcher used the method of analytical investigative research to find out the axes of the study and analyze different reference citation methods to deal with different sources of information (articles-books-theses-conference works-reviews), In addition to studying the most important international programs for measuring plagiarism ratios that are accredited within the journals of the Science Network, and the study concluded that the researcher must present original and innovative results, add an integrated and logical work, take into account all the scientific conditions in the design of the research, its steps and ethics, and take into account the international standards in citing Reference, taking into account the rates of plagiarism within Web of Science journals.

### Keywords:

*Scientific Research; Plagiarism; Citation styles; Endnote; Ithenticate; Turnitin.; Web of Science.*

## 1. The Study Theoretical Framework

### 1.1 Introduction

Scientific research is defined as the detailed study of a topic. In order to search for the most recent thing on the topic; Seeking a renewed understanding, or the hope of solving a specific problem that may relate to the past, the present, or the future [1], noting that scientific research depends on careful exploration and careful analysis; To reveal the hidden issues, the nature of the various sciences, and the extent of their relevance to daily life, by properly linking the facts and the various information related to them, and it can also be defined as one of the most important methods used to discover and verify the results, and it is

defined as following a sequential system of processes organized for research in a specific matter or problem according to previous studies, and methodological plans put in place to reach the best results or modify the existing, and thus it is an activity that the researcher undertakes through regular attempts that are intended to study the phenomena that can be objectively observed [2], and which aim at discovery, knowledge of the causes, and a full understanding of them. Scientific research, even if it differs, but met in its goal aimed at researching the reality of phenomena and problems and seeking to develop scientific knowledge, and the importance of scientific research comes through the researcher's tireless endeavor. To develop solutions, enrich knowledge, transfer experiences, and expertise, and it is also a tool; To build theoretical and practical knowledge, which is an opportunity; To facilitate learning, and to increase public awareness of various affairs and issues that scientific research can study and solve their problems.

### 2.1 Study problem

The current studies on scientific research are not subject to an integrated scientific method towards defining the main determinants to which the journals of the Web of Science are subject, the stages of writing scientific research and the determinants of plagiarism in studies, as well as the methods of a reference citation in a comprehensive manner, so the study tried to study this research problem in a specific way and to define all the scientific stages required for writing the research In Web of Science Journals.

### 3.1 Study questions

The study seeks to answer the main question as to the main focus of the study, which is:

What are the main determinants of writing scientific research in Web of Science journals?

Several aspects of this main question are divided into:

What are the characteristics of the research study in Web of Science journals?

What are the stages of preparing the research paper within Web of Science journals?

What are the conditions for publishing in scientific journals within the Web of Science?

What are the referential citation methods in Web of Science journals?

What are the programs for measuring the rates of plagiarism adopted in the journals of Web of Science?

#### 4.1 Importance of the study

The current study is one of the studies that explain in detail and comprehensively the main stages of writing scientific research in the journals of the Web of Science and combines in its treatment many steps and determinants that ensure the distinct writing of the research paper according to the terms and requirements of journals in the Web of Science, and therefore the study is important as the main reference for beginners in writing Scientific research in Web of Science journals.

### 5.1 Objectives of the study

The current study is one of the studies that explain in detail and comprehensively the main stages of writing scientific research in the journals of the Web of Science and combines in its treatment many steps and determinants that ensure the distinct writing of the research paper according to the terms and requirements of journals in the Web of Science, and therefore the study is important as the main reference for beginners in writing Scientific research in Web of Science journals.

1. The study aims, through what was presented, to the following:
2. Serving researchers, especially beginners, to write scientific research within Web of Science journals.
3. Determine the stages of preparing scientific research according to specific and integrated stages.
4. Identify global reference methods that meet the requirements of Web of Science journals.
5. Determining the software for measuring plagiarism rates, how they work, and ways to overcome the high plagiarism rates.
6. Raise the level of researchers towards scientific publishing under the requirements of Web of Science journals.

## 2. Characteristics of scientific research

To achieve the goals entrusted with scientific research to achieve them, there are characteristics that a scientific study must be characterized by [1,3], which are:

**1.2 Objectivity:** The researcher must choose a clear method when conducting his scientific research, and he

must be stripped of personal inclinations and the influences of the environment to which he belongs.

**2.2 Optional and accurate:** What is meant here is that the research results are verifiable at any time and place, and that all information is accurate and reliable, and that it helps other researchers in testing them and analyzing their results.

**3.2 Rationality:** Scientific research is carried out according to well-known scientific rules, principles, and methodology, and the use of scientific skills of the researcher is within according to the capabilities, especially when testing and treating the problem.

**4.2 Organization:** The main goal of scientific research is to make use of its results so that they are generalized to a specific group or society and to use them in understanding similar cases.

**5.2 Simplification and brevity:** The summit of innovation and innovation in science is a logical simplification, and the sequence from the most important to the least important in trying to understand the phenomena, but this shortening and simplification should not affect the accuracy of the results.

**6.2 Prediction:** If certain conditions are available, there is a possibility of accurate prediction, which is most common in the natural sciences because of their ability to generalize. As for the human sciences, the accuracy of their generalization and prediction is less than the natural sciences because of the variables and their influence with many influences.

**7.2 Scientific honesty:** the rooting and scientific research depends largely on the scientific integrity in it, by referring to the references that the researcher relied on to support his ideas, as well as emphasizing the opinions that he benefited from in his research.

## 3. Steps for preparing scientific research

The steps of scientific research are of great importance in evaluating the quality of the research in general, and these steps are followed by the researcher in an organized manner to come up with a clear study based on accurate information and scientific facts that explain the research problem, and these steps are as follows [4]:

### 1.3 Determine the title and topic of scientific research

Determining the research topic is considered one of the things that make the researcher under the pressure of confusion, so the researcher must choose a related topic in his field of expertise and in which he has comprehensive knowledge in all its aspects and try to stay away from topics in which he does not have enough information [2], and the researcher must choose new topics To research and move away from those that have been studied a lot, and when

determining the topic, it must be ensured that the sources and references are available that cover the topic completely. If the researcher is not available to change the topic, as for the title, it is better to postpone it until the completion of the research [5], it acquires great importance and has to relate to the research. The title at the beginning makes the researcher committed to it, and the title should not be large or short, so it does not express what is within the research.

### 2.3 Abstract

The abstract includes a brief presentation on the subject of the study, including the definition of the topic of the study, defining the objectives [4], importance, methodology, study tools, and the most important findings and recommendations, with no more than 200 words. Some journals may ask for the abstract to limit the number of words that do not exceed 400 words.

### 3.3 Keywords

The keywords are followed by the abstract [2], which is a group of specialized headings that express the contents of the study in precise and scientific expressive words within five key words.

### 4.3 Introduction to the study

The introduction to the study is important in preparing the reader to continue reading and knowing what the research contains. In the introduction, there is the main idea of the research, its objectives, and methods, and it is a prelude to it. [4], Important and original parts of scientific research cannot be dispensed with.

### 5.3 Study problem

The research problem is what the scientific researcher seeks to find solutions to it by reaching important and logical results. When presenting and clarifying the research problem, the researcher must use sound scientific methods, and rely on a mature scientific language as a way to clarify the research problem [4,6], as this clarity makes Scientific research is more easily understood by the reader, and the problem is formulated in such a way that the researcher puts a general template for the problem and opinions about it, such as the problem of renewable energy and its requirements in society, which are among the popular problems, so feeling this problem, thinking about the reason for its existence, and identifying it correctly in terms of place And time, the target group in it, and the methods leading to its solution,[7] are exactly what the researcher is concerned with when formulating this problem, and setting practical steps to start studying it scientifically and systematically.

### 6.3 Study questions

A group of questions that the scientific researcher asks, relying on the research problem, by asking sub-questions that ultimately lead to reaching results that support scientific research [5], and therefore the researcher must move away from ambiguity in asking these questions.

### 7.3 Hypotheses

Setting hypotheses After the researcher collects the information and confirms it, he must develop a set of hypotheses in which he believes that there is a solution and an explanation for the problem presented by the research, depending on the accurate information obtained, his personal experience, his appraisal of the facts, and his reading of the results that he will gain in the future, then This is followed by examination of the hypotheses [4,7], where the researcher must confirm the hypotheses and test them through scientific methods that depend on the study of the phenomenon, such as using the experimental method in the laboratory if the phenomenon under study needs experimentation, or abstraction, methods of induction, and deduction, where the researcher can examine these assumptions from by making comparisons between it and the scientific hypotheses that preceded it, and making sure that there is a close relationship between the phenomenon under study [6], and the scientific hypotheses that preceded it, and examining them if they were acceptable from scientific or societal points of view, so that the researcher arrives at pure facts that are not flawless, and extracts from them Practical and correct results for solving this phenomenon. Results The researcher arrives at this stage to the core of the facts, the origin of the formation of the phenomenon or problem [2,5], and to come up with practical and rational solutions that correspond to the requirements and data of the society in which it is located.

### 8.3 Objectives of the study

The main goals that prompted the researcher to work on solving the problem are considered. When formulating these goals [2], they must be able to investigate in reality and that the questions and study objectives have a great deal of agreement while writing the scientific research, and the researcher must move away from what other studies have reached [7], Who targets the same problem?

### 9.3 Importance of the study

The importance of scientific research lies in stating the aspects of its benefit and its implementation. Returning to the need of the community or the researcher, the study is important, while the importance of research increases whenever it is related to the life, social, and scientific aspects [5,7], which makes it a reference for other scientific studies, so the importance of research is not the results or

goals associated with questions. Study, but it is the positive value that comes from the study on both the individual, society, and the scientific field.

### 10.3 Research methodology and tools

The scientific method that is most compatible with the research problem is chosen, so that this approach is the scientific path of research, defining the problem, its results, and the tools for its study. The scientific research method has a role in clarifying the scientific hypotheses as well as selecting samples. It is through it that the research tools are determined which the researcher chooses to be suitable for him [2,6], He can test them and measure their quality, and the study tools may differ according to the curriculum, the sample [3,7], and the specialization of the scientific research being carried out, and accordingly, the scientific research plan is one of the most important steps, as it is the general framework through which the researcher will walk to reach the expected goals. The researcher has to create a research plan that can implement it through sequential steps, so that the research is conducted in an organized manner [1,4], with logical and documented knowledge, as it is believed that the research methodology and the creation of successive foundations on which the research depends on the important achievements, and the value of the scientific research method increases. As the applied half of the aspects of scientific research.

### 11.3 Study literature

It is a group of studies related to the subject of the study, through which an overview of the study, its importance, objectives, methodology [2], tools, findings, and recommendations are presented in a brief form, within the limits of 50 to 100 words at the most [6].

### 12.3 Study terminology

A set of terms related to the subject of the study presented in limits of three terms that are defined in a maximum of 50 words for each term [2].

### 13.3 Discussion

The discussion is considered the most important part of the scientific paper if it shows the complete picture of the results and the extent of their importance and relationship to previous studies and the necessary step in future studies [2,7], and the discussion represents the most important part in convincing the two judgments of the quality and importance of the results, which leads to the acceptance of the research for publication by linking these results to each other [5].

### 14.3 Results

It is a set of abstract and definite results that have been reached through the study by using the methodology and tools of the study [2,4], and the researcher must present them with complete scientific honesty without affecting those results [4].

### 15.3 Recommendations and suggested scenario

Recommendations are the summary of the study and what the researcher does to present a coherent set of recommendations, proposals, and the final vision for his study [2].

### 16.3 References

It is that list of various and appropriate sources closely related to his field of study, which the researcher referred to during his study so that he quotes and used them in reaching the results of the research [2,5], and the researcher must document and record them according to a special system for recording references.

### 4. Citation styles.

How you tell readers that certain material in your work, research, or book is cited from another source, and the cross-referenced citation provides readers with the information needed to find that source again [8,11], through the following data: name of the author, the participating team, publication date, bibliographic data for the source of information, and the volume The number of availability pages, whether it is an article in a magazine, book, thesis, conference works, or electronic resources via the Internet.

### 1.4 APA Style

It is the method in which the researcher is interested in writing scientific research references, according to the format followed by the American Psychological Association, which is termed by the acronym "APA". This matter is divided into two parts [9], the first: documenting the references in the research pages, and the second: a list of references that are recorded at the end of the research, the seventh edition is the latest version of the cross-referencing method, which is freely available at the following link: <https://apastyle.apa.org/>

### 2.4 MLA Style

There is an urgent need to quote other people's ideas in research and other things, and therefore there are agreements and charters that control this matter, and there are also methods for controlling the documentation of these quotes and references[10]. The MLA style guide was published in 1985, which later became a global reference for writers, publishers, researchers, and students. This

method is adopted in the humanities, especially in writing in literature and languages at the following link: <https://style.mla.org/>, MLA arranges documentation and references as follows:

- Author: References are arranged alphabetically by book. The title is mentioned first.
- Partition titles: The titles of articles or chapters of the volumes are written between two double brackets, and the first letter of each word is written in capital.
- Folder title: The first letters of the names of folders, books, or journals are capitalized, italicized, or underlined.
- Publisher's information: books) The place of publication is mentioned first, then the publisher, then the year.
- Publisher's information: periodicals) It is customary or agreed not to mention the publisher when it comes to journals and periodicals. Only the name of the newspaper is mentioned, followed by the date and the page.
- Network or Internet: state the source type, date, and website address.

### 3.4 Vancouver style

Vancouver style is a reference system or an author and authority system, as it is a citation system that uses numbers within the text to indicate numbered entries in a reference list. This system is popular in physical science research, and it is one of two reference systems commonly used in medicine [8,11]

Hundreds of scientific journals use multi-author systems, and they all follow the same basic logic, which is known as numbered citations that refer to numbered list entries, and although it relies on it for simple research details, such as punctuation marks, headline cover, and italics. Familiarization with this system since 1978, Vancouver style refers to any author number system regardless of format details, and the narrower definition of Vancouver style refers to the author number format specified in ICMJE recommendations, at the following link: <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/media/imperial-college/administration-and-support-services/library/public/vancouver.pdf>

#### 1.3.4 Vancouver style components

Vancouver style is a numbered reference style commonly used in medicine and science, and it consists of the following [11]:

- Citations to some of the last parts of the text, indicated by using a number.

A serial numbered reference list at the end of the document, providing full details of the corresponding text reference.

It follows the rules established by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors and Research, also

known as Standard Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals.

#### 2.3.4 How to use the Vancouver style?

- References are listed in numerical order, and in the same order in which they are cited in the text, so a list of references appears at the end of the paper.
- The checklist should include all references mentioned in the text, however, do not include unpublished items such as correspondence.
- Use Arabic numerals to work on documenting and including these documents.
- Check reference details from the actual source - it should be consistent with your reference style for the document.

### 4.4 Harvard style

The Harvard style is used primarily by college students in the humanities, natural sciences, and social disciplines. And it mainly depends on mentioning the author's name and the date of work used in the research as a reference [8], the list of references in the Harvard style must meet the following conditions: It should be on a separate page at the end of the search and be arranged alphabetically according to the name of the author, except in the absence of it, then the arrangement is done by the reference title while ignoring the definite tools a, an, and the in the English language, if there are several works by the same author, they are arranged according to date [11], and if the works are in the same year, they are arranged alphabetically by title with the addition of the letters (a, b, c ...) after the date, and the space is double Between the lines., References are also documented in the body of the research after any quote or paraphrased paragraph from another work or reference. the references in the body of the research are brief and shorter than the references mentioned in the list of references at the end of the research. In the Harvard style, references include in the body of the research the following information: The first name of the author or editor, year of Publication. page number (s) cited from.

### 5.4 Chicago style

This approach dates back a hundred years and was reformulated for the fifteenth time in the year 2009, [11] and it defines the systems of documentation and authority and presents the general rules for the method of relying on the types of sources. In this curriculum, books, articles, and other information sources are introduced at the end of the study at the following link: <https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>

The author (the proofreader, the collector, or the translator who is mentioned instead of the author).

The date of printing the effect, the title (often the subtitle is sometimes omitted), and in the books, the name of the scientific journal, the part number, or the course number.

The page number is added in books. And mostly the copy number as well. It is included in informational materials, except for printed sources such as electronic artifacts or visual and audio materials, the media that display this effect. And included in the attached effects, extractive information such as «URL» and the date of extraction when needed.

## 6.4 Endnote

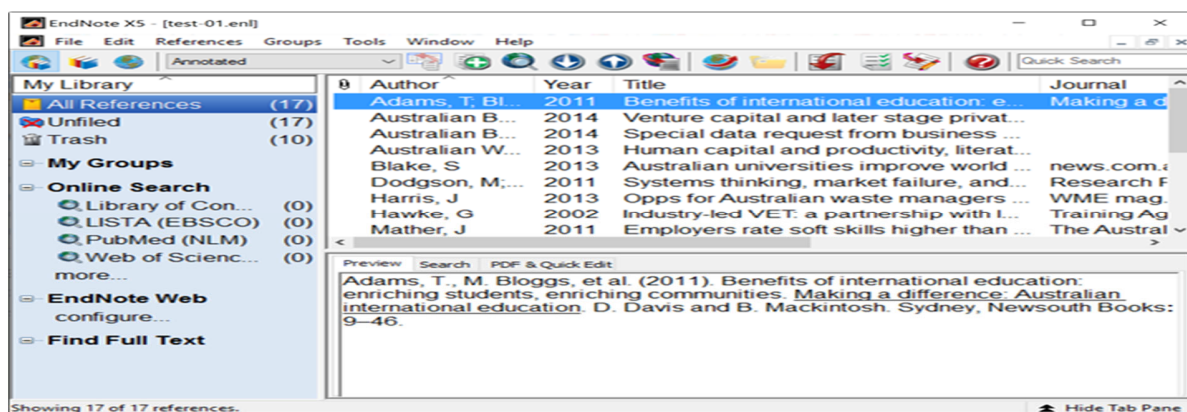


Fig. 1: Endnote Database

It is a program that works with Microsoft Word to automatically format and write citations in the text, and write reference lists according to the style chosen by the researcher, it can also be used by using a personal database to collect and store records for a source of various knowledge sources [8, 12].

- Endnote makes it easy for you to do your job by creating indexes automatically.
- Searching online databases, accessing full-text articles.
- EndNote has over 6,000 reference crafting styles.
- Save all your references in one place, and you can also open more than one library within the program.
- Easily search for any reference using (the name of one of the authors or part of the title).
- You can divide your database in the program into different sections and save your references according to your desire to use it in the future, such as (introduction, chapter one. etc).
- Automatic creation of the list of references at the end of the document.

Endnote is used to search for databases on the Internet, and the program organizes these references and images, creating indexes, lists, and numbers on the spot instead of spending long hours writing references manually [12], Using Endnote to Write Scientific References is the easiest and best way, and with it, you can easily collaborate with others. the program is linked to the Windows and Macintosh operating system and the scientific search engine <https://Scholar.google.com>, which indicates that it is a valuable tool that integrates the mentioned tasks into one program.

- As you write, the program numbers your references and uses whatever style you want to display them.
- If a reference is deleted, the program will directly renumber your references.
- You can use Endnote with writing programs such as Microsoft Word.
- Importing pdf files from a specific folder and adding them to the library with all details of the files.
- Most of the databases are compatible with the program and include a link to download the Import into (EndNote) citation by other programs.

## 5. Plagiarism

Plagiarism in scientific publishing is the unlawful possession of the ideas or phrases of another author, claiming that they are his original work, and plagiarism is academic fraud and a violation of the ethics of scientific publishing [13].

For this purpose, scientific plagiarism is considered to include the following:

1. Total or partial quotation of ideas, information, text, paragraph, or passage from a published article, books, journals, studies, reports, or electronic sites, or reformulating them without mentioning their source and original owners.
2. Quoting passages from a document without placing it between Sholten and without mentioning its source and original owners.
3. Using private data without specifying its source and original owners.
4. Using specific evidence or reasoning without mentioning its source and companions.
5. To publish a text, article, publication, or report completed by a body or institution and regard it as a personal work
6. Using a specific artistic production or including maps, pictures, graphical curves, statistical tables, or charts in a text or article without indicating their source and their original owners.
7. Translation from one of the languages into the language used by the researcher in whole or in part, without mentioning the translator and the source.
8. The researcher has included his name in research or any scientific work without participating in its preparation.
9. For the researcher to include the name of another researcher who did not participate in the completion of the work with his permission or without his permission to help publish the work based on his scientific reputation.
10. The researcher assigns students or other parties to complete scientific work for adoption in a research project or the completion of a scientific book, publication, or scientific report.
11. The researcher uses students' works and notes as interventions in national and international forums or to publish scientific articles in journals.
12. Inclusion of the names of experts and referees as members of the scientific committees of national or international forums or in journals to gain credibility without the knowledge, approval, and written commitment of their owners or without their actual participation in their work.

### 1.5 Types of plagiarism [14]

- Reproduction: in which the entire work of others is presented as the work of an individual.
- Copying: in which large parts of a specific source are copied without mentioning the source.

- Replacement: in which a piece of text is copied after changing some of the keywords while preserving the basic information of the source and not referring to it.
- Mixing: in which parts from many sources are mixed without mentioning them.
- Repetition: copies of an individual's previous writings without mentioning them.
- Mixture: Combine passages of text whose source is correctly mentioned from other passages whose source has not been mentioned.

### 2.5 Ithenticate

It is a specialized website that offers a program in preventing literary plagiarism, detecting scientific plagiarism, protecting intellectual property rights, and an online evaluation system and marking system around the world by publishers, scholars, and research institutions to ensure the originality of written work before publication by comparing research work in more than 50 billion pages on The Internet and 130 million content elements, including 40 million research works from 590 thousand participants in scientific publishing [13,14].

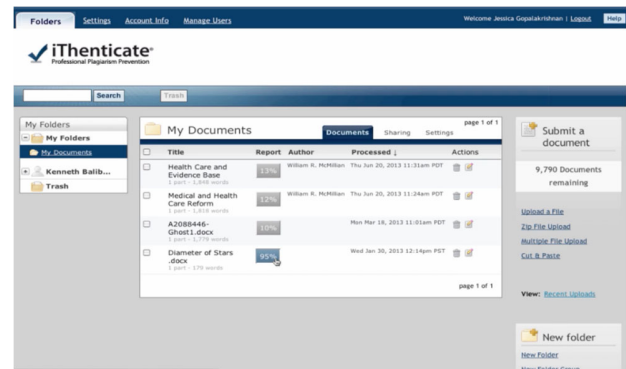


Fig. 2: Ithenticate frontpage

The importance of the program is evident in that it has become accredited by universities, periodicals, and international scientific journals to evaluate research and articles before publication and is a basic requirement of scientific publishing, as well as among the requirements for obtaining a master's and doctoral degrees before and after approval for discussion [14,16].

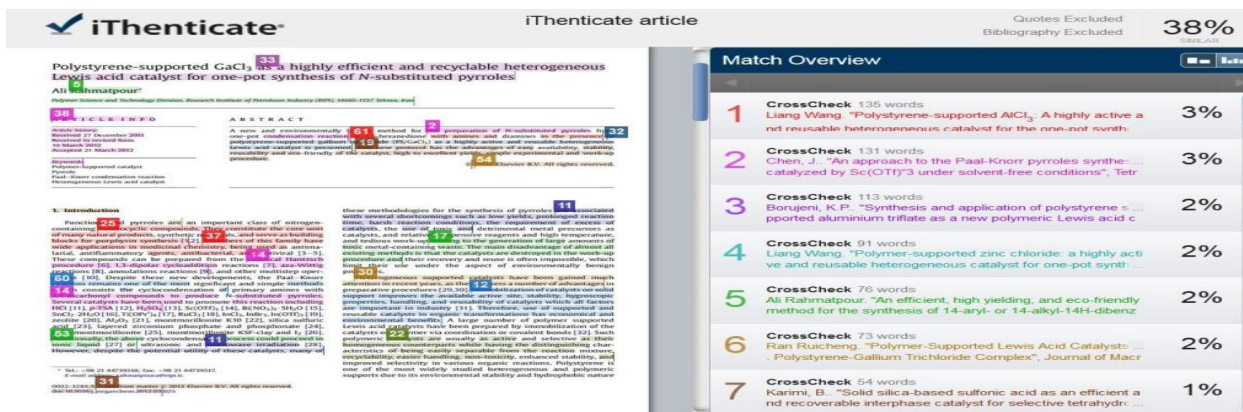


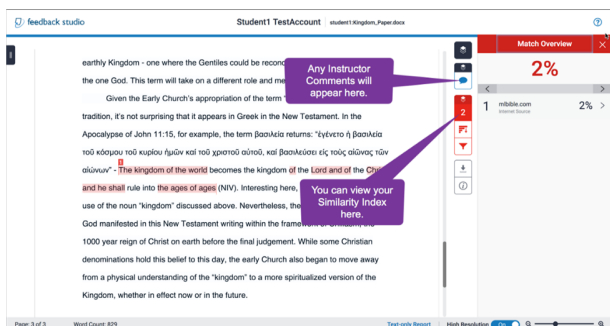
Fig. 2: Ithenticate Plagiarism operation

3.5 Turnitin

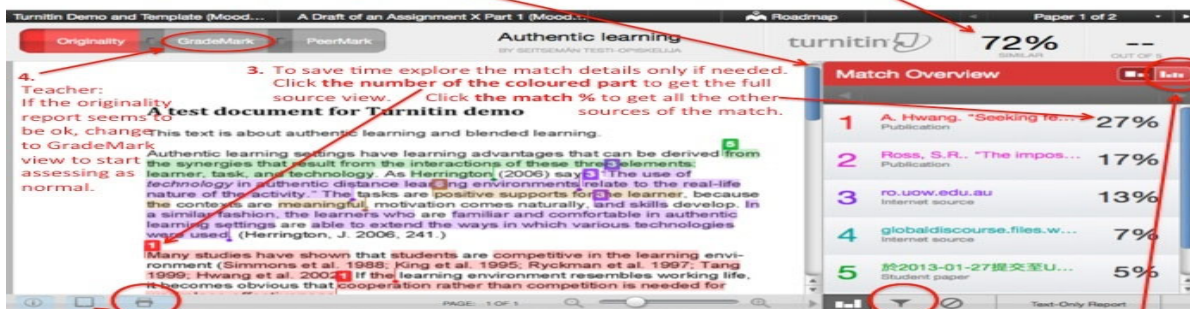
Turnitin is one of the strongest and most famous programs for examining plagiarism in research and scientific theses, and this program is distinguished by its ability to search on copied texts in all websites and files on the Internet, and this program is used by most international universities in examining master and doctoral theses [15,17].

Fig. 4: Turnitin plagiarism frontpage

and this program also uses most journals International scientific refereed, to accept the publication of scientific research in scientific journals, and this program is available only to universities, government institutions, and private sector institutions [16].



1. Browse the originality report and take a quick look at the coloured parts (=similarities with different sources) of the text by scrolling the bar.
2. Do not pay too much attention to the similarity percentages. All matches (coloured parts) must be interpreted in the context.



3. To save time explore the match details only if needed. Click the number of the coloured part to get the full source view. Click the match % to get all the other sources of the match.
4. Teacher: If the originality report seems to be ok, change to GradeMark view to start assessing as normal.
5. Filter matches if needed: Similarity settings – bibliography, direct quotations or small matches – can be edited in Filters & Settings view. To exclude some of the matching sources, open All Sources view.
6. Teacher: if plagiarism is suspected, download a pdf file of the current view and attach an interpretation of it for the investigator.

Fig. 5: Turnitin plagiarism operation



## Results

The study concluded the following results:

- The researcher's commitment to present original, new, and innovative results.
- The study should include a clear, useful, and interesting message that is presented and constructed logically.
- The content of the research must add new to the scientific field and science in general, that is, to have the characteristic of innovation and innovation.
- That the scientific research takes into account all the scientific conditions that are set for writing scientific research on its basis.
- The research topic discusses an important problem that interests the reader and interest's researchers to discover it.
- That the research is based on documented information belonging to well-known references and sources in the field of research, to ensure the validity of this information.
- That publication in refereed scientific journals corresponds to the field of objective research for publication to be accepted.
- Writing the research in a sound language based on adherence to grammatical rules and ensuring that it is free from spelling errors, in addition to writing correctly and coordinated.
- The necessity to verify the integrity of the graphs and tables in the research, if any, as well as the correctness of the numbers written on them in order not to affect the acceptance of the research.

## Acknowledgment

The authors gratefully acknowledge the approval and the support of this research study by grant no. 8462-EAR-2019-1-10 from the Deanship of Scientific Research at Northern Border University, Arar, **K.S.A.**

## References

- [1] Lu, Congcong; Zhang, Yonghe; Zhou, Chunhui; Jiao, Jianbin; Wu, Yirong, Methods, and Practice of Graduate Education System with the Integration of Scientific Research and Education, *Research in Higher Education Journal*, 37 (2019).
- [2] Montes-Rodríguez, Ramón; Martínez-Rodríguez, Juan Bautista; Ocaña-Fernández, Almudena, Case Study as a Research Method for Analyzing MOOCs: Presence and Characteristics of Those Case Studies in the Main Scientific Databases, *International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning*, 20(3) (2019) 59-79.
- [3] Akyürek, Erkan; Afacan, Özlem, Problems Encountered during the Scientific Research Process in Graduate Education: The Institute of Educational Sciences, *Higher Education Studies*, 8(2) (2018) 47-57.
- [4] Tuncer, Murat; Bahadır, Ferdi, Relationships between Success Orientation, Self Efficacy on Scientific Research and Metacognitive Thinking Skills, Online Submission, *European Journal of Education Studies*, 4(10) (2018) 49-64.
- [5] Landry, Robert J., III, Empirical Scientific Research and Legal Studies Research--A Missing Link, *Journal of Legal Studies Education*, 33(1) (2016) 165-170.
- [6] Da Silva, Alexandro Almeida, Interactive Art, Performance and Scientific Research into Corporeal Empathy, *Journal of Problem Based Learning in Higher Education*, 6(1) (2018) 39-54.
- [7] Burnette, Margaret, the "Research Audit" Model: A Prototype for Data-Driven Discovery of Interdisciplinary Biomedical Research. *portal: Libraries and the Academy*, 15(4) (2015) 645-659.
- [8] Nathan, Robert Jeyakumar; Shawkataly, Omar Bin, Publications, Citations and Impact Factors, *Australian Universities' Review*, 61(1) (2019) 42-48.
- [9] Boysen, Guy A., An Evaluation of Production versus Error-Recognition Techniques for Teaching APA-Style Citations and References, *Teaching of Psychology*, 46(4) (2019) 328-33.
- [10] Walker, Janice R.; Kelly, Erin E., Trying to Contain Ourselves: A Dialogic Review of the "MLA Handbook, Eighth Edition", *Composition Forum*, 35 (2017).
- [11] Weinraub, Jennifer Yao, Harder to Find than Nemo: The Elusive Image Citation Standard, *College & Research Libraries*, 79 (4) 480-498 (2018).
- [12] Baykoucheva, Svetla; Houck, Joseph D.; White, Natalia, Integration of Endnote Online in Information Literacy Instruction Designed for Small and Large Chemistry Courses, *Journal of Chemical Education*, 93(3) (2016) 470-476.
- [13] Akbari, Alireza, Spinning-Translation and the Act of Plagiarising: How to Avoid and Resist, *Journal of Further and Higher Education*, 45(1) (2021) 49-64.
- [14] Liles, Lee-Ann A., Plagiarism in Higher Education, *Voices in Education*, 5(29-32) (2019).
- [15] Balbay, Seher; Kilis, Selcan, Perceived Effectiveness of Turnitin® in Detecting Plagiarism in Presentation Slides, *Contemporary Educational Technology*, 10(1) (2019) 25-36.
- [16] Martínez, Salvador; Wimmer, Manuel; Cabot, Jordi, Efficient Plagiarism Detection for Software Modeling Assignments, *Computer Science Education*, 30(2) (2010) 187-215.
- [17] Bethany, Reine, The Plagiarism Polyconundrum, *Journal of International Students*, 6(4), (2016) 1045-1052.

---

Manuscript received March 5, 2021

Manuscript revised March 20, 2021

<https://doi.org/10.22937/IJCSNS.2021.21.3.13>