

Bilimsel İletişim Süreci

Umut Al

umutal@hacettepe.edu.tr

Plan

- ❑ Bilim kavramı ve bilimin özellikleri
- ❑ Bilimsel araştırma ve iletişim süreçleri
- ❑ Bilimsel iletişim ürünleri
- ❑ Bilimsel bir makale nasıl okunur?
- ❑ Bilimsel bir makale nasıl yazılır?

Web

Images

News

Books

Videos

More ▾

Search tools

Safe Search ▾



Clipart



Chemistry Science



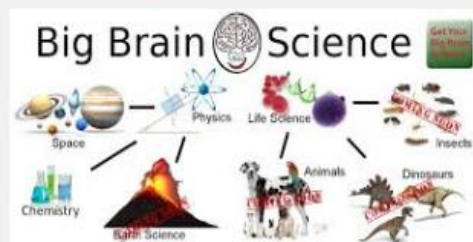
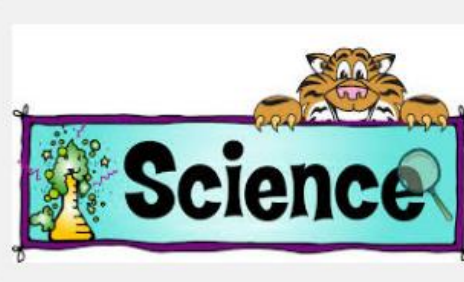
Physics



Biology



Science



Science

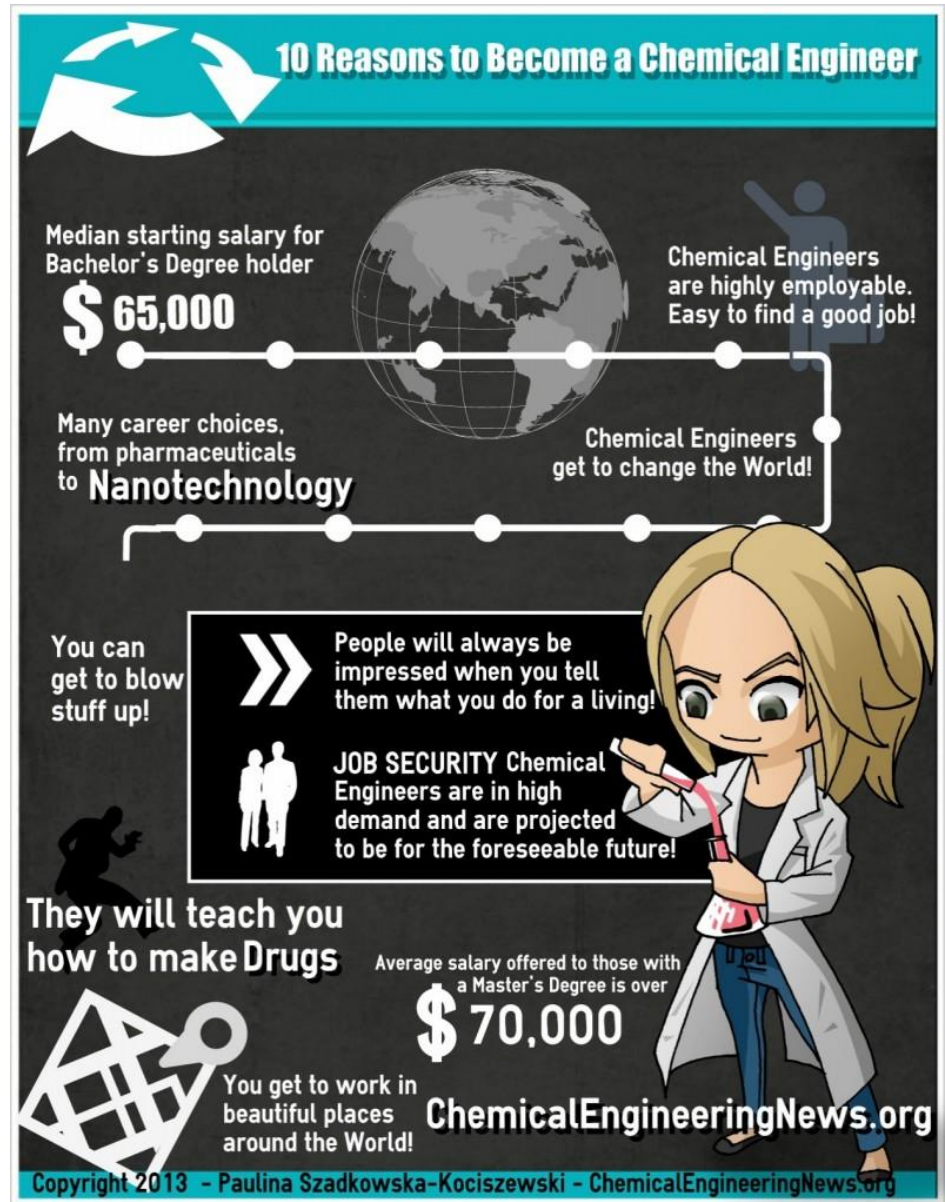


Science

FIRST LAW OF CARTOON PHYSICS:



"GRAVITY DOESN'T
WORK UNTIL YOU LOOK
DOWN"



Etik – Para – Bilim İlişkisi!



Kaynak: <https://cliscep.com/2016/09/30/buckets-of-money-are-available/>

..... Bir Bilim Adaminin Anatomisi



KİMYACA
Atomdan Evrene

Kaynak: <http://kimyaca.com/bilim-adaminin-anatomisi-infografik/#prettyPhoto/0/>

Bilim



TÜRK DİL KURUMU

[HAKKIMIZDA](#)[SÖZLÜKLER](#)[YAYINLAR](#)[KÜTÜPHANE](#)

Güncel Türkçe Sözlük

Aradığınız sözü sorgu kutusuna yazdıktan sonra Ara düğmesini tıklayın.
Aramaya başlamadan önce **lütfe**n uyarıları okuyun.

bilim
isim

1. *isim* Evrenin veya olayların bir bölümünü konu olarak seçen, deneye dayanan yöntemler ve gerçeklikten yararlanarak sonuç çıkarmaya çalışan düzenli bilgi, ilim
"Benim sizden istediğim Türkçe yardım, bazı eski yazılı bilim ve tarih gibi ciddi eserleri bana okumanızdır." – H. E. Adıvar

2. Genel geçerlik ve kesinlik nitelikleri gösteren yöntemli ve dizgesel bilgi

3. Belli bir konuyu bilme isteğinden yola çıkan, belli bir amaca yönelen bir bilgi edinme ve yöntemli araştırma süreci

BBY 166, 1 Mart 2018

- 7

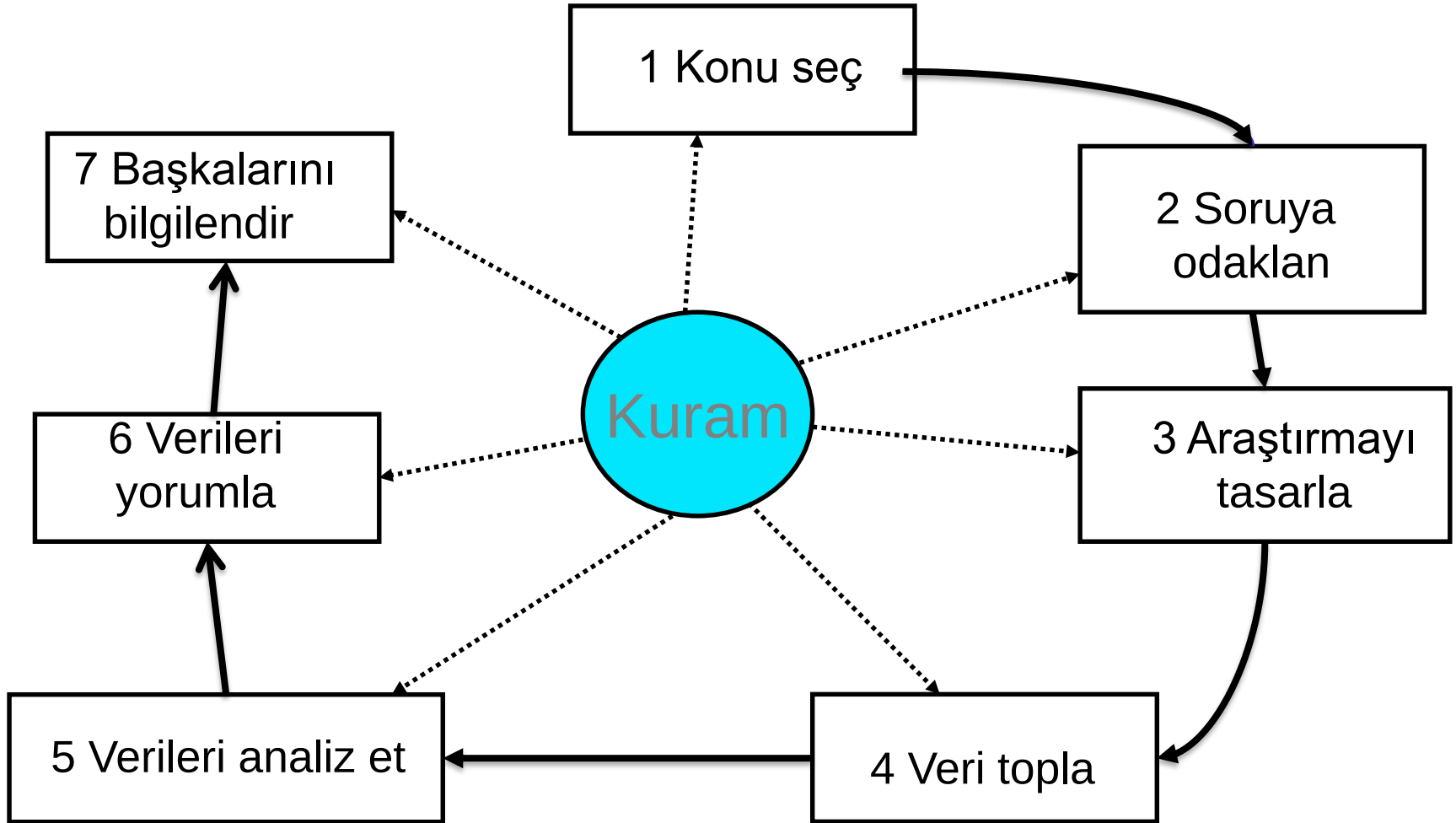
Bilimsellik?



Bilimin Temel Özellikleri

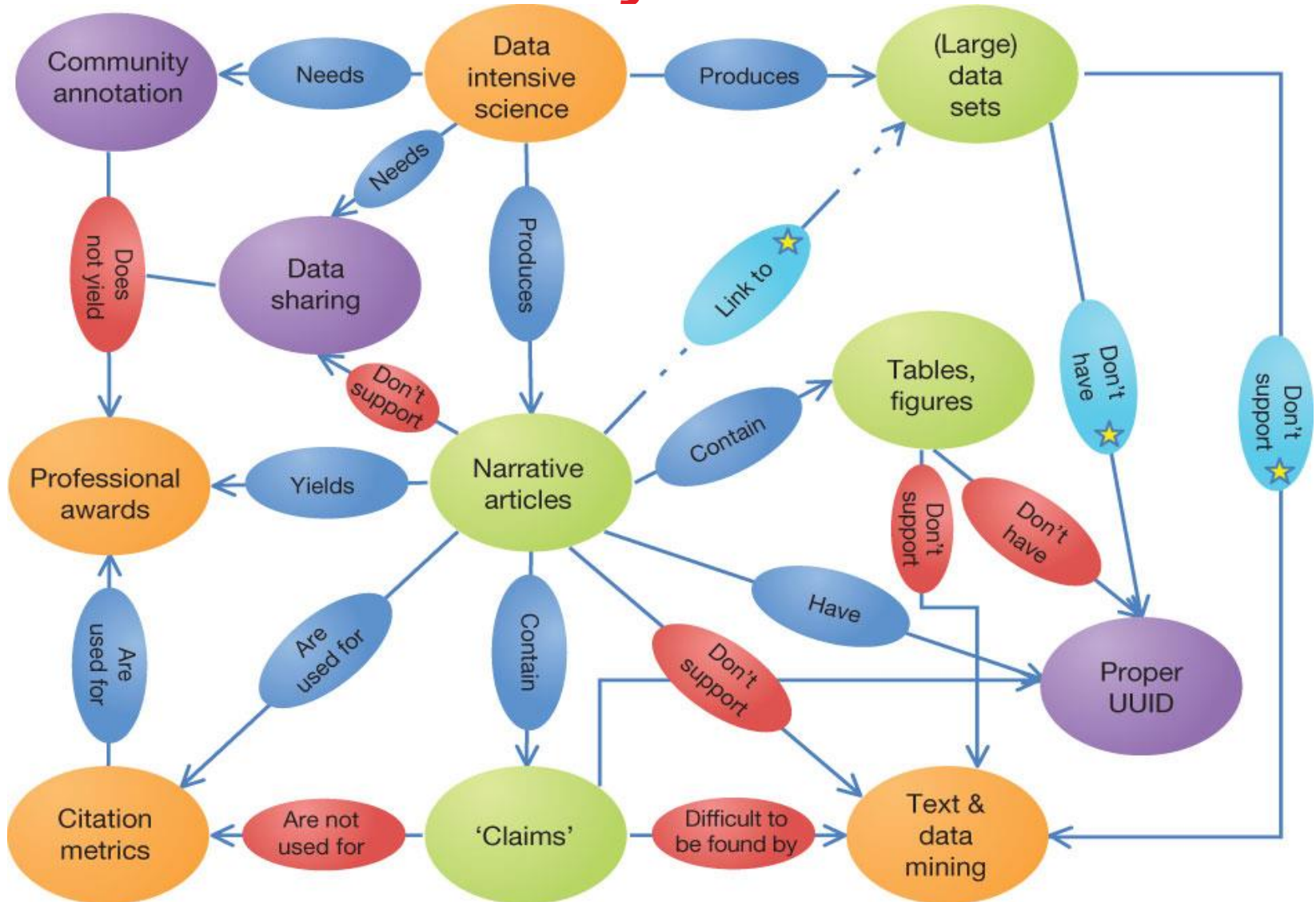
- ❑ Olgusallık
- ❑ Gözlemsellik
- ❑ Sistematiklik
- ❑ Mantıksallık
- ❑ Varsayımsallık
- ❑ Nesnellik
- ❑ Görelilik
- ❑ Eleştirelilik
- ❑

Bilimsel İletişim Süreci I



Kaynak: Neuman, 2006, s. 15

Bilimsel İletişim Süreci II



Kaynak: Mons ve diğerleri 2011 => <http://www.nature.com/ng/journal/v43/n4/full/ng0411-281.html>

Bilimsel İletişim Süreci III

Scholarly communication involves the creation, exchange, and dissemination of knowledge within the context of academic discourse.



Kaynak: Rieger 2010 => <http://firstmonday.org/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/3198/2628>

Niçin Yayın Yapılıyor?

Publication is vital for the transmission and dissemination of scientific knowledge because without publication, “science is dead” (Piel, 1986, p. 201). The contribution of

Why publish science in peer-reviewed journals?

13/07/2011

Categories: [Opinion](#)

Written by [Joe Pickrell](#)

Why Do We Still Publish Scientific Papers?

By [Bjoern Brembs](#) on September 21st, 2009

Bilimsel İletişim Ortamları

- ❑ Konferans
- ❑ Sempozyum
- ❑ Seminer
- ❑ Çalıştay
- ❑ Panel

İnsanların Kafası Karışık :(

I have attended several scientific meetings that were labeled in a different way (congress, conference, forum, workshop, etc.), but I really didn't see any difference in the way they were held.

What are the differences between these types of meetings: conference, congress, symposium, seminar, workshop, etc.?



HARYANA

Difference between conference, symposium and Seminar ?

Posted by [Gulshan Kumar Pahwa](#) on August 13, 2010 at 9:50 in [Discussion / News / Article](#)

[View Forum](#)

Can anyone tell when we can say any event a conference, seminar and symposium ?



UTTAR
PRADESH

Reply by [Mamta Mishra](#) on March 13, 2012 at 15:16

Conference-a large official meeting, usually lasting for a few days at which people with the same work or interests come together to discuss their views.

Seminar- a class at a university or college when a small group of students and a teacher discuss or study a particular topic.

Symposium- a meeting at which experts have discussions about a particular subject;a small conference

TÜBİTAK Ne Söylüyor?

1) Desteklenen Bilimsel Etkinlik Türlerine İlişkin Tanımlar:

Üst düzeyde özgün bilimsel yeniliklerin ilk kez açıklandığı, katılımcıların karşılıklı olarak bilgi alışverişinde bulunduğu tartışmalı toplantılar (Kongre, kolokyum, sempozyum vb.)

a. Kongre:

Belirli bir bilim dalında ya da bilim dallarında yapılan özgün araştırmaların, araştırmayı yapan kişilerce öteki bilim insanlarına sunulması amacıyla yapılan tartışmalı toplantıdır.

b. Sempozyum:

Belirli bir konuyu aydınlatmak amacıyla, bilim insanı ve araştırmacıların bir araya geldikleri ve konuşmacıların konunun belirli bölümlerini sundukları tartışmalı toplantıdır.

c. Kolokyum:

Belirli bir konuyu aydınlatmak amacıyla, bilim insanı ve araştırmacıların bir araya gelerek, konunun bir bilim insanı veya ekip tarafından sunulması ve tartışılması şeklinde yapılan toplantıdır.

Bilimsel İletişim Ürünleri

- ❑ Kitap
- ❑ Dergi
 - ❑ Makale, editoryal, editöre mektup, kitap değerlendirmesi (book review)
- ❑ Bildiri
- ❑ Tez
- ❑ Patent
- ❑ Poster
- ❑ ...

Kitap

- ❑ Roman
- ❑ Hikaye
- ❑ Anı kitabı
- ❑ Biyografi
- ❑ ...
- ❑ Bilimsel

Dergi

❑ Akademik dergiler

- ❑ Orijinal araştırma sonuçları tercih sebebi
- ❑ Hakemlik süreci
- ❑ Editoryal denetim
- ❑ ...



❑ Popüler - magazin

- ❑ Akademik dilden farklı bir kullanım
- ❑ Editoryal denetim
- ❑ ...



Bilgi Yönetimi Dergileri



Bilgi Yönetimi Dergileri



Elinizdeki 1. sayısı ile “Bilgi ve Belge Araştırmaları Dergisi” biraz gecikmeli de olsa yayın hayatına girdi. Bu alanda daha önce hakemsiz olarak çıkan “Kütüphanecilik Dergisi”, 2000 yılında sonuncu (no : 6) sayı yayımlanarak ömrünü tamamlamıştır.

BİLGİ YÖNETİMİ

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Bilgi Yönetimi

Periyot Yılda 2 Sayı | Başlangıç: 2018 | Yayıncı Ankara Üniversitesi Bilgi Yönetim Sistemleri Belgelendirme Merkezi (BİL-BEM) |



Bilgi Yönetimi Dergisi, Ankara Üniversitesi Bilgi Yönetim Sistemleri Belgelendirme Merkezi (BİL-BEM)'nin yayın organıdır. Dergi yılda iki sayı ve elektronik olarak yayımlanmaktadır. Dergi açık erişim yaklaşımını benimsemektedir. Bilgi Yönetimi Dergisi'nde yayımlanacak olan makaleler ve yazılar Editör Kurulu ve Hakem Kurulu tarafından değerlendirilir. Editör Kurulu tarafından editöryal süreçten geçen makaleler, Hakem Kurulu tarafından *çifte körleme yöntemiyle* bilimsel olarak değerlendirilir. Makalelerde ve yazılarda yer alan fikir, görüş, düşünce, öneri vb. yazar/ları sorumludur.

Makale, yazı vb. için herhangi bir işlem ücreti talep edilmemektedir.

Derginin amacı; disiplinlerarası yaklaşım ile bilgi yönetimi ve bilişim sistemleri alanında Türkçe özgün bilimsel araştırma makaleleri ile uygulama deneyimlerini içeren çalışmaların yayınlamaktır.

Derginin Konuları:

- Elektronik Belge Yönetim Sistemi (EBYS)
- e-Arşiv Sistemleri
- Kütüphanecilik ve Bilgi Merkezleri
- Bilgi Yönetimi ve Bilgi Yönetim Sistemleri
- Bilişim Sistemleri
- e-Devlet
- Açık Devlet Verisi
- Büyük Veri ve Bilgi Analizleri
- Kişisel ve Kurumsal Veri Yönetimi
- Belge ve Bilgi Güvenliği
- Bilişim Güvenliği
- Siber Güvenlik
- Belge-Bilgi-Bilişim Sistemlerinde Felaket Yönetimi
- Teknolojik Belge ve Bilgi Yönetimi Perspektifinde Uygulama Örnekleri
- Kamu İdaresi ve Bilgi Yönetim Sistemleri
- Elektronik Ortamların Hukuki Düzene Dahil Edilmesi
- e-İmza ve e-Mühür Teknikleri
- Elektronik Şifreleme ile Haberleşme
- e-Yazışma
- Bilginin Kamulaştırılması
- Bilgi Yönetimi ve İstihbarat
- Yapay Zeka ve Bilgi Sistemleri
- Bilgi Yönetimi ve Bilişim Sistemlerinde Standartlaşma ve Standartlar
- Belge ve Bilgi Yönetim Sistemlerinde Teknik Altyapı ve Yeni Teknolojiler

Dergide ara



Giriş

tr

Makale Gönder

Kabul Edilmiş Makaleler

Arşiv

Editör Kurulu

İletişim

Duyurular

Hakkında

Hakem ve Yazarlar İçin Kullanım Bilgileri/Videoları

Bilgi Yönetimi Dergisi Yayın İlkeleri

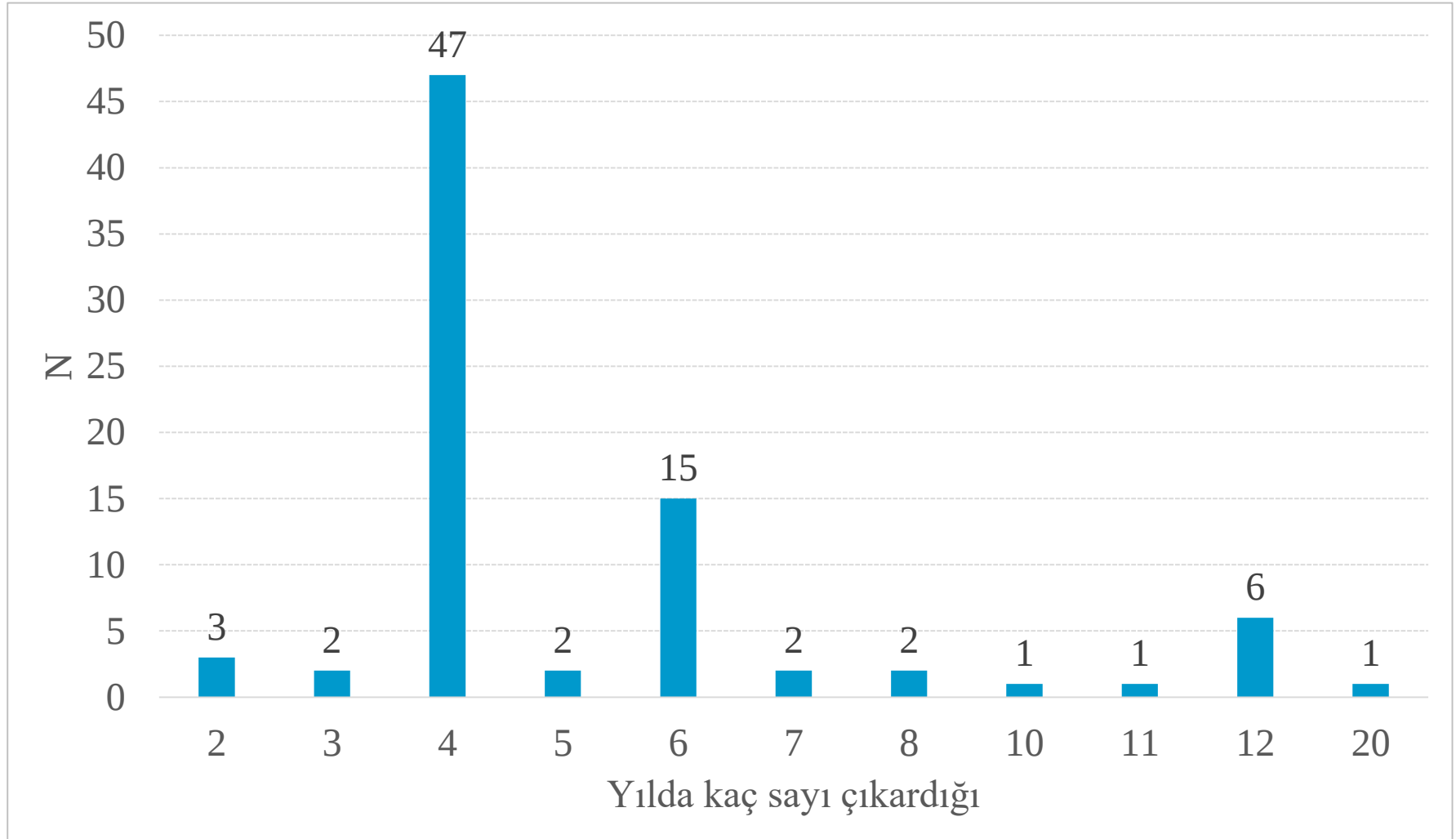
Makale Gönderimi

Makale gönderimi başlamıştır.

Bilgi Yönetimi Dergileri

Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN
MIS QUART	0276-7783	LIBR INFORM SCI RES	0740-8188	INFORM PROCESS MANAG	0306-4573
J INFORMETR	1751-1577	INFORM ORGAN-UK	1471-7727	INFORM TECHNOL PEOP	0959-3845
J AM MED INFORM ASSN	1067-5027	INFORM SYST J	1350-1917	LIBR QUART	0024-2519
J INF TECHNOL	0268-3962	SOC SCI COMPUT REV	0894-4393	ELECTRON LIBR	0264-0473
INFORM TECHNOL MANAG	1385-951X	J MANAGE INFORM SYST	0742-1222	HEALTH INFO LIBR J	1471-1834
ANNU REV INFORM SCI	0066-4200	J INF SCI	0165-5515	LIBR HI TECH	0737-8831
SCIENTOMETRICS	0138-9130	LEARN PUBL	0953-1513	INFORM TECHNOL LIBR	0730-9295
J HEALTH COMMUN	1081-0730	MIS Q EXEC	1540-1960	SERIALS REV	0098-7913
INFORM SYST RES	1047-7047	J DOC	0022-0418	INFORM RES	1368-1613
J AM SOC INF SCI TEC	1532-2882	INFORM SOC	0197-2243	AUST ACAD RES LIBR	0004-8623
GOV INFORM Q	0740-624X	RES EVALUAT	0958-2029	REV ESP DOC CIENT	0210-0614
INT J INFORM MANAGE	0268-4012	KNOWL MAN RES PRACT	1477-8238	J GLOB INF MANAG	1062-7375
J COMPUT-MEDIAT COMM	1083-6101	J ASSOC INF SYST	1536-9323	PROF INFORM	1386-6710
INT J COMP-SUPP COLL	1556-1607	COLL RES LIBR	0010-0870	ASLIB PROC	0001-253X
INFORM MANAGE-AMSTER	0378-7206	J MED LIBR ASSOC	1536-5050	MALAYS J LIBR INF SC	1394-6234
INT J GEOGR INF SCI	1365-8816	LIBR RESOUR TECH SER	0024-2527	KNOWL ORGAN	0943-7444
TELECOMMUN POLICY	0308-5961	ONLINE INFORM REV	1468-4527	PORTAL-LIBR ACAD	1531-2542
EUR J INFORM SYST	0960-085X	J GLOB INF TECH MAN	1097-198X	LIBR J	0363-0277
J STRATEGIC INF SYST	0963-8687	J ACAD LIBR	0099-1333	SCIENTIST	0890-3670
J KNOWL MANAG	1367-3270	ETHICS INF TECHNOL	1388-1957	INFORM TECHNOL DEV	0268-1102

Bilgibilim Dergilerinin Çıkış Aralıkları



Bilimsel İletişim Ürünleri

Article

Abstract of Published Item

Art Exhibit Review

Bibliography

Biographical-Item

Book

Book Chapter

Book Review

Chronology

Correction

Correction, Addition

Dance Performance Review

Database Review

Discussion

Editorial Material

Excerpt

Fiction, Creative Prose

Film Review

Hardware Review

Item About An Individual

Letter

Meeting Abstract

Meeting Summary

Music Performance Review

Music Score

Music Score Review

News Item

Note

Poetry

Proceedings Paper

Record Review

Reprint

Review

Script

Software Review

TV Review, Radio Review

TV Review, Radio Review, Video Review

Theater Review

Editorial

Editorial

Meta-Life

As a general rule, increased product functionality demands increased effort from users, in terms of initially high learning curves, attention to procedural detail, and ongoing maintenance. It's as true of driving a BMW 7-series sedan as using SAS business analytics software. Modernity routinely makes meta-level demands of us. Going paperless may improve workflow efficiencies from the perspective of both businesses and bureaucracies, but it places a burden on users who must familiarize themselves with software programs that require constant upgrading and procedures that demand compliance. Online engagement entails a continuous cycle of learning and relearning, a commitment of time, and (in many cases) capital outlay on the part of the user. Although seemingly trivial, the maintaining of passwords/pass-phrases for a host of applications and systems (from home banking to online retailing) has become a daily headache for many of us. On the other hand, failure to manage our personal information effectively can result in security breeches, identity theft, and loss of privacy. The path from seeming triviality to criticality is sometimes short.

Sophistication (often equated with enhanced functionality) brings with it a congeries of meta-level responsibilities. This epiphenomenal aspect of modernity is everywhere to be seen—in industry it's referred to as the cost of doing business. In academe we don't (yet) have a word for this trend: the *metatification* of scholarship. It is, however, powerfully illustrated in the discourse of Big Data. The axial role that metadata play in the harvesting, curation, and reuse of data cannot be overstated; without accompanying metadata, primary (and secondary) data are potentially worthless. In short, metadata matter greatly—something long known to catalogers. One of the biggest challenges facing the scientific community, broadly construed, will be figuring out how to fund the downstream management and exploitation of almost unimaginable amounts of research data. The metadata tail may not end up wagging the data dog, but it could get close.

What it means to be an author is changing. Whether in *Nature* or *JASIST*, more and more published articles are accompanied by supplementary materials hosted on publishers' platforms, in institutional repositories, or on individual scholars' websites. An entire meta-layer of scholarly output is growing up around the traditional journal literature, raising a plethora of issues relating to data accessibility, labeling, persistence, replication, and reuse. In addition, the

variety of postpublication activities (media management, real-time commentary, tweeting, monitoring of impact indicators, etc.) associated with knowledge creation and utilization is growing apace. That is to say, almost every significant publication event carries with it an increasingly burdensome meta-component which (to some extent) displaces cognitive effort and slows down the primary production process. Today, being published (at least in a reasonably high-profile venue) is just the first step in a suite of more or less carefully orchestrated moves, from the timing of press releases about the results of one's study and fielding media inquiries to dealing with the flood of online comments, queries, and criticisms that follow the work's release into the public domain, not to mention promoting the research assiduously via social (and other) media.

The screen shot in Figure 1 (left-hand side) shows Altmetric data on a recent *Nature* paper (Larivière, Ni, Gingras, Cronin & Sugimoto, 2013). The various counts give an indication of the article's rate of diffusion and its short-term impact (22 days after publication). At the time of writing, this particular paper had been mentioned by, for instance, 649 tweeters and 10 science blogs. Based on its overall Altmetric¹ score of 708, it was purportedly "in the top 5% of all articles ranked by attention." What that translates to in terms of its (enduring) scientific worth is, of course, an open-ended question. Several decades ago, the Nobel laureate Herbert Simon came up with idea of an economy of attention (Simon, 1971); today, Altmetric aims to quantify the relative share of online attention received by published papers. The after-life of a peer-reviewed paper is now much more transparent than before, thanks to the availability of metadata from platforms such as Mendeley, F1000, Twitter, Facebook, etc.—the online journal PLoS One, with its in-built article-level metrics, is a perfect illustration of this value-adding trend.

It may well be that good scientific work always rises to the top and is ultimately recognized for what it is, but our growing fascination with new genres of scholarly metadata—alternative metrics—means that nothing will be left to chance. For good or ill, bootstrapping goodness is the new norm, performativity the name of the authorial game. But the question is: to what end? It seems clear that the kinds of meta-publication activities—"basically second-order considerations" (Cronin, 2013, p. 10)—I am talking about here will consume an increasing proportion of authors' productive time and result in some degree of goal displacement. Although alternative indicators of the kind shown in Figure 1 undoubtedly provide us with a richer impression

¹<http://www.altmetric.com/>

Editörden / Editorial

Büyük Veri ya da İçgörü

Big Data or Insight

Meaning of the Big data and reflections to all organizations in the near future are summarized with a focus on insight model in the editorial.

Değerli okurlarımız,

İçinde bulunduğumuz yılın son sayısını beğeni ve eleştirilerinize sunarken gündemimize girmeye başlayan "büyük veri" (big data)¹ kavramını hakkında kısa bir paylaşımında bulunmak arzusundayız.

Mal ve hizmet üreten kurum ve kuruluşlar iş ve işlemlerini yaparken kendi özgül ağırlıklarından doğan birikimlerini daha verimli hale getirmek için iş mekanizmalarında kullanmadıkları verileri ve bu verilerin hacmini dükkate almaya başladılar. Kurumların karar alma mekanizmaları ağırlıklı olarak kendi bilgi ve birikimlerinden oluşan verinin kullanımına dayanmaktayken bu verinin dışında kalan, çok fazla kullanılmayan ve yapısal olmayan büyük miktarda verinin önemi ortaya çıkmaya başladı. Özellikle günlükler (blog) başta olmak üzere sosyal medyada paylaşılan veriler, arama motorlarından taranarak derlenen veriler, elektronik posta aracılığıyla paylaşılan bilgiler ve benzeri paylaşımın ortaya çıkardığı, kartopu etkisi yaratarak çoğalan verinin de "bilgi" olarak algılanmasının önemi tartışılmaya başlandı.

Bu doğrultuda artışı devam eden ancak yapısal veri olarak dükkate alınmayan bu verinin analiz edilerek yapısal veri birikimi gibi değerlendirilmesi gündeme geldi. Söz konusu verinin Kurum ve Kuruluşlardaki örtük bilginin açık bilgi ile birleştirilmesiyle elde edilen yapısal bilgiyi daha da güçlendirecek bir içerik ve zenginliğe erişimi beklenir. Böyle bir uygulamanın sonucu ise kurum ve kuruluşların alacakları stratejik kararların hedef kitleyi kapsama ve etkileme alanını genişletebileceği olasılığına da beraberinde getirecektir.

Geleceği okuyarak tasarlamak adına yenilik, rekabet ve üretkenliğe odaklı yaklaşımlar gerektiren bu değişimin yönetiminde Kurum ve Kuruluşların stratejilerinde öncelikli olarak yer alan "öngörü" modelinin yanı sıra "içgörü" ye de bir model olarak odaklanmanın gerekli olduğu düşüncesindeyiz.

Literatürde Büyük veri (Big data) olarak kendine yer bulan İçgörü Modeli'nin Kurum ve Kuruluşların bilgiye dayalı iletişim kanallarını sürekli açık tutmalarıyla bilgi yönetim yapılarını düzenli bir şekilde dönüştürmesi beklenmektedir. Bu bağlamda;

- Bilgi yığını halindeki yapısal olmayan verinin düzenlenerek bilgi birikimine dahil edilmesi,
- Böylece bütün verilerin değerlendirilmeye tabi tutulması,

¹Kurum hakkında literatürde ayrıntılı kaynak bulunmakta olup, seçilmiş iki kaynak paylaşılmaktadır.

Big data. Lessons from the Leaders. (2012). London: EIU.

Manyika, J. vd. (2011). Big data: The next frontier for innovation and competition. Mc Kinsey Global Institute.

Book Review

Social Media Mining and Social Network Analysis: Emerging Research

Downloads: The fulltext of this document has been downloaded 23 times since 2013

Article citation: Andreas Holzinger, (2014) "Social Media Mining and Social Network Analysis: Emerging Research", Online Information Review, Vol. 38 Iss: 1, pp. 157 - 158

The Reviewers

Andreas Holzinger, Graz University of Technology

RR 2014/4

Review Subject: Social Media Mining and Social Network Analysis: Emerging Research Edited by Guandong Xu and Lin Li

Publisher Name: IGI Global/Information Science Reference

Place of Publication: Hershey, PA

Publication Year: 2013

ISBN: 9781466628069

Price: US\$135.00 hard cover

Article type: Review

Pages: 254 pp.

Keywords:

Emerald Journal: Online Information Review

Volume: 38

Number: 1

Year: 2014

pp. 157-158

Copyright: © Emerald Group Publishing Limited

ISSN: 1468-4527

Social media mining and social network analysis is a hot research area, and the 14 chapters of this book provide a good interdisciplinary overview of the field. As sentiment analysis and opinion mining are key topics in this field, the book starts with a chapter on extracting sentiment patterns from syntactic graphs, where the authors propose a novel method for representing a text, based on graphs, extracted from sentence linguistic parse trees. Following this chapter, the next focuses on mobile context data mining, as smartphones and touch tablets are becoming increasingly popular; and the authors illustrate two context mining methods which process multiple types of context data (e.g. location, accelerometer, etc.).

Chapters 3 to 7 cover topics around user-generated content. Thus Chapter 3 reports on techniques and applications of tag clustering. Chapter 4 focuses on social interaction based on two case studies of popular news topics. Chapter 5 presents a systematic survey of non-Bayesian- and Bayesian-based approaches to the web community-discovering problem, while Chapter 6 discusses a tree-based mining approach to discover important friend groups in a social network. Chapter 7 presents a novel news document summarisation system (NeDocS), which focuses on generating succinct, non-redundant summaries by means of data mining and knowledge discovery processes driven by messages posted on social networks.

In Chapter 8 the authors introduce a framework for a real-scale task-oriented menu system for mobile service navigation. Chapters 9 to 11 concentrate on aspects of extracting information from web-based data, including social tagging systems, global community extraction and local community detection. Chapter 12 focuses, as does Chapter 2, on the power of smart phones in supporting social interaction, using the example of a university campus environment. Chapter 13 deals with aspects of detecting similarities between short micro-blogs: the authors utilise three approaches (term-based, WordNet-based semantic and topic-based). Finally, Chapter 14 focuses on the proper relationship among users, resources and tags within social annotation-based recommendation researches.

Some chapters contain an explanation of key terms and definitions. The book is of excellent quality and overall is well written. It can be recommended as a good introduction for a broad audience to gain insight into some challenging topics in social computing.

Options

 [Abstract](#)

 [Print View](#)

Marked list

Add to marked list:

Session

Bookmark & share

Book Review

Kitap Tanıtımı / Book Review

**Akıl ve Yürek:
Bir Cumhuriyet Kadını, Jale Baysal'ın Tanıklığı**

**Bearing Witness: Jale Baysal, a Woman of the Republic:
An Interview of Heart and Mind**

Hasan S. KESEROĞLU (Söyleşi)

Sönmez ÇELİK (Editör)

Gözd.Geç. 2. Bs./Revised 2nd ed., İstanbul: Hiperlink, 2010, xiii, 218 s.

ISBN: 9789944157087

Hasan S. Keseroğlu compiled this book in the honor of Prof. Dr. Jale Baysal before she died on August 11, 2009. The book is in the form of an interview and reflects her experiences and contributions to Turkish library science as well as to Istanbul University's Faculty of Letters, Department of Library Science, and the Faculty Library.

Correction



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

HOMEARTICLES & MULTIMEDIA ▾ISSUES ▾SPECIALTIES & TOPICS ▾FOR AUTHORS ▾CME ▾

Browse OtherRSS

Showing 1 to 20 of 2353 other

FILTER RESULTS

By Specialty

- All Specialties
 - Infectious Disease (27)
 - Cardiology (22)
 - Hematology/Oncology (19)
 - Pulmonary/
Critical Care (13)
 - Endocrinology (12)
 - Obstetrics/Gynecology (12)
 - More ▾

By Article Type

- All Types
- Correspondence (29702)
- Book Review (18669)
- Miscellany (7073)
- Notices (5191)
- Recent Literature (3730)
- Books Received (3295)
- More ▾

By Date

SORT BY: Newest | Oldest | Most Viewed | Most Cited

CORRECTION

Targeted versus Universal Decolonization to Prevent ICU Infection

February 27, 2014 | N Engl J Med 2014; 370:886

Free Full Text

CORRECTION

Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet

February 27, 2014 | N Engl J Med 2014; 370:886

Free Full Text

CORRECTION

Early-Childhood Membranous Nephropathy Due to Cationic Bovine Serum Albumin

February 27, 2014 | N Engl J Med 2014; 370:886

Free Full Text

CORRECTION ONLINE FIRST

Natural Disasters, Armed Conflict, and Public Health

February 21, 2014 | 10.1056/NEJMp140008

Free Full Text

CORRECTION

Regulatory T-Cell Responses to Low-Dose Interleukin-2 in HCV-Induced Vasculitis

February 20, 2014 | N Engl J Med 2014; 370:786

Free Full Text

Proceedings

E-Bilim ve Bilgi Yönetimi

3. Uluslararası Değişen Dünyada Bilgi Yönetimi Sempozyumu,
19-21 Eylül 2012, Ankara, Türkiye

Bildiriler

E-Science and Information Management

3rd International Symposium on Information Management in a Changing World,
September 19-21, 2012, Ankara, Turkey

Proceedings

Yayına hazırlayanlar / Editors:

Serap Kurbanoğlu, Umut Al, Phyllis Lepon Erdoğan, Yaşar Tonta, Nazan Özenç Uçak

Hacettepe Üniversitesi
Bilgi ve Belge Yönetimi Bölümü
Ankara, 2012

Database Review



Dr. Samuel and Marian Hodesson

VETERINARY MEDICINE LIBRARY

Database Review: PubMed

PubMed is produced by the United States National Library of Medicine and provides **FREE** access to over 12 million citations and abstracts for journal articles in medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, health care systems, and other health related. PubMed's coverage of veterinary medicine is limited to "veterinary science in relation to human health, biomedical research, and advances in biomedical medicine." While more than 80 major veterinary medicine journal titles are indexed in PubMed, if you want to do a comprehensive search for veterinary information, use CAB Abstracts. PubMed is best searched using free text keywords and standardized subject headings. If you link to PubMed through the library's website, you will also be able to link directly to the electronic journals the OSU Libraries subscribes to from the database.

EXAMPLE #1: KEYWORD SEARCH



Software Review

Software Review

Essam Mahmoud, Editor

American Graduate School of International Management (Thunderbird)

With the rapid increase in the number of programs available, and with the ongoing and continuous development of new software, researchers, marketers, educators, and managers face the growing problem of selecting proper software. The choice of a marketing computer package is becoming more and more difficult as the number of choices increases. These reviews are intended to help individuals select the most appropriate package for a specific application by allowing them to reduce the number of packages to be evaluated. Reviews are to be practically based rather than an abstract assessment of the manual as a descriptive document. Publication of a review should not in any way be seen as an endorsement of a package by the Academy of Marketing Science or this journal.

PC:SOLVE. A New Software Tool for Marketing Analysis

Reviewed by
Christopher M. Miller
Rice University

Shelby H. McIntyre
Santa Clara University

In recent years, spreadsheet applications, statistical packages, and database management software have all increased in power and applicability to marketing analysis. However, these packages have become more complex for new users and at the same time may not have all of the flexibility needed by more advanced users. These drawbacks to current software are due to the inherent limitations of a particular approach. For example, spreadsheets become difficult to follow for advanced models because of the required use of "cell" names and "cell referencing" within the model instead of variable names. Rarely has software been developed that successfully introduces a new approach for the analysis of marketing problems. However, we feel that PC:SOLVE is an exception worthy of consideration.

PC:SOLVE addresses the analysis of problems by a scratchpad approach that combines the power of statistical software, spreadsheets, and database management while also supporting stand-alone application development. The program is appropriate both within the classroom as a teaching tool and for faculty research at higher levels of complexity.

PC:SOLVE is a continuation of Pacific Crest Software's earlier problem solving software, POINT FIVE. We review version 1.0 which was released in August of 1990.

THE APPROACH USED IN PC:SOLVE

PC:SOLVE contains three "modes" for data analysis, a scratchpad with output, data editor, and graphics. The scratchpad with output and data editor can be viewed simultaneously, but the graphics mode can only be viewed by itself.

In the scratchpad mode, the screen is split across the middle and provides a "scratchpad" in the lower half and an output area in the upper half (See Figure 1). By analogy, it might be thought of as a calculator with a paper tape coming out the top. Thus, typing $2 + 2$ into the "scratchpad" results in 4 scrolling up in the output window.

The "scratchpad" has many of the characteristics of a word processor. Calculations can be re-executed by moving the cursor to the appropriate line, blocks of commands can be moved, rearranged, transferred, or deleted as in a text editor, including such features as "find and replace." This flexibility creates an environment where mistakes in the analysis are easily detected and corrected. Thus the environment encourages the user to experiment with novel approaches to analysis.

A data editor is invoked using the F2 key. The data editor is visually and functionally similar to a spreadsheet and allows for easy data entry and manipulation. One of the features of PC:SOLVE is that numbers in the data editor can

Patent

uspto.GOV

The United States Patent and Trademark Office
an agency of the Department of Commerce

search for patents | search for trademarks

Search our site



PATENTS | TRADEMARKS | IP LAW & POLICY | PRODUCTS & SERVICES | INVENTORS | NEWS & NOTICES | FAQs | ABOUT US

[Home Page](#) » PATENTS

Patent Search

Patent Process

Patent Classification

Patent Forms

Litigation

Statistics

Electronic Business Center

Patent Laws, Regulations, Policies &
Procedures

Resources and Guidance

Office of Data Management

Announcements

Initiatives & Events

International Protection

Employee Locator

Contact Patents

Tools

Patents

What is a patent?

A patent is an intellectual property right granted by the Government of the United States of America to an inventor "to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the United States or importing the invention into the United States" for a limited time in exchange for public disclosure of the invention when the patent is granted.

There are three types of patents. [Utility patents](#) may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof. Here is the [process for obtaining a utility patent](#). [Design patents](#) may be granted to anyone who invents a new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture. [Plant patents](#) may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant.

View the different [types of patent applications](#).

First-time filers, start here

Learn general information concerning patents in our [online brochure](#) or through this [downloadable and printable guide \(PDF\)](#). See also resources for [filing a patent online](#). First time online filers may also contact the [Patents Electronic Business Center](#) for assistance.

Patent Tools and Links



Search for a patent, search patent owners (assignments), and our attorney database.



Check the filing status of your patent application.

Patent

**TURK
PATENT
ENSTITÜSÜ**

İnsanların hayatlarına ve faaliyetlerine egemen olan kuvvet, icat yeteneğidir.



Anasayfa Kurumsal Medya Merkezi Bize Ulaşın

ENGLISH | Google™ Özel Aran

Marka

Patent ve Faydalı Model

Başvuru-Teşvikler-Araştırma
Ücretler-İşlem Formları
Patent Vekilleri
Sınıflandırma
Mevzuat-Bilgi Bankası
İstatistikler

Endüstriyel Tasarım

Coğrafi İşaretler

Entegre Devre Topografyaları

Çevrimiçi Hizmetler

PATENT / FAYDALI MODEL

Araştırma
Dosya Takibi
Başvuru e-imza ve mobil imza ile

MARKA

Araştırma
Dosya Takibi
Başvuru e-imza ve mobil imza ile

ENDÜSTRİYEL TASARIM

Araştırma
Dosya Takibi
Başvuru e-imza ve mobil imza ile

ENDÜSTRİYEL TASARIM

"Akın Estetikde Buluşmasıdır"

HABERLER

TÜM HABERLER >>

Patent ve Marka Vekilleri İstişare Toplantısı TPE'de Yapıldı **Yeni** (28.02.2014)
Sinai mülkiyet alanında son dönemde yaşanan gelişmeleri değerlendirmek, patent ve marka vekilleri ile karşılıklı görüş alışverişinde bulunmak amacıyla düzenlenen toplantının açılışı, TPE Başkanı Prof. Dr. Habip ASAN... >>

TPE - MÜSİAD İşbirliği Protokolü **Yeni** (27.02.2014)
MÜSİAD'ın bugün gerçekleştirilen toplantısında Türk Patent Enstitüsü ve MÜSİAD arasında işbirliği protokolü imzalandı. >>

YOİKK Fikri, Sinai Mülkiyet Hakları ve ARGE Teknik Komitesi Toplantısı TPE'de Gerçekleştirildi (21.02.2014)
Yatırım Ortamını İyileştirme Koordinasyon Kurulu (YOİKK), Fikri, Sinai Mülkiyet Hakları ve ARGE Teknik Komite Toplantısı, 21 Şubat 2014 Tarihinde Türk Patent Enstitüsünde... >>

DUYURULAR

TÜM DUYURULAR >>

TPE Patent Uzman Yardımcılığı Giriş Sınavı Duyurusu ve Başvuruların Alınması **Yeni** (26.02.2014)

Patent ve Marka Vekilleri Sınavı Hakkında... **Yeni** (25.02.2014)

Online İşlemlere İlişkin Duyuru - Başvuru Sahiplerinin Dikkatine **Yeni** (13.02.2014)

'Gönen İğne Oyası' Coğrafi İşaret Başvurusu İlanı Resmi Gazete Yayınlandı (13.02.2014)

KEP (Kayıtlı Elektronik Posta) Hakkında... (13.02.2014)

KEP (Kayıtlı Elektronik Posta) Uygulaması Hayata Geçiyor (05.02.2014)

Sıkça Sorulan Sorular

İnteraktif Bilgilendirme Servisi

(0312) 303 1 303

1- Çevrimiçi Marka Başvuru nasıl yapılır?
2- Çevrimiçi Patent Başvuru nasıl yapılır?
3- Çevrimiçi Tasarım Başvuru nasıl yapılır?
Online Banka Ödeme Doğrulama
Çevrimiçi Başvurular için gerekli bilgiler

Diğer Hizmetler

Vekil Sicil İşlemleri
Enformasyon Hizmetleri
Yayınlarımız
Yayın Talep ve Abonelik Formu
İstatistikler
Etkinlik Takvimi
Patent Eğitim Seti
Hezarfen
Hezarfen Medikal
Patent Vadisi
Teknoloji ve Tasarım Dersi
Çevrim İçi Evrak Sistemi
Plan/Program/Raporlar
Hizmet Envanteri
Hizmet Standartları Tablosu
Elektronik İmzalı Evrak Sorgulama

E-Bülten Üyelik

TPE-Aylık Haber Bültenine Üye Olmak için Tıklayınız.

Bilimsel İletişim Ürünleri

All Files

Article
Bibliography
Biographical Item
Book Review♠
Correction
Database Review
Editorial Material
Hardware Review
Letter
Meeting Abstract☀
News Item
Reprint
Review♦
Software Review

Arts & Humanities Only

Art Exhibit Review
Dance Performance Review
Excerpt
Fiction Creative Prose
Film Review
Music Performance Review
Music Score
Music Score Review
Poetry
Record Review
Script
Theater Review
TV Review
Radio Review

Bilimsel Bir Makale Nasıl Okunur?

Makale Düzeni

- ❑ Başlık
- ❑ Öz/özet
- ❑ Giriş
- ❑ İlgili literatür
- ❑ Yöntem
- ❑ Bulgular ve tartışma
- ❑ Sonuç ve öneriler
- ❑ Teşekkür
- ❑ Kaynakça

Başlık

- ❑ Makalenin fark edilmesindeki önem
- ❑ İlgi yaratma fonksiyonu
- ❑ Çalışmanın konusu
- ❑ Tercihen kısa
- ❑ Ayırt edici

Öz/Özet

- ❑ Abstract/summary
- ❑ Açıklayıcı öz/özet
- ❑ Geniş öz/özet
- ❑ Yapısal öz/özet
- ❑ Yönetici özeti

Yapısal Öz Örneği

Lee.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro Extended

File Edit View Document Comments Forms Tools Advanced Window Help

0 (1 of 49) 100% Find

Create Combine Secure Sign Forms Multimedia Comment

The current issue and full text archive of this journal is available at
www.emeraldinsight.com/0022-0418.htm

A framework for contextual information in digital collections

Christopher A. (Cal) Lee
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA

Contextual information in collections

95

Received 1 September 2009
Revised 13 April 2010
Accepted 19 April 2010

Abstract

Purpose – This paper sets out to investigate the meaning, role and implications of contextual information associated with digital collections.

Design/methodology/approach – This paper is based on an extensive review and analysis of both the scholarly literature from many disciplines about the concept of context and the professional literature (including standards) related to the description of information artifacts. The paper provides an analysis of context, distinguishing three main ways in which that term has been used within the scholarly literature. It then discusses contextual information within digital collections, and presents a framework for contextual information. It goes on to discuss existing standards and guidance documents for encoding information related to the nine classes of contextual entities, concluding with a discussion of potential implications for descriptive practices through the lifecycle of digital objects.

Findings – The paper presents a framework for contextual information that is based on nine classes of contextual entities: object, agent, occurrence, purpose, time, place, form of expression, concept/abstraction, and relationship.

Research limitations/implications – Research and development about and in support of digital collections will benefit from a clear articulation of the types, roles, importance and elements of contextual information.

Practical implications – Future users of digital objects will probably have numerous tools for discovering preserved digital objects relevant to their interests, but making meaningful use and sense of the digital objects will also require capture, collection and management of contextual information.

Originality/value – This paper synthesizes and extends a previously diffuse literature, in order to clarify and articulate core concepts in the management of digital collections.

Keywords Collections management, Metadata

Paper type Research paper

Genişletilmiş Öz Örneği

Analysis of E-book Use-The Case of ebrary.doc [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Word

Home Insert Page Layout References Mailings Review View

Cut Copy Paste Format Painter Clipboard Font Paragraph Styles Editing

Find Replace Select

Analysis of E-book Use: The Case of ebrary

Umut A. İrem Soydaş & Yazar Tonta
Hacettepe University
Department of Information Management
06800 Beştepe, Ankara, Turkey
(umutai, soydasi, tonta)@hacettepe.edu.tr

Extended Abstract

The interest in the use of electronic media in scholarly communication is growing. Nowadays, libraries receive much larger budgets for electronic information sources compared as user tend to access resources online. In this context electronic information sources provide significant advantages for the users. The ease with which the full-texts of journal articles and books can be accessed through databases and the existence of open-access journals have led to changes in user habits. The effective management of library collections is only possible through studies identifying user needs as well as studies of usage analysis showing how much of what is being used in these collections. Review of relevant literature shows that more emphasis is given to the studies of usage analysis of e-journal collections than that of e-book collections. Nevertheless, e-books are also a significant part of library collections. Within the scope of this study, we have analysed the usage data of ebrary database, one of the largest e-book collections that Hacettepe University has subscribed to. The aim of this study is to identify the most frequently used e-book titles by Hacettepe University ebrary users and to investigate usage differences by subject areas. Data obtained from this study will be a useful source for the development of an e-book collection management policy.

Introduction

Today, databases are found in information centers in growing proportions. Databases, both bibliographic and full-text, give users instant access to the information they need. Full-text databases are more intensively used than bibliographic ones as they provide direct access to the sources. Full-text databases are categorized under different names according to the types of sources they offer (such as dissertation, journal, and book databases). Later, the increase in the variety of information sources forces libraries to make choices among a large number of resources. One of the reasons for this is limited budgets and insufficient resources in the face of the growing number of information sources.

Limited library budgets put the consortium-type collaboration efforts on the agenda. Yet libraries continue to develop their own collection management policies that suit their users' information needs. In this context, in order to develop an effective collection management policy, a library must not only understand the needs of its potential users but also be aware of how its information sources are used.

E-books are now available in libraries via several database vendors or aggregators, and they are becoming an important part of e-resources collections. Libraries have to investigate the trends and choices of their users to be able to build an effective policy for collection development and management. Therefore, it is important to address the following questions, among others: Who are the actual users of these databases? Do tendencies on using e-books differ across the subjects? Are current e-books requested more often by the users?

E-books

Generally, an "e-book" is defined as a digital version of a traditional print book designed to be read on a personal computer or an ebook reader (Reitz 2008). E-books offer many advantages to the users. Related studies (Brown 2001, Gunter 2008, Rao 2003) explain some advantages of e-books as following:

- adjustable font size and font face
- easy access to the content
- multimedia display capabilities

• no cost for paper, ink, binding, wrapping, postage, or transport

• no physical space requirements

• on-demand availability

• searchability within a book

• typically cheaper than hard copy versions

Despite the many advantages of e-books, some studies showed that their usage can be very low (Abdullah & Ghob 2006; Anurathina & Ushe 2006; Bennett & Landoni 2006; Ismail & Zainab 2008). These studies concluded that even though library patrons are advanced internet users, their awareness of e-books seems quite low. These studies also reveal some negative opinions such as lack of user-friendly interfaces or poor usability of e-books when compared to their printed equivalents. Studies also emphasize the willingness of users to discover and use e-books more effectively.

Method

This study analyses nearly half a million sections requested from one of the e-book databases within a four-year period (2008-2009) by the users of Hacettepe University Libraries. Data used in this study were obtained from the ebrary e-book database containing the full-texts of about 45,000 e-book titles. The ebrary e-book database was chosen for usage analysis in this study because it is the most frequently used and the largest e-book database with multidisciplinary content among Hacettepe University's e-book database subscriptions. The obtained statistics from ebrary are COUNTER-compliant. COUNTER (Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources) is an international initiative to set practical international standards for the recording and reporting of vendor-generated usage statistics in a consistent and compatible way (COUNTER 2008; Shepherd 2004:154). In this paper, we will look into the usage of e-books in different subjects. The subject classification used in this study is based on the Library of Congress Classification System. The term "usage" in this study is defined as the number of times each e-book is requested from the ebrary e-book database.

This paper addresses the following research questions:

- Which e-books are requested most frequently from the ebrary collection?
- What are the subjects of the most frequently requested e-books?
- Does the usage of e-books differ across the subjects?
- Does the usage of e-books change by year?
- Is there a relationship between usage of e-books and their ageing?

Libraries can negotiate with e-book suppliers by using the e-book usage statistics for license agreements. Findings of this study can be used by libraries to improve their e-book collection management policies.

References

Abdullah, N. & Ghob, F. (2006). A survey of e-book awareness and usage amongst students in an academic library. In: Proceedings of International Conference of Multidisciplinary Information Scientist and Technologies, Milano, 25-29 October 2006. (Online). Retrieved: 21 October 2009, from <http://anathronline.aneth.ac.uk/2006/abstracts/002200.pdf>.

Anurathina, K.T. & Ushe, N.S. (2006). Use of e-books in an academic and research environment: A case study from the Indian Institute of Science. Program: electronic library and information systems, 40(1): 45-62.

Bennett, L. & Landoni, M. (2006). E-books in academic libraries. The Electronic Library, 22(1): 5-16.

Brown, G.J. (2001). Beyond print: reading digitally. Library Hi Tech, 19(4): 290-350.

Canyara, A. (2008). Usage analytics and online behaviour. In The e-Resources Management handbook, v.1, (pp.17-37). (Online). Retrieved: 27 December 2009, from <http://ukap.managelibrary.com/media/5048/yg3000v02/contributors/5/504801m1au2agw4k.pdf>.

COUNTER. (2008). About COUNTER. (Online). Retrieved: 21 October 2009, from <http://www.projectcouniter.org/about.htm>.

¹ A "section" can be defined as a chapter entry (Canyara 2006:22).

Yönetici Özeti Örneği

ExecutiveSummary_GEPJan2012_Eng.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro Extended

File Edit View Document Comments Forms Tools Advanced Window Help

1 / 4 75% Find

Create Combine Secure Sign Forms Multimedia Comment

Global Economic Prospects: Uncertainties and vulnerabilities
January 2012

Executive Summary

The world economy has entered a dangerous period. Some of the financial turmoil in Europe has spread to developing and other high-income countries, which until earlier had been unaffected. This contagion has pushed up borrowing costs in many parts of the world, and pushed down stock markets, while capital flows to developing countries have fallen sharply. Europe appears to have entered recession. At the same time, growth in several major developing countries (Brazil, India and, to a lesser extent, Russia, South Africa and Turkey) is significantly slower than it was earlier in the recovery, mainly reflecting policy tightening initiated in late 2010 and early 2011 in order to combat rising inflationary pressures. As a result, and despite a strengthening of activity in the United States and Japan, global growth and world trade have slowed sharply.

In this context, prospects are very uncertain...

Indeed, the world finds itself, in January 2012, living a version of the downside scenarios discussed as a risk just 6 months ago when the June edition of *Global Economic Prospects* (GEP) was released. As a result, forecasts have been significantly downgraded in this edition of GEP.

- The global economy is now expected to expand 2.5 and 3.1 percent in 2012 and 2013 (3.4 and 4 percent when calculated using purchasing power parity weights), versus the 3.6 percent projected in June for both years.
- High-income country growth is now expected to come in at 1.4 percent in 2012 (-0.3 percent for Euro Area countries, and 2.1 percent for the remainder) and 2 percent in 2013, versus a June forecast of 2.7 and 2.6 percent for 2012 and 2013 respectively.
- Developing country growth has been revised down to 5.4 and 6 percent versus 6.2 and 6.3 percent in June.
- Reflecting the growth slowdown, world trade, which expanded by an estimated 6.6 percent in 2011, will grow only 4.7 percent in 2012, before strengthening to 6.8 percent in 2013.

However, even achieving these much weaker outturns is very uncertain. The downturn in Europe and the slow growth in developing countries could reinforce one another more than is anticipated in the baseline scenario, resulting in even weaker outturns and further complicating efforts to restore market confidence. Meanwhile, the medium-term challenge represented by high debts and slow trend growth in other high-income countries has not been resolved and could trigger sudden adverse shocks. Additional risks to the outlook include the possibility that political tensions in the Middle East and North Africa disrupt oil supply, and the possibility of a hard landing in one or more important middle-income countries.

While the situation in high-income Europe is contained for the moment, if the crisis expands and markets

http://unilearning.uow.edu.au/report/4bi1.html

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Google Search Share Bookmarks Check AutoFill Sign In

Favorites Good and poor examples of executive summaries

Executive Summary

This report provides an analysis and evaluation of the current and prospective profitability, liquidity and financial stability of Outdoor Equipment Ltd. Methods of analysis include trend, horizontal and vertical analyses as well as ratios such as Debt, Current and Quick ratios. Other calculations include rates of return on Shareholders Equity and Total Assets and earnings per share to name a few. All calculations can be found in the appendices. Results of data analysed show that all ratios are below industry averages. In particular, comparative performance is poor in the areas of profit margins, liquidity, credit control, and inventory management.

The report finds the prospects of the company in its current position are not positive. The major areas of weakness require further investigation and remedial action by management.

Recommendations discussed include:

- ↑ improving the average collection period for accounts receivable
- ↑ improving/increasing inventory turnover
- ↑ reducing prepayments and perhaps increasing inventory levels

The report also investigates the fact that the analysis conducted has limitations. Some of the limitations include:
forecasting figures are not provided

subject matter

methods of analysis

Findings

Conclusions

Recommendations
(note that conclusions and recommendations can be bulleted)

Limitations of the report.

İlgili Literatür

- ❑ Az sayıda kaynağa erişim
 - ❑ Gerçekten o konuda az mı yazılmış?
 - ❑ Yanlış şekilde mi arama yapılıyor?
- ❑ Çok sayıda kaynağa erişim
 - ❑ Yıl, tür, dil sınırlaması
- ❑ Kaynak seçimi
 - ❑ Kaynağın niteliği

Yöntem

- ❑ Kullanılan araştırma yönetimi
- ❑ Veri toplama tekniği
- ❑ Örneklem
- ❑ Araştırmada karşılaşılan güçlükler
- ❑ Araştırmanın sınırlılıkları
- ❑ ...

Makaleyi Okurken Karşılaşılan Sorunlar

- ❑ Konuyla yakından ilgili olmama, kullanılan jargonu anlamada güçlük
 - ❑ Çözüm: Başka kaynaklara göz atma
- ❑ Konuyla ilgili geniş literatür
 - ❑ Çözüm: Seçmeci davranmak
- ❑ Çalışmanın yöntem ya da bulgularını benimsememek
 - ❑ Çözüm: Farklı kaynaklardan karşılaştırma yapmak

Makalenin Değerlendirilmesi

- ❑ Makalenin amacı ne?
- ❑ Hangi araştırma sorularına yanıt veriyor?
- ❑ Makalede sonucu destekleyen bulgular yer alıyor mu?
- ❑ Çalışma özgün bir çalışma mı?
- ❑ Çalışmanın bulguları ve ortaya koyduğu sonuçlar tutarlı ve önemli mi?

Bilimsel Bir Makale Nasıl Yazılır?

Başlamadan Önce

- ❑ Üzerine yazı yazmanın gerekli olup olmadığı
- ❑ Araştırma planı
- ❑ Çalışma ekibi
- ❑ Hedef kitle
- ❑ ...

Makale Türleri

- ❑ Research article
 - ❑ Bazı dergiler sadece bu tür yazıları tercih ediyor
- ❑ Review article
- ❑ Short communication
- ❑ ...



JOURNAL OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND DEVELOPMENT

JOURNAL OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Publication of the Center for Natural Resources and Development, CNRD

[HOME](#)[ARTICLES](#)[ABOUT US](#)[SUBMIT ARTICLE](#)[BE A REFEREE](#)[CNRD](#)[HELP & SUPPORT](#)

HOME > ABOUT THE JOURNAL > TYPE OF ARTICLES

Type of Articles

1. [Review articles](#)
2. [Original research articles *](#)
3. [Research reports *](#)
4. [Short communications](#)
5. [Commentaries](#)
6. [Book reviews](#)
7. [Case studies](#)

* Main original research manuscripts.

Review articles

Review articles focus on one topical aspect of a field rather than providing a comprehensive literature survey. They can be controversial, but in this case should briefly indicate opposing viewpoints. They should not be focused on the author's own work. Language should be simple, novel concepts defined and specialist terminology explained. They are peer-reviewed, and can be substantially edited in consultation with the author. Reviews should not generally be more than 6000 words. There should be no more than 90 references and ideally half that number. Display items and explanatory boxes (used for explanation of technical points or background material) are welcomed. The author is responsible for ensuring that the necessary permission has been obtained for the re-use of any figures previously



LOGIN



REMEMBER

Log In



REGISTER



SUBSCRIBE

Giriş - Introduction

- ❑ Amaç okuyucunun makale ile ilgili temel bilgileri edinmesini sağlamak
- ❑ Çalışma neden yapılmış, amaç ne
- ❑ Araştırma problemi ilgili bilgi
- ❑ Çok uzun tutulmaz

Literatür Değerlendirmesi

- ❑ İlgili literatürü tarama
- ❑ Kaynak listesi değil
- ❑ Okuyucu için konuya yönelik arka plan bilgi verme
- ❑ Konunun literatürdeki önemini belirtme
- ❑ Literatürün ele alınacak konu ile ilişkisini açıklama

Kaynakça Hazırlama

- ❑ Metin içinde atıf yapılan her kaynak kaynakçada yer almalı
- ❑ Kaynakçada olan her kaynak metinde geçmeli
- ❑ Kaynakçadaki künyelerin doğruluğu kontrol edilmeli
- ❑ Künye bilgilerinde eksiklik olmamalı
- ❑ Biçim açısından tüm künyeler tutarlı olmalı

Kaynakça Yönetim Araçları

❑ Ücretsiz

- ❑ BibDesk => <http://bibdesk.sourceforge.net/>
- ❑ CiteULike => <http://www.citeulike.org/>
- ❑ Zotero => <http://www.zotero.org/>

citeulike 

citeulike is a free service for managing and discovering scholarly references

8,661,371 articles - 644 added today.

- Easily store references you find online
- Discover new articles and resources
- Automated article recommendations **NEW**
- Share references with your peers
- Find out who's reading what you're reading
- Store and search your PDFs

❑ Ücretli

- ❑ Biblioscape => <http://www.biblioscape.com/>
- ❑ EndNote => <http://www.endnote.com/>

EndNote

İşletim Sistemleri	+
Antivirüs ve Güvenlik	+
Akademik Yazılımlar	-
EndNote	
IBM SPSS Yazılımları	
Mathworks MATLAB	
MAXQDA	
Microsoft Visual Studio	
NI LabVIEW 2009	
SAS (Statistical Analysis Software)	
Eğitim Yazılımları	+
Ofis Yazılımları	+
Ofis Araçları	+
İnternet Yazılımları	+
Görüntü ve Ses Yazılımları	+
Suite Programlar	+
Yardımcı Araçlar	+
MAC için Yazılımlar	+
LINUX için Yazılımlar	+

EndNote

İsim	Açıklama	Bilgi	İndir
 ÖNEMLİ UYARI !!! Lisanslı Kurulum için Yapılması Gerekenler ve Önemli Bilgiler <i>01 Temmuz 2011</i>	EndNote sürümlerinde ürün anahtarı entegre edilmiştir. Kurulumda bir ürün anahtarı gerekmemektedir. Lisanslı kurulum ve diğer önemli bilgiler için lütfen sağdaki "Bilgi (i)" sayfasında bulunan yönergeleri ve bilgileri okuyunuz. ----->  EndNote programının kullanımı ile ilgili destek ve sorunlar için lütfen Kütüphane ile iletişime geçiniz. (eposta: library@hacettepe.edu.tr)		
 End Note X8 (Windows) <i>12 Ocak 2018</i>	Araştırmacıların kendi bilgi veri tabanını oluşturmaya, düzenlemeye, taramaya ve paylaşmaya olanak sağlayan bir yazılımdır. • Sürüm: v8.2 • Windows 7 / 8 / 8.1 / 10 (32/64 bit) EndNote X8 Windows gereksinimleri: Windows 7 SP 1 veya daha üstü ve Microsoft Word [Cite While You Write] uyumluluğu için: 2007, 2010*, 2013*, ve 2016* (* 32- ve 64-bit). Lisanslı kurulum ve diğer önemli bilgiler için lütfen sağdaki "Bilgi (i)" sayfasında bulunan yönergeleri ve bilgileri okuyunuz. ----->		2909  zip

EndNote

Browser address bar: <https://www.youtube.com/user/EndNoteTraining>

YouTube Channel: EndNoteTraining

Channel Name: EndNoteTraining

Channel Tabs: Ana Sayfa, Videolar, Oynatma listeleri, Kanallar, Hakkında

Video Title: Manage Your Research with EndNote!

Video Description: Manage Your Research with EndNote!
297.301 görüntüleme 1 yıl önce
<http://endnote.com>
EndNote can help you manage your research, from finding the first reference through reading and annotating PDFs, sharing references with others, and writing the final document, EndNote can help with every step.
[Devamı](#)

Video Player: 0:08 / 2:08

EndNote

ENDNOTE®
Collect. Collaborate. Create. From anywhere.



How To Use EndNote in 7 Minutes

Windows



THOMSON REUTERS

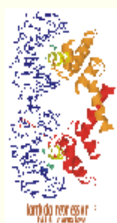
Daha Fazla Bilgi İçin =>

http://www.biochem.arizona.edu/classes/bioc568/papers.htm

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Google Search Share Check AutoFill Sign In

Favorites How to Read a Scientific Paper



How to Read a Scientific Paper

BIOC/MCB 568 -- Fall 2010

John W. Little and Roy Parker--University of Arizona

[Back to 568 home page](#)

[Translation into Belorussian](#)

The main purpose of a scientific paper is to report new results, usually experimental, and to relate these results to previous knowledge in the field. Papers are one of the most important ways that we communicate with one another.

In understanding how to read a paper, we need to start at the beginning with a few preliminaries. We then address the main questions that will enable you to understand and evaluate the paper.

1. [How are papers organized?](#)
2. [How do I prepare to read a paper](#), particularly in an area not so familiar to me?
3. [What difficulties can I expect?](#)
4. [How do I understand and evaluate](#) the contents of the paper?

1. Organization of a paper

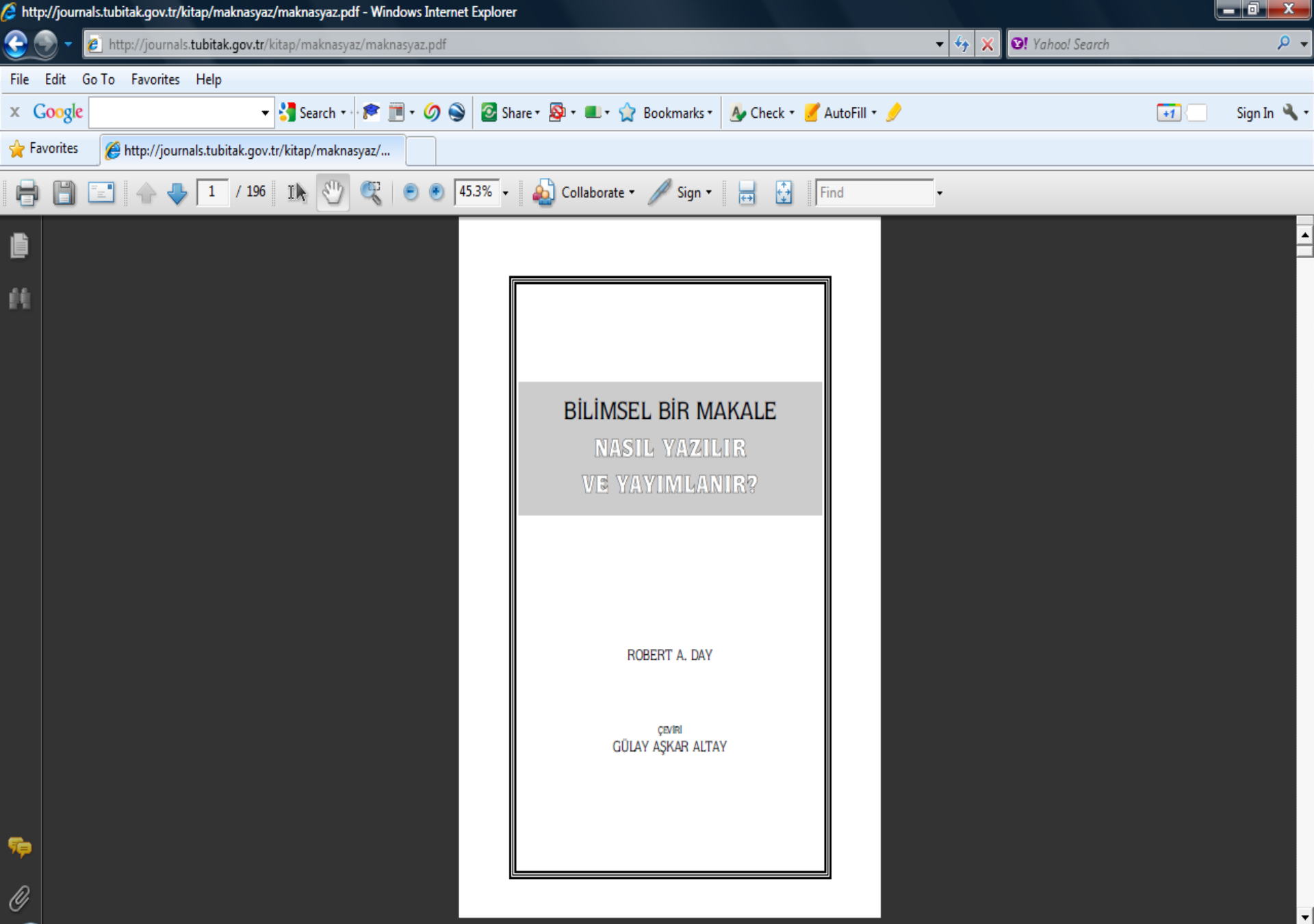
In most scientific journals, scientific papers follow a standard format. They are divided into several sections, and each section serves a specific purpose in the paper. We first describe the standard format, then some variations on that format.

A paper begins with a short **Summary** or **Abstract**. Generally, it gives a brief background to the topic; describes concisely the major findings of the paper; and relates these findings to the field of study. As will be seen, this logical order is also that of the paper as a whole.

Uzmanı ile Söyleşi > Bilimsel Makale Nasıl Okunur/ Yorumlanır?

◀ Geri ⌕ Tam Ekran [Powerpoint sunumunu indir](#)

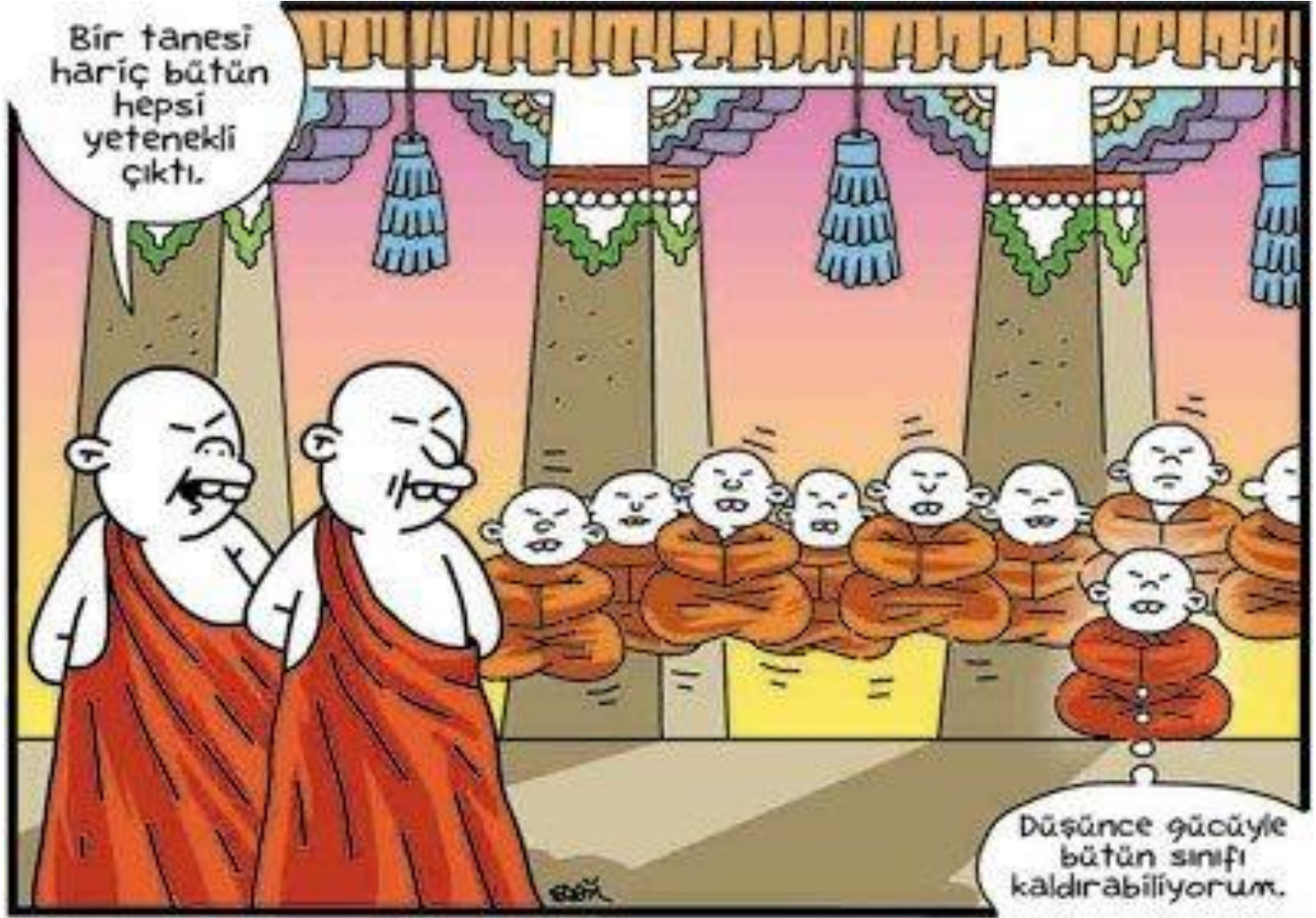
- 61





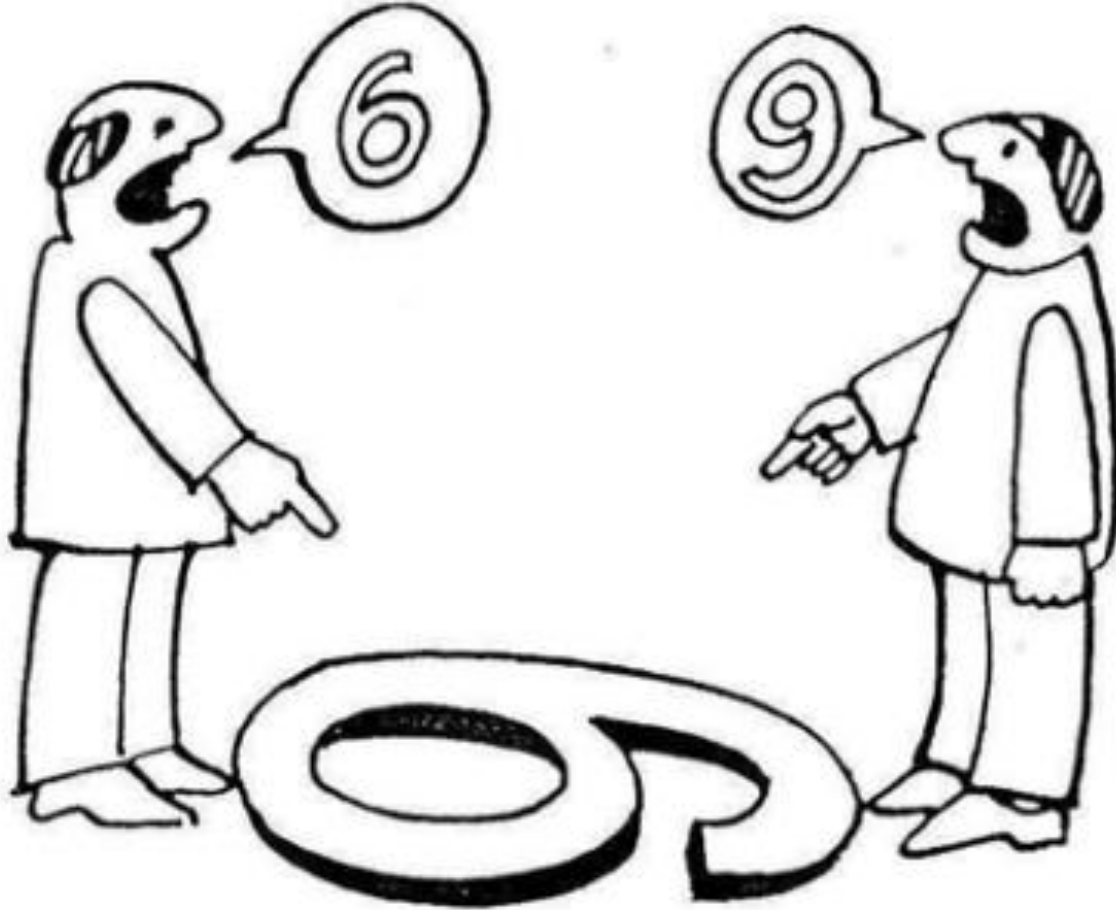
Why science teachers
should not be given
playground duty.

Herşey Göründüğü Gibi Olmayabilir!



www.penguen.com

Nereden Baktığınız da Önemli mi?



Nereden Baktığınız da Önemli mi?



Keşfedilecek Bir Şey Kaldı mı?



Tartışma

- ❑ Bilimler nasıl sınıflandırılıyor?
- ❑ Kütüphanecilik bir bilim dalı mıdır?
- ❑ Kuram oluşturmak sosyal bilimlerde mi fen bilimlerinde mi daha zordur?
- ❑ Sorunlarımızın ne kadarını bilim ile çözüyoruz?
- ❑ Araştırma türleri arasındaki farklar?