Work with bibliography in academic research during studies

Zaiga Oborenko*, Marga Zivitere

ISMA University of Applied Sciences, Latvia

*Corresponding author's e-mail: zaiga.oborenko@isma.lv

Abstract

During their studies, students acquire skills and competencies to work with scientific literature and various sources of information. Students use a variety of data collection methods in their research and learn how to analyse the data obtained. The task of scientific supervisors is to guide, couch and support students in research work. Work with bibliography in academic research include such areas as 1) creating a literature review, 2) compilation of the list of sources and literature used in the research, 3) creating references in the text, 4) avoiding plagiarism in scientific writing.

Keywords: academic research, bibliography, references, plagiarism

Introduction

During the study process, students develop various academic works that have the characteristics of scientific research work. These are most often scientific essays, reports, case studies, term papers, bachelors or qualification theses, master's theses. Students have been studying for academic writing since the first semester. Education, theory and practice are the cornerstones of every profession. Acquisition of knowledge of the principles of scientific methodology and basic skills of scientific research is now included in every study program. The academic staff is responsible for providing a scientific approach to their subjects, the development of critical thinking in today's information-rich news field.

Results

Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate that research fits within a larger field of study. There are 4 stages in creating a literature review: 1. Problem formulation - which topic or field is being examined and what are its component issues?; 2. Literature search - finding materials relevant to the subject being explored; 3. Data evaluation - determining which literature makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the topic; 4. Analysis and interpretation - discussing the findings and conclusions of pertinent literature [2], [6], [7].

Thorough bibliography shows that researcher has used appropriate sources for the research. Bibliography can help researcher make sure that the best versions of all sources are .

used, to demonstrate that researcher is aware of all of the relevant and update literature with the latest trends in the field.

Referencing helps the researcher to avoid plagiarism so that it is clear which ideas belong to him/her and which are somebody else's. References show awareness of the topic, provide supporting evidence for new ideas, arguments and opinions, allow others to identify the sources used [2], [4], [7]. All university assignments that involve research by another author must be properly cited. By citing the work of a particular scholar, researcher acknowledges and respects the intellectual property rights of that researcher.

Academic integrity encompasses a number of values including honesty, trust, respect, fairness, and responsibility and ideals that should be upheld by all educational stakeholders [1]; [3], [5], [8]. Strategies to deter plagiarism include advice regarding assessment development, curriculum design, and academic skills education [1].

Conclusion

The academic staff of each study course is responsible for the observance of scientific principles in their study subjects. The teacher must set high quality requirements for each study work that is a studies outcome. Each teacher develops students' attitudes towards education, the fair study process and the results obtained. Thus, the inclusion of this topic "Work with bibliography in academic research during studies" in the study process contributes to one of the most difficult problems in the implementation of research-based studies

References

[1] Bretag T. (2013) Challenges in Addressing Plagiarism in Education. *PLoS Medicine*, 10(12). [online] [Accessed 20 March 2022.] Available: https://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pm

The 20th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT 2022
April 21-22, 2022, ISMA University of Applied Science, Riga, Latvia

Z Oborenko, M Zivitere

ed.1001574

[2] Fink A. (2019) Conducting Research Literature Reviews: From the Internet to Paper. 5th ed. Sage publications, 304 p.

[3] Helgesson G., Eriksson S. (2015) Plagiarism in research. *Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy*, 18(1), p. 91–101. [Accessed 20 March 2022.] Available: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24993050/

[4] Kristapsone S. (2014). *Zinātniskā pētniecība studiju procesā*. Rīga: Biznesa augstskola Turība, 350 lpp.

[5] Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmija (LZA), Latvijas Zinātnes padome (2017) Zinātnieka ētikas kodekss.

[6] Mārtinsone K., Pipere A., Kamerāde D. (zin. red) (2016) *Pētniecība: Teorija un prakse*. Rīga: RAKA, 546 lpp.

[7] Mārtinsone K., Pipere A. (zin. red.) (2019) *Zinātniskā rakstīšana un pētījumu rezultātu izplatīšna*, 2. pap. izd., Rīga: RSU, 301 lpp.

[8] Mihailovs I.J., Sīle V., Sīlis V. (2016) Tiesiskie un ētiskie aspekti pētījumā. **No** Mārtinsone K., Pipere A., Kamerāde D. (zin.red.) *Pētniecība: teorija un prakse*. Rīga: RaKa, 64.-83. Lpp.