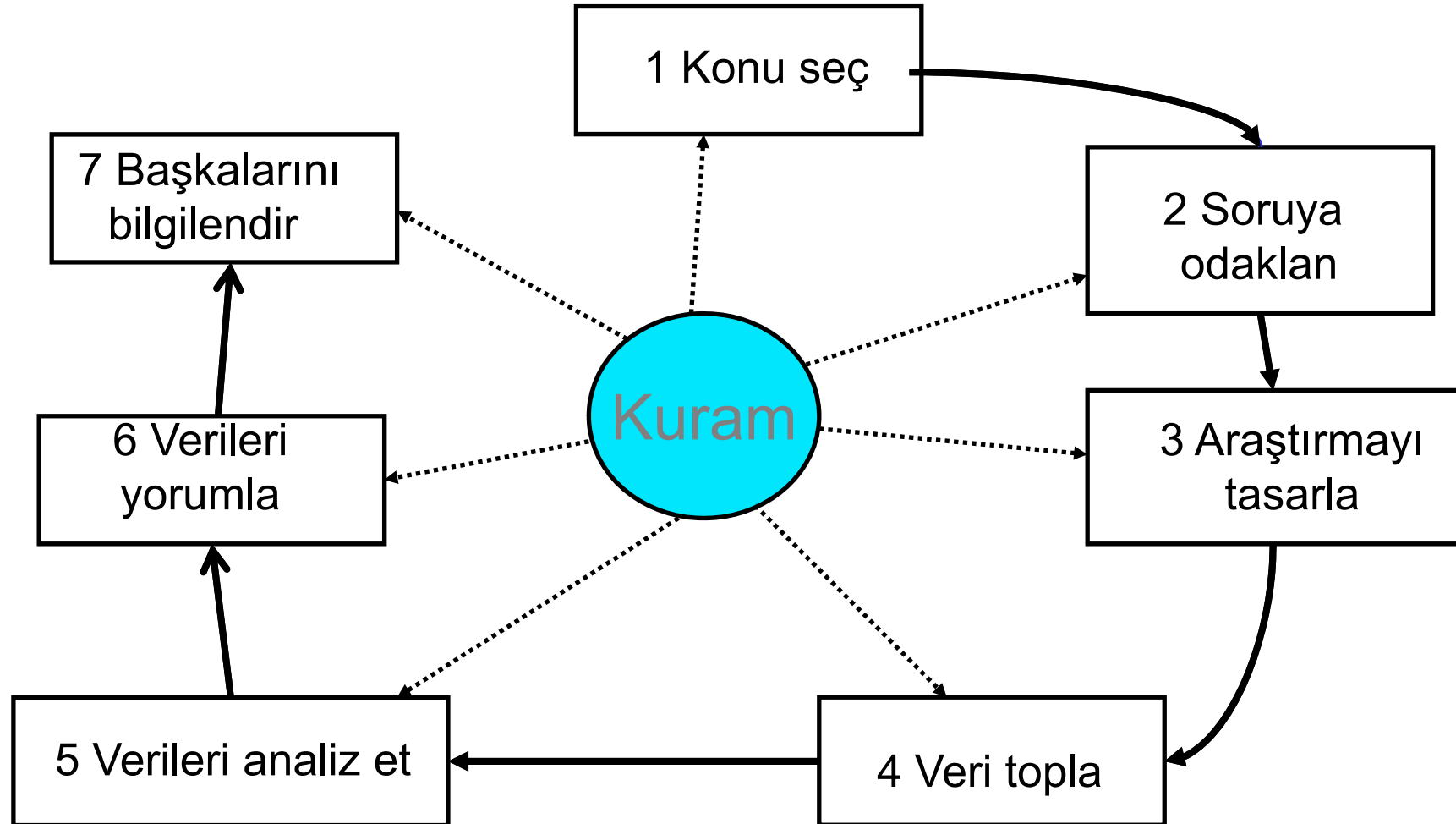


Akademik Ürünler

Umut AI

umutal@hacettepe.edu.tr

Araştırma Süreci



Kaynak: Neuman, 2006, s. 15

Akademik Ürünler

- ❑ Makaleler
- ❑ Kitaplar, kitap bölümleri
- ❑ Tezler
- ❑ Teknik raporlar
- ❑ Makale eleştirisi, kitap eleştirisi
- ❑ Bloglar
- ❑ Açık ders kaynakları
 - ❑ Ders tasarımı, ders notları, sesli-görüntülü ders kayıtları, testler

Amaç ve Hedef Kitle

- ❑ Yaymak!
- ❑ Akademik ürünlerin türleri belirleyici
- ❑ Ulusal / uluslararası
- ❑ Kapsam ve konu
- ❑ Yayımlandığı platform

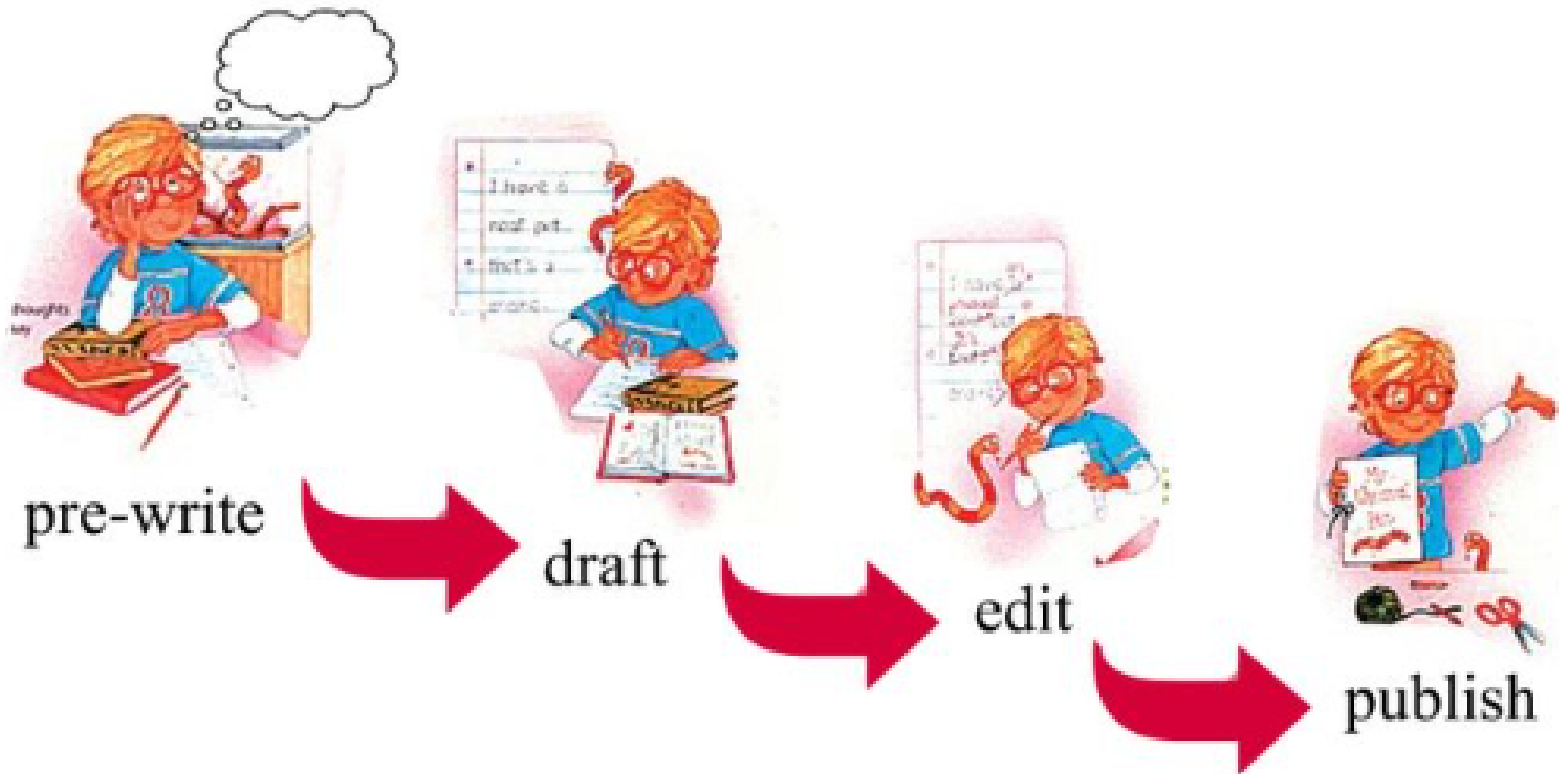
Akademik Ürünler (WoS Sınıflaması)

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
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Proceedings Paper
Record Review
Reprint
Review
Script
Software Review
TV Review, Radio Review
TV Review, Radio Review, Video Review
Theater Review

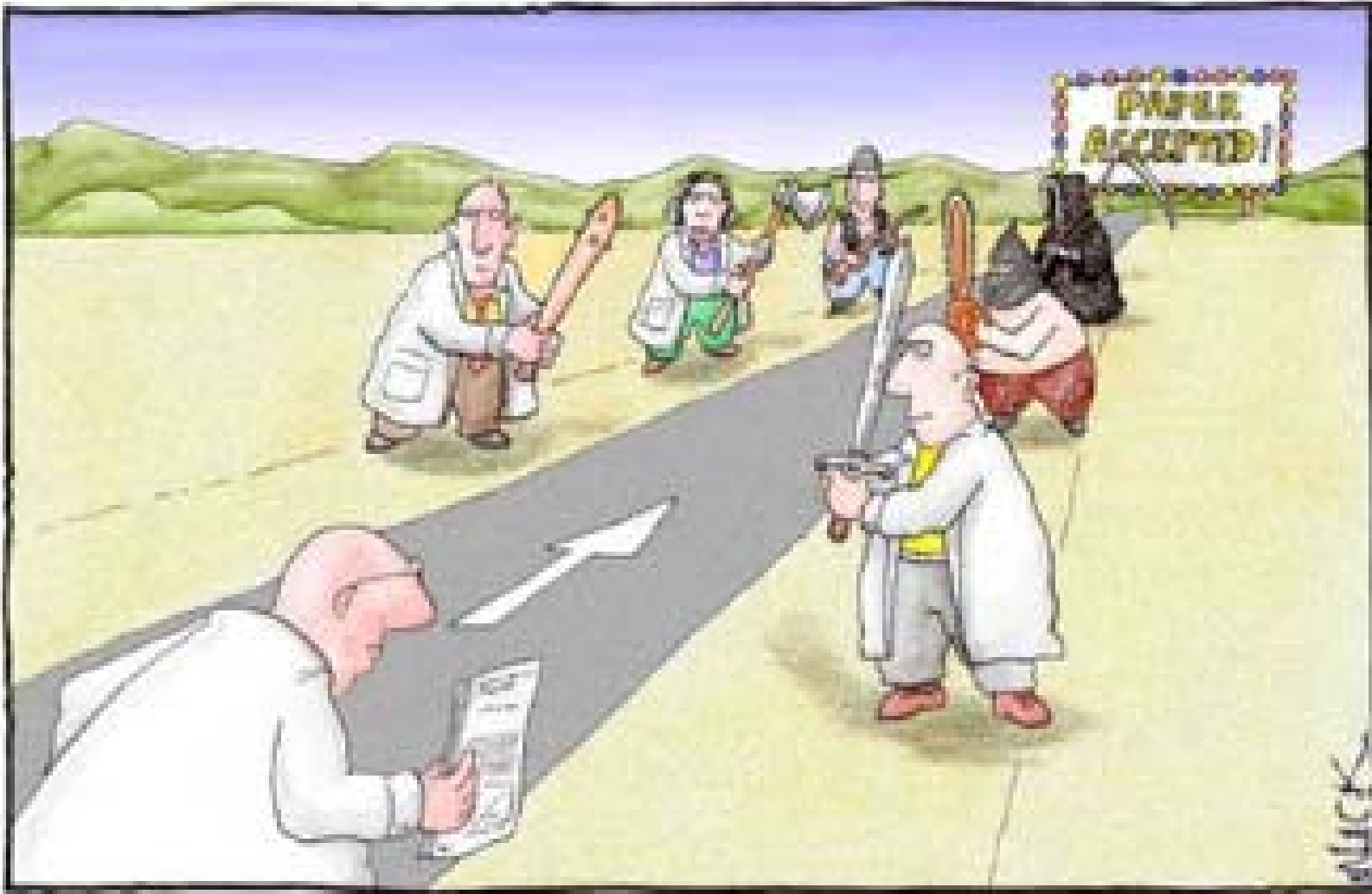
Yazma Süreci

writing process



Kaynak: <http://www.pinterest.com/pin/75224256251093524/>

Herşey Güllük Gülistanlık mı?



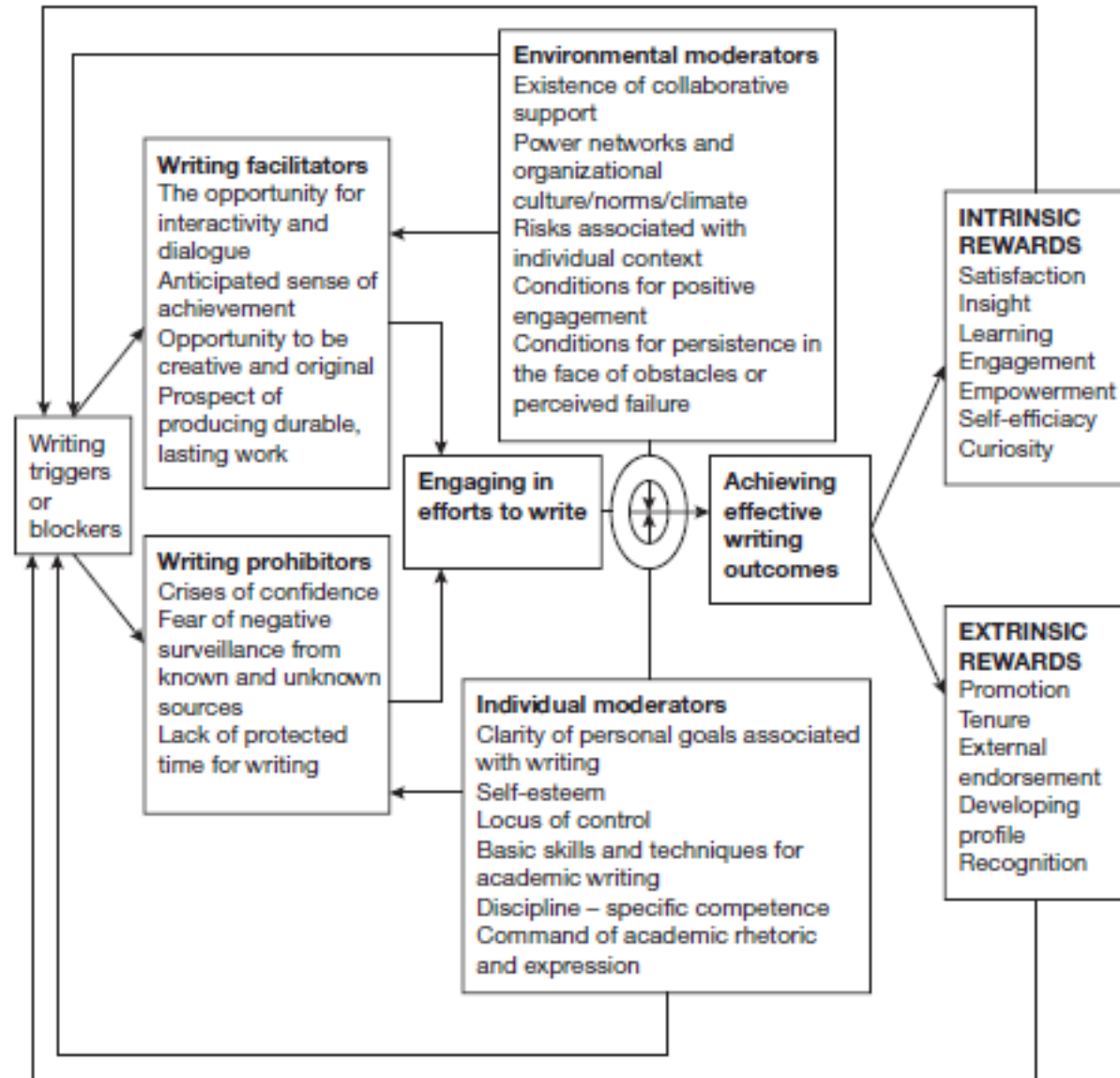
Kaynak: <http://www.pinterest.com/pin/75224256251093494/>

Akademik Ürünlerin Okunabilirliği

Table 1.1.2 Flesch scores and their interpretation

Flesch RE score	Reading age	Difficulty level	Example for UK readers
90–100	10–11 years	Very easy	Children's stories
80–89	11–12 years	Easy	Women's fiction
70–79	12–13 years	Fairly easy	Popular novels
60–69	14–15 years	Average	Tabloid newspapers
50–59	16–17 years	Fairly difficult	Introductory textbooks
30–49	18–20 years	Difficult	Students' essays
0–29	Graduate	Very difficult	Academic articles

Akademik Yazım - Sosyal Model



Kaynak: Hartley, 2008, s. 7

Akademik Paylaşım Ortamları

- ❑ Mutlaka yazı formatında mı olmalı?
- ❑ Bilimsel iletişim ortamları
 - ❑ Konferans
 - ❑ Sempozyum
 - ❑ Seminer
 - ❑ Çalıştay
 - ❑ Panel

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Music Score Review
Poetry
Record Review
Script
Theater Review
TV Review
Radio 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 *metafication* 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 kavramı hakkında kısa bir paylaşında 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 dikkate 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 dikkate 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 erişilmesi bekleniyor. Böyle bir uygulamanın sonucu ise kurum ve kuruluşların alacakları stratejik kararların hedef kitleyi kapsama ve etkilene alanını genişletebileceği olasılığını 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,

¹ Konu 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 new 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.

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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

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CORRECTION

Targeted versus Universal Decolonization to Prevent ICU Infection
February 27, 2014 | N Engl J Med 2014; 370:886
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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 Lapon Erdoğan, Yaşar Tonta, Nazan Özenç Uçak

Hacettepe Üniversitesi
Bilgi ve Belge Yönetimi Bölümü
Ankara, 2012

Database Review



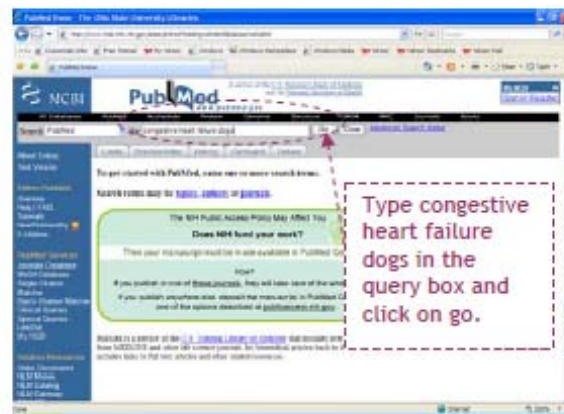
Dr. Samuel and Marian Hodesson

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

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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.

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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
"Akıl Estetikle Buluşmasıdır"

HABERLER



Patent ve Marka Vekilleri İstişare Toplantısı TPE'de Yapıldı **Yeni** (28.02.2014)
Sınai 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, Sınai Mülkiyet Hakları ve ARGE Teknik Komitesi Toplantısı TPE'de Gerçekleştirildi (21.02.2014)
Yatırım Ortamını İyileştirme Koordinasyon Kurulu (YOİKK), Fikri, Sınai Mülkiyet Hakları ve ARGE Teknik Komitesi Toplantısı, 21 Şubat 2014 Tarihinde Türk Patent Enstitüsünde... >>

DUYURULAR

TPE Patent Uzman Yardımcılığı Giriş Sınavı Duyurusu ve Başvuruların Alınması **Yeni** (28.02.2014)

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

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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 İçin Tıklayınız.

BBY 463, 15 Kasım 2018

- 20

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

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 yöntemi
- ❑ 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
- ❑ ...

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Publication of the Center for Natural Resources and Development, CNRD

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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

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- 32

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Research paper. This category covers papers which report on any type of research undertaken by the author(s). The research may involve the construction or testing of a model or framework, action research, testing of data, market research or surveys, empirical, scientific or clinical research.

Viewpoint. Any paper, where content is dependent on the author's opinion and interpretation, should be included in this category; this also includes journalistic pieces.

Technical paper. Describes and evaluates technical products, processes or services.

Conceptual paper. These papers will not be based on research but will develop hypotheses. The papers are likely to be discursive and will cover philosophical discussions and comparative studies of others' work and thinking.

Case study. Case studies describe actual interventions or experiences within organizations. They may well be subjective and will not generally report on research. A description of a legal case or a hypothetical case study used as a teaching exercise would also fit into this category.

Literature review. It is expected that all types of paper cite any relevant literature so this category should only be used if the main purpose of the paper is to annotate and/or critique the literature in a particular subject area. It may be a selective bibliography providing advice on information sources or it may be comprehensive in that the paper's aim is to cover the main contributors to the development of a topic and explore their different views.

General review. This category covers those papers which provide an overview or historical examination of some concept, technique or phenomenon. The papers are likely to be more descriptive or instructional ("how to" papers) than discursive.

Giriş - Introduction

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

Daha Fazla Bilgi İçin =>

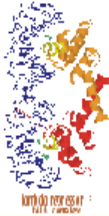
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How to Read a Scientific Paper

BIOC/MCB 568 -- Fall 2010

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

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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.

BBY 463, 15 Kasım 2018

- 38

Makale Nasıl Okunur ?

Thumbnails

1.



2.



3.



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Notes

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Slide: 1 / 62

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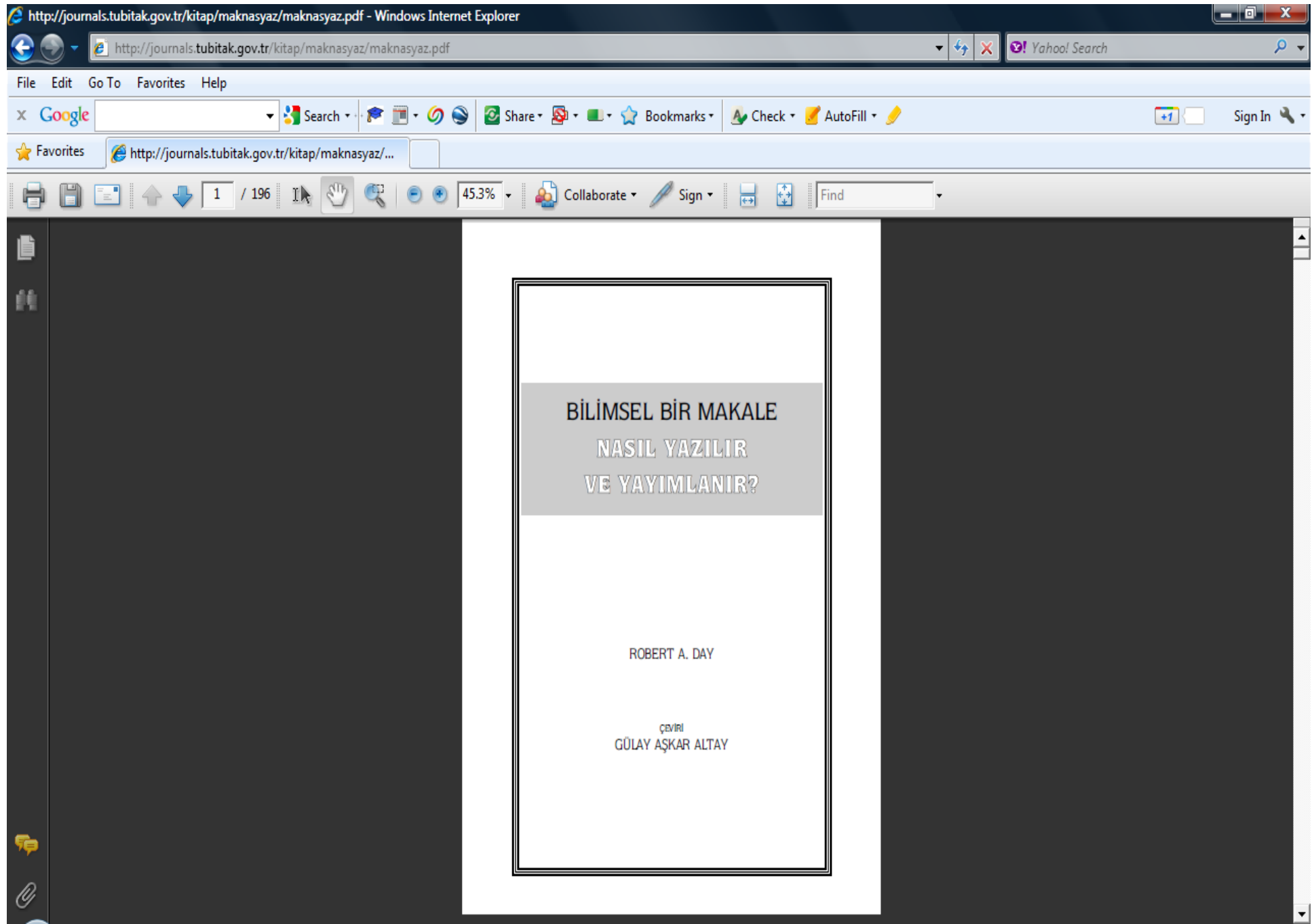
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MAKALE NASIL OKUNUR ?

Emin Kansu

ekansu@ada.net.tr

YIL	MAKALE SAYISI	TOPLAM SAYI
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2000	5214	6674
2001	6093	7291
2002	-	9363
2003	-	11196
2004	-	13773
2005	-	17306



Academic Writing and Publishing

A practical handbook

James Hartley

SECTION 2 **The academic article**

21

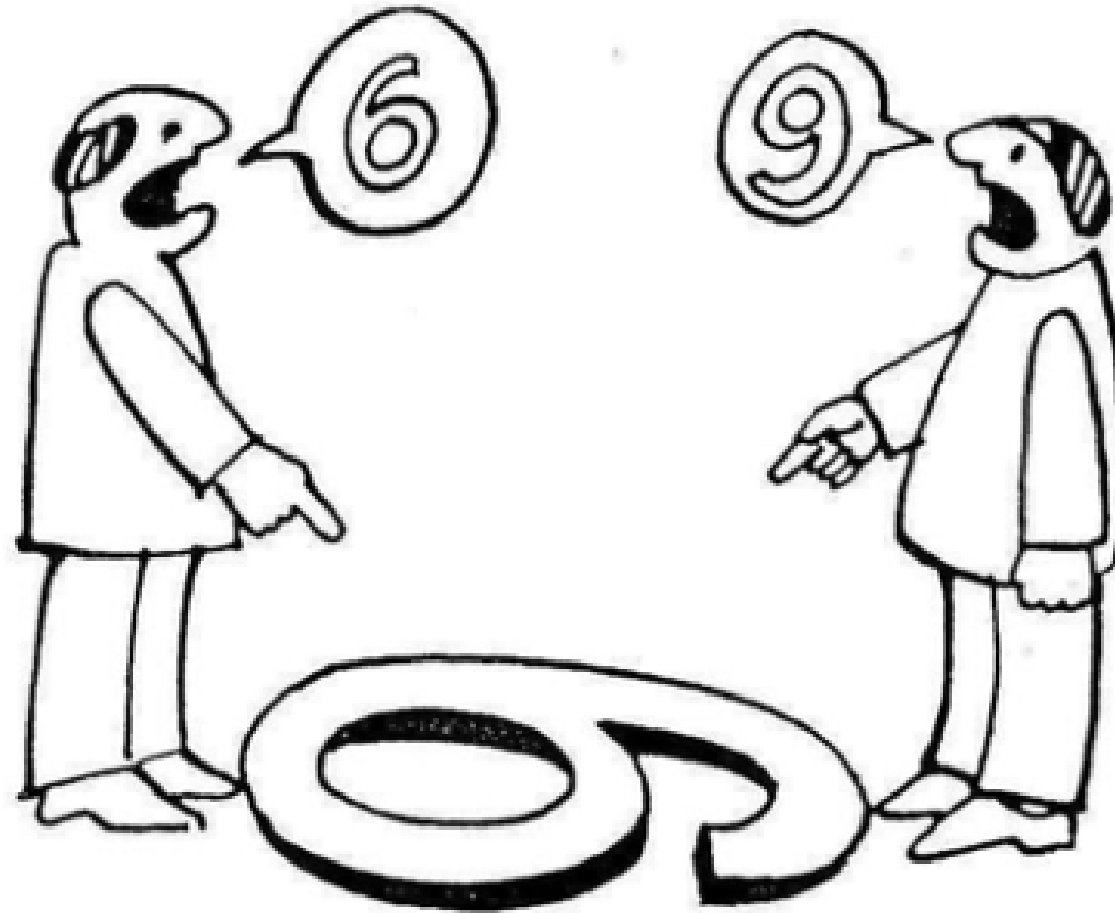
2.1	Titles	23
2.2	Authors	29
2.3	Abstracts	31
2.4	Key words	37
2.5	Introductions	41
2.6	Methods	45
2.7	Results	47
2.8	Discussions	49
2.9	Acknowledgements	53
2.10	References	57
2.11	Footnotes	63
2.12	Responding to referees	67
2.13	Proofs	71

SECTION 3 **Other genres**

73

3.1	Books	75
3.2	Theses	81
3.3	Literature reviews	87
3.4	Conference papers	95
3.5	Tables and graphs	101
3.6	Posters	111
3.7	Book reviews	115
3.8	Letters to the editor	123
3.9	Annotated bibliographies	127

Nereden Baktığınız Önemli mi?



Tartışma

- ❑ Akademik bir ürün ortaya koymak zor mu?
- ❑ Akademik ürünlerin değeri nasıl belirleniyor?
- ❑ Herkes akademik yazma becerisine sahip mi?
- ❑ Akademik yazma becerisi nasıl geliştirilebilir?

Makale Yazıldı, Bitti mi?

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Elsevier's policy

It is a general principle of scholarly communication that the editor of a learned journal is solely and independently responsible for deciding which articles submitted to the journal shall be published. In making this decision the editor is guided by policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. An outcome of this principle is the importance of the scholarly archive as a permanent, historic record of the transactions of scholarship. Articles that have been published shall remain extant, exact and unaltered as far as is possible. However, very occasionally circumstances may arise where an article is published that must later be retracted or even removed. Such actions must not be undertaken lightly and can only occur under exceptional circumstances. In all cases, our official archives at the National Library of the Netherlands will retain all article versions, including retracted or otherwise removed articles.

This policy has been designed to address these concerns and to take into account current best practice in the scholarly and library communities. As standards evolve and change, we will revisit this issue and welcome the input of scholarly and library communities. We believe these issues require international standards and we will be active in lobbying various information bodies to establish international standards and best practices that the publishing and information industries can adopt. See also the [National Library of Medicine's policy](#) on retractions and the recommendations of the [International Committee of Medical Journal Editors \(ICMJE\)](#) concerning corrections and retractions.

Makale Yazıldı, Bitti mi?

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://publicationethics.org/files/retraction%20guidelines.p>. The browser's address bar also shows the domain publicationethics.org. The page header features the COPE logo, which consists of the letters C, O, P, and E each inside a vertical bar, followed by the text "COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION ETHICS". Below the header, the title "RETRACTION GUIDELINES" is displayed in a large, bold, sans-serif font. The main content area is titled "Summary" and contains the following text: "Journal editors should consider retracting a publication if:". This is followed by a bulleted list of four conditions: "they have clear evidence that the findings are unreliable, either as a result of misconduct (e.g. data fabrication) or honest error (e.g. miscalculation or experimental error)", "the findings have previously been published elsewhere without proper crossreferencing, permission or justification (i.e. cases of redundant publication)", "it constitutes plagiarism", and "it reports unethical research". Below this list, the text "Journal editors should consider issuing an expression of concern if:" is followed by another bulleted list of four conditions: "they receive inconclusive evidence of research or publication misconduct by the authors", "there is evidence that the findings are unreliable but the authors' institution will not investigate the case", "they believe that an investigation into alleged misconduct related to the publication either has not been, or would not be, fair and impartial or conclusive", and "an investigation is underway but a judgement will not be available for a considerable time". At the bottom of the main content area, the text "Journal editors should consider issuing a correction if:" is visible.

COPE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION ETHICS

RETRACTION GUIDELINES

Summary

Journal editors should consider retracting a publication if:

- they have clear evidence that the findings are unreliable, either as a result of misconduct (e.g. data fabrication) or honest error (e.g. miscalculation or experimental error)
- the findings have previously been published elsewhere without proper crossreferencing, permission or justification (i.e. cases of redundant publication)
- it constitutes plagiarism
- it reports unethical research

Journal editors should consider issuing an expression of concern if:

- they receive inconclusive evidence of research or publication misconduct by the authors
- there is evidence that the findings are unreliable but the authors' institution will not investigate the case
- they believe that an investigation into alleged misconduct related to the publication either has not been, or would not be, fair and impartial or conclusive
- an investigation is underway but a judgement will not be available for a considerable time

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NATURE | NEWS

Publisher pulls 58 articles by Iranian scientists over authorship manipulation

Cull of papers follows similar discoveries in 2015.

Ewen Callaway

01 November 2016

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A tranche of [58 articles](#) authored by 282 Iran-based researchers were retracted today by a leading scientific publisher, which said it had found signs that the peer review and publication processes had been compromised.

BioMed Central (BMC) will retract 28 articles and investigate another 40, whereas Springer will pull 30 papers and investigate another 9. Both organizations are run by the publisher Springer Nature (which also publishes *Nature*).

The actions follow an investigation, prompted by a whistleblower, that found “evidence of plagiarism, peer review and authorship manipulation, suggestive of attempts to subvert the peer review and publication system to inappropriately obtain or allocate authorship,” according to a [press release](#).

LIVESCIENCE NEWS TECH HEALTH PLANET EARTH SPACE

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Suspect Science: The Top 5 Retracted Papers of 2015

By Christopher Wanjek | December 30, 2015 08:12am ET

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The scientific method is a painstaking process of observing nature, asking questions, formulating testable hypotheses, conducting experiments and collecting data ... and then sometimes just making stuff up when reality doesn't match your expectations.

Or maybe it just seems that way when you're reading through the retraction notices that scientific journals are posting with greater and greater frequency. There has been a 10-fold increase in the percentage of scientific papers [retracted because of fraud](#) since 1975, according to a study published in 2012 in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Among the more than 2,000 retracted life science papers that researchers reviewed in this study, only about 20 percent were retracted because of honest errors. A whopping 70 percent were pulled as a result of [scientific misconduct](#) — that is, lying, cheating and/or stealing.

“Retracted Papers”

Retraction Watch				Tracking retractions as
Top 10 most highly cited retracted papers				
without comments				
Ever curious which retracted papers have been most cited by other scientists? Below, we present the list of the 10 most highly cited retractions. Readers will see some familiar entries, such as the infamous <i>Lancet</i> paper by Andrew Wakefield that originally suggested a link between autism and childhood vaccines. You'll note that many papers — including the #1 most cited paper — received more citations after they were retracted, which research has shown is an ongoing problem. As always, we will update the list as more information comes to light.				
Article	Year of retraction	Cites before retraction	Cites after retraction	Total cites from journals indexed by Web of Science
1. Visfatin: A protein secreted by visceral fat that mimics the effects of insulin. SCIENCE, JAN 21 2005 <i>Fukuhara A, Matsuda M, Nishizawa M, Segawa K, Tanaka M, Kishimoto K, Matsuki Y, Murakami M, Ichisaka T, Murakami H, Watanabe E, Takagi T, Akiyoshi M, Ohtsubo T, Kihara S, Yamashita S, Makishima M, Funahashi T, Yamanaka S, Hiramatsu R, Matsuzawa Y, Shimomura I.</i>	2007	243915		1158
2. Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children. LANCET, FEB 28 1998 <i>Wakefield AJ, Murch SH, Anthony A, Linnell J, Casson DM, Malik M, Berelowitz M, Dhillon AP, Thomson MA, Harvey P, Valentine A, Davies SE, Walker-Smith JA.</i>	2010	640	468	1108
3. An enhanced transient expression system in plants based on suppression of gene silencing by the p19 protein of tomato bushy stunt virus. PLANT JOURNAL, MAR 2003 <i>Voinnet O, Rivas S, Mestre P, Baulcombe D.</i>	2015	890	156	1046

“Retracted Papers”

Bilimsel İletişimin Farklı Bir Yüzü: Geri Çekilen Makaleler

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***Öz:** Bu çalışma bilimsel iletişim sürecinde birçok kesim tarafından göz ardı edilen bir konu olan geri çekilen makaleler üzerine odaklanmaktadır. Çalışmamızda Web of Science kapsamında dizinlenen dergilerdeki geri çekilmiş makaleler incelenmektedir. Araştırmamızda yanıt aranan sorular ise şunlardır: 1- Geri çekilen makalelerin yayımlandıkları yıl ile geri çekildikleri yıl arasında ne kadar süre geçmektedir? 2- Geri çekilen makalelere literatürde ne düzeyde atıf yapılmaktadır? 3- Geri çekilen makaleler geri çekildikten sonra atıf almaya devam etmekte midirler? Bu soruların yanıtları geri çekilen makalelerin bilimsel iletişim sürecinde oynadığı rolü ve literatüre olan etkilerini daha iyi anlamamıza yardımcı olacaktır. Yapılan tarama sonucunda, Mayıs 2015 itibariyle Web of Science üzerinde 2666 adet makalenin geri çekildiği saptanmıştır. Söz konusu makalelere toplamda 63.735 kez atıf yapılmıştır ve bu çalışmaların önemli bir bölümü (%85) makaleye ilişkin geri çekilme notu yayımlandıktan sonra da atıf almaya devam etmiştir. Çalışmamıza konu olan makalelerin yayımlandıktan sonra ortalama üç yıl içinde geri çekildiği saptanmıştır. Çalışmanın bulguları başta araştırma çevresine yeni katılmış kişiler olmak üzere, bilimsel iletişim sürecinin herhangi bir noktasında yer alan farklı kesimler tarafından dikkatli şekilde değerlendirilmelidir.*

***Anahtar Sözcükler:** Bilimsel iletişim, makalelerin geri çekilmesi, atıf analizi.*