

Appendix B: Literature Review

Part 1. Choose the best summary from the following.

Group 1

It was a phenomenon that self-citation decreases or increases according on different majors and disciplines. According to Fowler and Aksnes (2007), a macro study of more than half million citations to articles by Norwegian scientists in the 1981-2000 period was undertaken. The average citation rate was 11%, Although there were wide individual variations. However, patterns of self-citation in six disciplines were examined. On the other hand, Bonzi and Snyder (1991) the percentages were 15% in the physical science, 6% in the social science, and 3% in the humanities. Also, Falagas and Kavvadia (2006) reported that 17% of references in clinical science were self-citation, a figure that rose slightly to 20% in basic science.

Not only self-citation matters in terms of research but also individual variation had an impact on citation in general. According to Phalen (1999), a study of the citing practices of 56 highly cited authors in the field of the education was conducted. Only 2 of the 56 did not cite themselves over 12 year period. At the other extreme, 154 out of 280 citations (55%) received by one author were the outcome of self-citations. In addition, Fowler& Aksense (2007) stated that the autors more cited themselves the more likely they are be cited by others.

Group 2

According to Snyder and Bonzi (1989), patterns of self-citation in six disciplines were examined and 9 percent of all citations were self-citations, while the average citation rate was 11 percent based on more than half million citations from 1981 to 2000 in accordance with Norwegian Scientists Fowler and Aksnes (2007). The former study conducted that physical and social science fields used self-citations 15 and 6 percent respectively, whereas the smooth increase in science sector has been appeared from 17 to 20 percent in the 2006 research of Falagas and Kavvadia.

According to Phelan (1999), only 2 of 56 highly cited authors did not cite themselves over a 12-year period while the remaining 54 authors use self-citations 154 times out of 280. Fowler and Aksnes (2007) conducted that there is no penalty on frequent self-citing that is why authors cite themselves regardless of numbers in self-citation. They concluded that the more authors cite themselves the more likely they are to be cited by others. However, they are uncertain about the use of citations to evaluate performance. Therefore, the authors should be more cautious about how they can use self-citations in their articles considering the articles' quality.

Group 3

Authors increasingly tend to cite themselves in writing. They believe that more using of self-citations causes more other people to cite your name. There are several studies that show percentages of self-citations. According to Snyder and Bonzi (1989), patterns of self-citation in six disciples were examined. 9% of all citations were self-citations: 15% in the physical sciences, 6% in the social sciences, and 3% in the humanities. In addition, Falagas and Kavvadia (2006) found that clinical science has more self-citations with 17%. Also, Fowler and Aksnes (2007) presented a macro study of more than a half million citations to articles by Norwegian scientists

in the 1981-2000 period was undertaken. The average citation rate was 11%, although there were wide individual variations.

Despite the high percentage of self-citation in different fields, we can find individual variations in each field. Phelan (1999) wrote a study of the citing practices of 56 highly cited authors in the field of Education. Only 2 of the 56 did not cite themselves over a 12-year period. At the other extreme, 154 out of 280 citations (55%) received by one author were the outcome of self-citations. Also, Fowler and Aksnes (2007) showed that there were wide individual variations in the number of self-citations.

Part 2. Choose the best summary from the following.

Group 4

According to Hyland (2003), self-citations may arise from three kinds of motivations. First, natural result of the cumulative nature of an individual's research. Second, a need for personal gratification and finally its value as rhetorical device to increase an author's visibility and reputation. A study by Bonzi and Snyder (1991) showed that 51 authors in the natural sciences revealed only a few differences in motivation between citing oneself and citing others. White (2001) stated that the most important citer motivation is to project one's own writing and reading by linking earlier work to later work. In this sense a certain amount of self-citation is both natural and inevitable.

A study by Bonzi and Snyder (1991) showed that 51 authors in the natural sciences revealed only a few differences in motivation between citing oneself and citing others. Medoff (2006) study showed that an author's self-citation did not have a statistically significant effect on the article's total number of citations. Moreover, a macro study done by Fowler and Aksnes (2007) showed that more than a half million citation to articles by Norwegian scientist in 1981-2000 period was undertaken. Even though there were wide individual variations, the average citation rate was 11%. Especially notable, the more authors cite themselves the more likely they are to be cited by others. Much less expected, they note that there are currently no penalties for frequent self-citing. They concluded that these results question the use of citation to evaluate performance.

Group 5

There are several motivations of doing self-citation. Hyland (2003) states that self-citation may arise from three kinds of motivations: a natural result of the cumulative natural of an individual's research; a need for personal gratification' and its value as a rhetorical device to increase an author's visibility and reputation. In addition, the most important citer motivation is to project one's own writing and reading by linking earlier work to later work. In this sense, a certain amount of self-citation is both natural and inevitable (White, 2001). Bonzi and Snyder (1991) support this idea by presenting their study of 51 authors in the natural sciences, which revealed only a few differences in motivation between citing oneself and citing others.

The effect of self-citation is varied from different researchers. Medoff (2006) present his study of 400 economics articles, which shows that an author's self-citation did not have a statically significant effect on the articles' total number of citation. This idea support by Bonzi and Snyder (1991), there are only few differences in motivation between citing one-self and citing others. However, Fowler and Aksnes (2007) illustrate that the more authors cite themselves the more likely they are to be cited by others.

Group 6

Self-citers are motivated in three different ways: a natural result of cumulative nature of an individual's research, a need of personal gratification and its value as rhetorical device to increase an author's visibility and reputation (Hyland, 2003). Furthermore, White (2001) stated that the most citer motivation is to project one's own writing by linking earlier work to later work. In this sense, a certain amount of self-citation is both natural and inevitable. According to Bonzi and Snyder (1991), self-citation in the natural science showed that there are only a few differences in motivation between citing oneself and citing others.

Going from self-citation's motivation to the effects of those self-citations, Fowler and Aksam (2007) mentioned that the more authors cite themselves the more likely they are to be cited by others. On the other hand, after study of 400 economics articles, Medoff (2006) showed that an author's self-citation didn't have statistically significant effects on that article's total number of citations. This study agrees with Bonzi and Snyder (1991) one way or another. Ultimately, Fowler and Aksam (2007) noted that there are currently no penalties for frequent of self-citing. These results question the use of citations to evaluate performance.