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Professional article

SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ARTICLES BY THE TYPOLOGY FROM THE REFERENCE BOOK COMARC/B

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Abstract: In the process of bibliographic description of articles and component parts in the Bibliographic Center in the National and University Library "Sv. Kliment Ohridski" - Skopje, it is very important to determine the type of documents. So, for this purpose, we use the recommendations from the reference book COMARC/B Format for bibliographic dates, Appendix F.6 (Typology of documents/works for bibliography management in COBISS), published on the Web site on 13-th of December 2013. We pay attention on the first part of the typology, articles and other component parts, especially scientific and professional articles and we give explanations and suggestions for its implementation.

Keywords: Typology, articles, component parts, COMARC/B

The National and University Library "Sv. Kliment Ohridski" - Skopje is a depository library where all the publications issued on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia are collected as a legal deposit. The articles and component parts published in monographs and serials publications comprise a large part of issued documents and are analytically processed in the Bibliographic Center of the Library.

In the process of bibliographic description of articles and component parts, supported by the program COBISS – Co-operative Online Bibliographic System and Services - it is necessary to determine an appropriate typology of each document. In accordance with this, the recommendations from the Reference book COMARC/B Format for bibliographic dates, Appendix F.6 (Typology of documents/works for bibliography management in COBISS) are used. All kinds of documents are comprised in this reference book, which are grouped into three groups: articles and other component parts, monographs and other completed works and performed works (events).

In the first part, all articles and other component parts are included, which are part of the bibliographic processing and are numbered by the following numbers: 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 1.06, 1.07, 1.08, 1.09, 1.10, 1.12, 1.13, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19, 1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25. A wide range of typologies gives us an opportunity for easier and more accurate determination of the typology in the process of bibliographic description.

During the everyday work, the most frequent problems we come across are the problems of determining the typology of scientific and professional articles, especially the different typology of separate kind of scientific articles. Because of that, we will present the final version of different kind of scientific (original, review and short) and professional articles which emerge from the Reference book COMACR/B, Appendix F.6, dated from 13 December 2013.

Despite the explanations for each typology of the final version of Appendix F.6, we will perceive the additional observations and clarifications which arise from many years of work experience.

1.01 Original scientific article

*An original scientific article is the first-time publication of original research results in a way that allows the research to be repeated, and the findings checked. As a rule, it follows the IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion) scheme for experimental research, or it is organized in a descriptive way for descriptive scientific areas. The article must be published in a scientific journal with a peer-review system of accepting articles and must be peer-reviewed. The peer-review system must be evident from the instructions for authors. (*1)*

The typology of articles and component parts start with the original scientific article. This kind of article is the highest ranked according to the international standards for the evaluation of scientific works. This is confirmed by the valuable criteria that the works have to fill out, to be determined in this typology. In fact, here documents are categorized that are exclusively the work of the author who started the scientific research, analysed the obtained results to adopt appropriate conclusions.

1.02 Review article

A review article is an overview of the latest works in a specific subject area, the works of an individual researcher or a group of researchers with the purpose of summarizing, analyzing, evaluating or synthesizing the information that has already been published. A review article brings new syntheses, which also includes the results of the author's own research. The review article must be

*published in a scientific journal with a peer-review system of accepting articles and must be peer-reviewed. The peer-review system must be evident from the instructions for authors. (*1)*

In the process of determining the typology of scientific articles, attention should especially be paid to making a distinction between the original scientific article and review article. If an article mainly contains an analysis of an author of a research that has already been carried out and published, and incorporates the article's author's researches, it is categorized by the typology 1.02 or review article. This type of scientific works does not have to fulfill the elements of the scheme IMRAD, because this criteria are not specified in the recommendation for the organization of review articles.

1.03 Short scientific article

*A short scientific article is an original scientific article, in which some of the elements of the IMRAD scheme may be omitted. It briefly summarizes the findings of a completed original research work or a research work in progress. This category also includes mine reviews and preliminary publications, if they have the characteristics of a short scientific article. (*1)*

The term short scientific article refer to an article which is original and scientific by its character, but small in its scope. Unlike the original scientific article, which has to contain all elements of the scheme IMRAD, the short scientific article can be organized with fewer or incomplete elements of this scheme. So, the difference between these two types of articles can be found in the mode and extent of publication of the scientific research.

Articles of the typologies 1.01 original scientific article, 1.02 review article and 1.03 short scientific article can be found in all scientific journals which are the subject of analytical processing.

1.04 Professional article

*A professional article is the presentation of what is already known, with the emphasis on the applicability of original research results and the dissemination of knowledge, while the complexity of the text is adapted to the needs of the users and readers of the professional or scientific journal, in which the said article is published. (*1)*

Professional articles result from the long time working experience of experts from different fields. Most of the articles in this typology have been published in professional journals with the tendency of greater contribution of the development of corresponding profession. Their categorization as professional journals facilitates the procedure of determining the typology of published articles. Works with professional content can also be found in scientific journals.

1.06 Published scientific conference contribution (invited lecture)

An invited lecture must be evident from the publication or the conference program, or provable by an invitation of the conference organizer, as well as company with the criteria under 1.08.

*An invited lecture differs in importance from all other lectures at the same conference. As a rule, this is an opening/closing plenary lecture (in conference proceedings normally indicated under the separate "Invited Lectures" category). Routine invitations to contribute to a conference do not fall into this category. (*1)*

1.07 Published professional conference contribution (invited lecture)

An invited lecture must be evident from the publication or the conference program, or provable by an invitation of the conference organizer, as well as company with the criteria under 1.08.

*An invited lecture differs in importance from all other lectures at the same conference. As a rule, this is an opening/closing plenary lecture (in conference proceedings normally indicated under the separate "Invited Lectures" category). Routine invitations to contribute to a conference do not fall into this category. (*1)*

1.08 Published scientific conference contribution

A published scientific conference contribution (lecture, presentation, poster), published as a whole in the separate conference proceedings, in a scientific journal or on the conference's and/or conference organizer's website. The published contribution should, in principle at least, be organized as a scientific article.

*Peer-reviewing according to the criteria for original scientific articles or review articles and/or independent scientific component parts in monographs is assessed based on the typology of the conference proceedings, which can be an independent monograph, a regular or special journal issue, a supplement or a web resource. (*1)*

1.09 Published professional conference contribution

*A published professional conference contribution (lecture, presentation, poster), published as a whole in the separate conference proceedings, in a professional (or scientific) journal or on the conference's or conference organizer's website. (*1)*

The differences in typologies 1.08 and 1.09 (published scientific conference contribution and published professional conference contribution) are distinguished according to the criteria of a meeting, as a scientific or professional conference article. The manner in which the lecture is published with all the criteria which a scientific or professional work has to fulfil, in accordance with the type of conference, gives us an opportunity to make the right choice in the categorization of articles in these two typologies.

1.10 Published scientific conference contribution abstract (invited lecture)

An invited lecture must be evident from the publication or the conference program, or provable by an invitation of the conference organizer, as well as comply with the criteria under 1.12.

*An invited lecture differs in importance from all other lectures at the same conference. As a rule, this is an opening/closing plenary lecture (in conference proceedings normally indicated under the separate "Invited Lectures" category). Routine invitations to contribute to a conference do not fall into this category. (*1)*

1.12 Published scientific conference contribution abstract

An abstract of a conference contribution (lecture, presentation, poster), which is published in the separate conference proceedings, a scientific or professional journal, or on the conference's and/or conference organizer's website.

*Also included in this category are extended abstracts and published transparencies. (*1)*

1.13 Published professional conference contribution abstract

An abstract of a conference contribution (lecture, presentation, poster), which is published in the separate conference proceedings, a scientific or professional journal, or on the conference's and/or conference organizer's website.

*Also included in this category are extended abstracts and published transparencies. (*1)*

1.16 Independent scientific component part or a chapter in a monograph

*An independent scientific component part or a chapter in a monograph is cataloged as a separate bibliographic unit only in the case of a so-called editorial publication with independent contributions by individual authors and not in the case of an integral text by different authors, who are also named on the front page of the monograph. Also included in this category are original scientific maps, if they represent recognizable independent contribution of an author. (*1)*

1.17 Independent professional component part or a chapter in a monograph

*An independent professional component part or a chapter in a monograph is cataloged as a separate bibliographic unit only in the case of a so-called editorial publication with independent contributions by individual authors and not in the case of an integral text by different authors, who are also named on the front page of the monograph. Also included in this category are original scientific maps, if they represent recognizable independent contribution of an author. (*1)*

The part of issuing in the Republic of Macedonia are monographs which are published by different authors as an independent work. The monographs are thematically defined and can refer to a particular person, place, or with reference to an anniversary. These publications with the works of scientific or professional type which are analytically processed are categorized in one of these two typologies: 1.16 or 1.17.

One of the segments of bibliographic description of articles and component parts is precisely the determination of appropriate typology of documents. In most cases, in regard to scientific and professional journals, the recommendations of the international standards for issuing articles are followed. In that case, the typology of the articles is already determined. Typology is usually printed in the upper left or right corner of the front page of the article. However, it is rarely encountered.

During our everyday work, we come across scientific and professional articles where the typology is not determined, So, the role of professionally trained librarians (bibliographers) in the libraries, who are the creators of the bibliographic records, becomes more and more complex. They have a responsibility to definite the appropriate type of each document. Because of that, it will be most appropriate that the publishing team, who is responsible for issuing the publications, to determine the suitable typology of the scientific and professional articles. So they should accept the recommendations of Reference book COMARC/B Appendix F.6. With that, all dilemmas and possible opportunities for some oversight of the librarian in the process of determine the

typology of 1.01, 1.02, 1.03 and 1.04 will be solved.

Determining the typology of articles and other component parts in serial and monograph publications should be an obligatory part of the publishing policy of the publishers.

Improving the quality, respecting the international standards and determining an appropriate typology during the process of printing the articles and other component parts should be an imperative of the publishing production in the Republic of Macedonia.

The publishing and presentation of this article could help in this direction.

(*1) *Typology of documents/works for bibliography management in COBISS, 13 December 2013*

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НАУЧНИ И ПРОФЕСИОНАЛНИ СТАТИИ СПОРЕД ТИПОЛОГИЈА ОД РЕФЕРЕНТНАТА КНИГА COMARC/V

Софче МАРКОВИЌ

Национална и универзитетска библиотека

„Св. Климент Охридски“, Скопје

Наташа БУНДОВСКА

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Апстракт: Во процесот на библиографски опис на статии и компоненти во Библиографскиот центар на Националната и универзитетска библиотека „Св. Климент Охридски“ – Скопје, многу важен дел е да се одреди видот на документ. Така, за оваа цел, користиме препораки од референтната книга COMARC/V Формат за библиографски податоци, Додаток F.6 (Типологија на документи/дела за библиографско средување во COBISS), објавена на интернет страница на 13 декември 2013 година. Обраќаме внимание на првиот дел од типологијата, статии и други компоненти, особено научни и професионални статии, и даваме објаснувања и предлози за нејзина имплементација.

Клучни зборови: типологија, статии, компоненти, COMARC/V