

Zitation

Was sind die verbreiteten Zitationsstile?

Fußnoten-Zitation mit alphabetischem Quellenverzeichnis (deutsche Zitierweise)

→ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie (DGP)

Beispiel für die Fußnoten-Zitation

entgrenzten Räumen digitaler Bibliotheken.² Das Verhältnis von Bibliothek und Schreiben ist hiervon unmittelbar beeinflusst. Hat der digitale Wandel diese Relationen vielleicht nicht grundlegend verändert, so sind doch vielfältige Grenzverschiebungen zu beobachten, die eine neue Definition dieser Kulturtechniken und ihrer Beziehungen erfordern.

In manchen Perioden der Bibliotheksgeschichte war der Schreibprozess von den Bibliotheken getrennt, in manchen aber waren Bibliothek und Schreiben untrennbar miteinander verbunden – nicht zuletzt im Hinblick auf einzelne Schreibtypen und Persönlichkeiten. Ein erweiterter Begriff des Schreibens könnte in digitaler Zeit auch das Programmieren als Kulturtechnik³ inkludieren. Wann ist die Verbindung zwischen Institution Bibliothek und Kulturtechnik Schreiben besonders eng? Welche Rolle spielt hierbei das Lesen? An welchen Schreib(er)typen werden diese

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2 Knoche, Michael: Die Idee der Bibliothek und ihre Zukunft. Göttingen: Wallstein 2018.

3 Krajewski, Markus: Programmieren als Kulturtechnik. In: Historische Grundwissenschaften und die digitale Herausforderung. Hrsg. für H-Soz-Kult von Rüdiger Hohls [u. a.]. Berlin: Clio-online und Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin 2016. S. 37–40 (Historisches Forum 18).

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In-Text-Zitation oder Autor-Datum-Stil mit alphabetischem Quellenverzeichnis (amerikanische Zitierweise)

→ American Psychological Association (APA)

Beispiel für die In-Text-Zitierweise

Recent evidence demonstrated that megafauna (including Hominidae) die-offs in North America and Eurasia were associated with geomagnetic field intensity minima (Channell and Vigliotti, 2019). The Neolithic population collapse (~5500 before present (BP) years), which occurred over approximately 500 years in the mid-Holocene (~7000 to 5000 BP), was temporally coupled to the last geomagnetic field intensity minimum (Shennan et al., 2013; Batt et al., 2017; Nilsson et al., 2014; Riris and Arroyo-Kalin, 2019; Warden et al., 2017; Li et al., 2014). M.H. Walczak et al. 2017 demonstrated that the geomagnetic field secular variation in the Holocene is governed by the variable strength of the North American and Eurasian geomagnetic flux lobes at the core-mantle boundary region (Walczak et al., 2017),

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Numerischer oder chronologischer Zitierstil

Beispiel für das numerische/chronologische Zitieren

Literature Search

The Medline database (1966–2014) was searched by using the MeSH terms *bibliometrics*, *publications*, *periodicals as topic*, *databases factual*, *peer review*, and *publishing*. The Web of Science (WoS) database (1945–2014) was also searched by using the search term *bibliometrics*. Select articles were also cross-referenced. The literature search and citation of articles is not meant to be exhaustive but rather illustrative of the key principles of bibliometrics and representative examples of applications in medical science and other disciplines.

History

The history of bibliometrics began in 1926 when Alfred Lotka first investigated patterns of

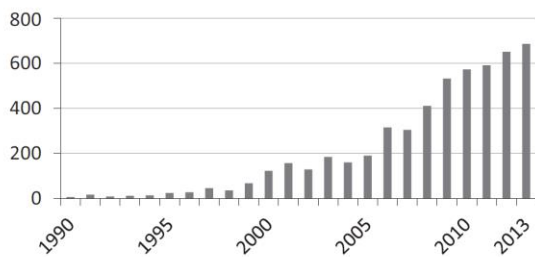


Figure 1. Growth of publications/year for the Medical Subject Heading *bibliometrics* in the Medline database, 1990–2013.

explored further in this article in the Database coverage section.

In 1963, Derek J. de Solla Price, author of the well-known book entitled *Little Science, Big Science*, revolutionized the characterization and growth of science.⁷ His description of the exponential growth of science is still relevant today as most faculty and scientists struggle with the ever-increasing amount of data. Bibliometric studies often evaluate large disciplines of research or multiple institutions. Price's work has had a significant impact on how a researcher might understand why a flood of scientific literature is available worldwide.

As the discipline began to mature, terms to describe the emerging field started to appear. Alan Pritchard coined the name "bibliometrics" to describe the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media (Table 1).^{1, 8–11} Almost simultaneously in 1969, Vassily Nalimov and Z.M. Mulchenko used the term "scientometrics" to describe a similar process primarily confined to scientific literature.⁸ In 1988, V.I. Gorkova defined "informetrics" as a broad term dealing with the statistical analysis of communication processes in science.⁹ Newer terms, such as *cybermetrics*,¹² *webometrics*,¹⁰ and *altmetrics*,¹³ appeared as new applications of online and Web-based information began to emerge (Table 1).^{14, 15} Figure 2 describes the relationship between these various terms as envisioned by Lennart Bjorneborn.¹¹

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