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BioCEP – 622

Module Name –Scientific Writing

(Authorship, Acknowledgements & Citation Vs References)

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Components of a Scientific paper

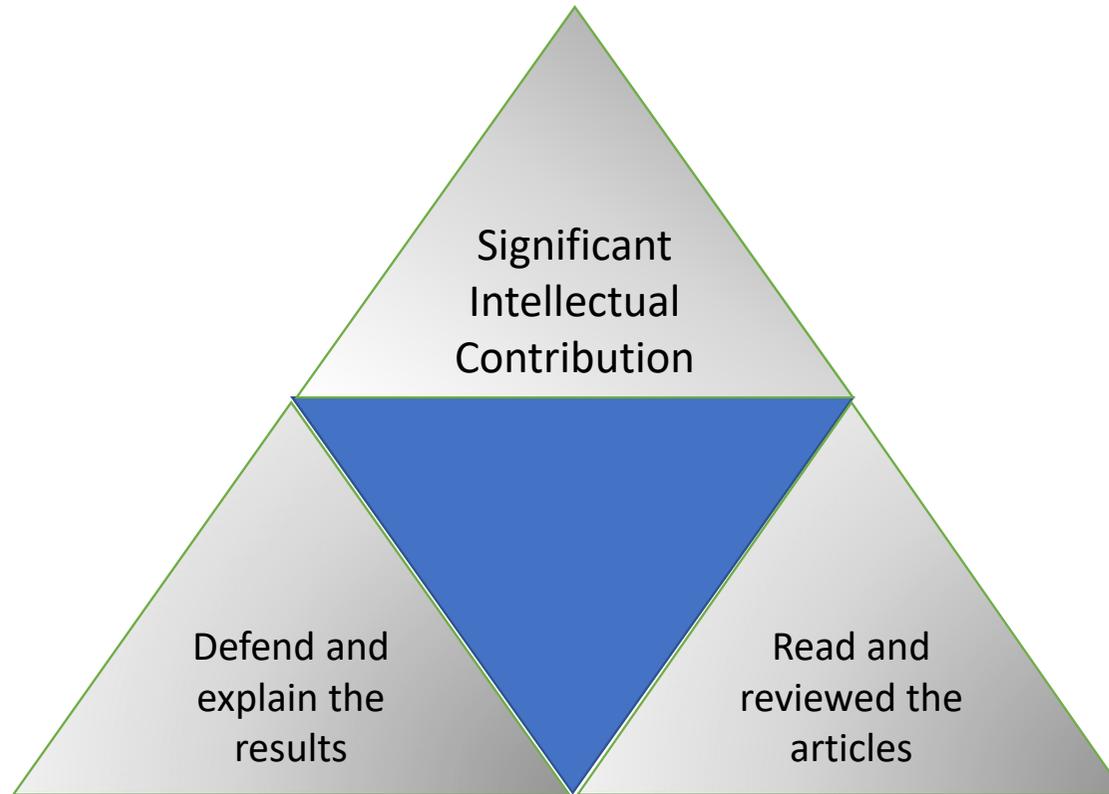
A scientific paper is a written and published report and generally follow a conventional format

- Title
- Author
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Materials & Methods
- Results
- Discussion & Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
- References

Authorship

- Authorship is related term of author who creates a work
- A person cited as author must be competent for authorship
- Authorship of scientific paper indicates that author should be credited with creation of new knowledge and solutions
- Authorship always implies transparency and commitment to the works

Criteria for Authorship



Critical reflection on “authorship ethics”

- To assign clearly for each researcher from the outset of project
- To define order of authorship from initial project
- To set down in writing agreement
- To develop objective guidelines and checklists to reduce conflict regarding authorship
- To encourage respect for author’s right, intellectual property and good practices
- If the project is carried out by students, they will be the main authors of scientific products

Common methods for listing Authors

- Relative contribution-a. First author -most substantially worked on research
 - b. Second author- second main person displays significant weightage in research career
 - c. Last author - principal investigator who supervised the work
- Alphabetical list - particularly involving large group projects in certain fields
- Negotiated order- decided by negotiation, so sharpen those persuasive argument skills

Unethical Authorship

- Ghost author- who contribute substantially but are not acknowledged
- Guest author- who make no discernible contributions and indirectly affiliate to a study article
- Gift author - who is added as a tribute or because of a position of authority even though the person did not qualify for authorship

Acknowledgements

Importance of Acknowledgements

- Acknowledgement section always present in Academic theses
- Acknowledges anyone who contributed to the research
- Careful thought needs to be given concerning those whose help should be acknowledged and what order
- Avoid strong emotive language to express your appreciation
- Only in a concise manner

Common styles in Academic Theses & Journals

Academic Theses

- Supervisor's contributions
- Research group
- Support Staff
- Any students who undertook in project
- Administrative staff
- Referees got them into course
- Funding bodies
- Any Collaboration
- Friends
- Colleagues
- Family

Journals

- Direct technical help
- Indirect assistance
- Affiliated Instruction
- Funding bodies
- Grant members
- Who received funding(e.g. Supervisor)
- Any associated fellowships

Tips for writing Acknowledgements

- Use the right tone e.g. I would like to thank

I am profoundly grateful to

- Thank the most important people (supervisor)
- Thank various organizations
- Mention all other parties
- End with your personal word of thanks

Citation Vs References

Citation

- A citation tells readers where information came from
- Cite or refer to source of information in writing

References

- Gives readers details about the source
- So that readers have a good understanding of what kind of source it is
- And could find the source themselves if necessary

Type of Citations

- **Author prominent citing**

gives prominence to author's surname as part of your sentence with the date in parentheses

e.g. Frankie and Ehler (1978) argued that insects that survive in urban environments do so either through genetic adjustment for life in urban environments.

- **Information prominent citing**

gives prominence to information with required referencing details in parentheses at the end of citation

e.g. Listed fossil resources and severe environmental problems require new suitable electricity generator options (Zhao 2008).

Basic guide lines in text citation

- All previous publications cited in the text should be described in the References
- Citations together in the text of each paragraph should be arranged chronologically
- Do not cite work or data that have not been published
- Include such work or data as online supporting information and cite it as such in text
- If data are available, may cite that database in References

Author- year Format in text citations

- Enclose citation in text in parentheses.

e.g. “Populations in sagebrush have higher reproductive success than populations in cheatgrass (Byrd & Elder 2000)”.

- When a citation is not parenthetical, use “*and*”

e.g. “ Our results are consistent with the predictions of Wolf **and** Rhymer (2011)”.

- For citation more than two authors use *et al.* and do not italicize *et al.*

e.g.(Hatchwell **et al.** 1966).

- **List parenthetical citations chronologically** (from oldest to most recent) and separate entries with a semicolon:(Zorenstein et al. 1991; Waddell &Fretwell 2001)
- **Separate the years with commas** when citing multiple papers by the **same author** :(Cox et al. 1991, 1992; Chapman 2001)..
- **If more than 10 authors**, use et al. and instead of listing the names of all authors (Howard G, **et al.**)
- **If you are directly quoting from a work**, include the author, year of publication and page number
e.g. According to Jones(1998), “ students often had difficulty using APA style especially when it was their first time”(p.199).

- **If not include author's name in text of sentence**, place author's last name, year of publication and page number in parentheses after quotation
e.g. She stated, “ Students often had difficulty using APA style” (Jones, 1998,p.199) but she did not offer an explanation as to why.
- **Proceedings and abstracts from conferences**, cited only if they have a publisher and location of publisher
- **Online Journal articles**, no access dates are needed
- **Internet sources other than Journals**, need access date, hosting website
- **In Literature Cited section**, provide the full names of all journal titles

Example for writing text-citation & reference

Text-citation

Natural ecosystems throughout the world are being subjected to high pressure by human activities. The resulting habitat loss and degradation represent critical threats to biodiversity (Jones, Jacobs,Kunz, Willig, & Racey, 2009)

Reference

Jones, G., Jacobs, D.S., Kunz,T.H., Willig, M.R., & Racey,P.A. (2009). Carpe noctem: The importance of bats as bioindicators. *Endangered Species Research*, 8, 93-115.
<https://doi.org/10.3354/esr00182>

The List of References

- A reference list consists all sources cited in text
- The list arranged alphabetically by first author's name, and chronologically per author
- Authors should be listed by surname first, followed by a comma and initials of given names
- Author names should be followed by year
- Publications by the same author in the same year should be listed as 2007a, 2007b,etc
- For two authors there should be “and” between the names of two authors
- For more than two, “and” between the name of second last and last authors

Basic rules for writing References

- Jane Marie Smith, begin with “ Smith, J.M.”
- If the middle name isn’t available, “Smith, J.”
- For books

Author, A.A. (Year of publication). Title of work :(*Capital letter also for subtitle*). Publisher Name. DOI (if available)

Stoneman, R. (2008). Alexander the Great : A life in legend. Yale University Press

- Republished work

Belcher, W. (2019). Writing your *Journal article: A guide to academic publishing success* (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press

- Dissertation or Master's Thesis
Angeli, E. L. (2012). *Networks of communication in emergency medical services* (Publication No. 3544643) [Doctoral dissertation/ Thesis, Purdue University] Dissertation publishing
- Proceeding
Last name, F. M., & Last name, F. M.(Eds.).(Year). *Title of proceedings*. Publisher. URL (if applicable)
- For Journal
Author, A. A. (Year published). Title of article. *Title of Journal* ,
Volume (Issue), pp-pp

- Internet sources other than journals: include the name of the organization hosting the website, the city, and access date (month year)
e.g. Crane A. 2003. Ranges of endangered Colombian birds. Birdlife International, Cambridge. Available from <http://www.BLI.org/pub/2/birdranges> (accessed March 2014)
- Databases: If the name of program is not a word use all capital letters
e.g. IUCN(International Union for the Conservation of Nature), UN Environment Programme (UNEP).2017. World database on protected areas. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland, UNEP, Paris. Available from www.protectedplanet.net (accessed December 2017).



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Assignment questions

- A. Give reasons who qualifies for Authorship.
- B. State what you mean on Author and Authorship.
- C. Determine the unethical authorship.
- D. Differentiate the writing style for Acknowledgements between Theses and Journals.
- E. Write as you know on citing & reference with relevant examples.