

ACCURACY OF REFERENCES IN MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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The research was conducted to check the reference accuracy in the research papers published in the *Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science* (MJLIS), volume 22, in 2017. One hundred journal references, randomly selected from 20 articles choosing five references from each article, were verified completely splitting them into seven bibliographic components, viz. Author's name, Article title, Journal title, Year, Volume number, Issue number, and Pages (both first and last page). These elements were verified from the original articles. Findings indicate that 67% (67) references in MJLIS contained no errors, while only 33% (33) references were erroneous. In 33 defective references, a total of 51 inaccuracies were detected, out of which 26 were minor and 25 were major errors. The highest errors (13) were detected in the article title element, while lowest errors (2) were found in the year element. The average number of errors in references was 0.51. A robust mechanism is required to maintain the reference accuracy in accordance with standards as well as quality of the research papers published in the MJLIS.

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INTRODUCTION

Most scientific research, if not all, is motivated by earlier researches. Subsequently, no researcher can claim that his/her study has been completed independently, without referencing to other studies. The key function of references is to link the framework of current research to the earlier works. References allow the readers to authenticate or negate the researcher's arguments. References are the ideal method of acknowledging credit in science and form an essential component of the culture of scholarly communication (Cronin, 1984). Citation indexing databases, for example Clarivate Analytics' Web of Science, allow research scholars to measure how often, a scholar, scientific paper or journal has been cited by other authors, and in which subject domains (Lopresti, 2010).

The above functions of references are fulfilled if the references are completely accurate and error-free. When a scientific article has erroneous references, the total quality of the research along with the peer-reviewers and journal editors, which accepts and publishes the article, is questioned. Pandit (1993), in a study entitled "*Citation Errors in Library Literature*," indicates that "Errors focus on the citations themselves and exclude the extent to which authors correctly quoted a text or acknowledged an intellectual

debt.” According to Yankauer (1990), citation error is “Errors of commission or omission in the printing of the reference.” Doms’ (1989) definition of a correct or accurate reference is “One in which all included elements are identical to the source.”

Referencing accurately according to a given reference style guide is a main responsibility of researchers, because it protects them from charges of academic theft and plagiarism (Gupta, 2017a) as well as it increases the quality and maintains the credibility of both researchers and articles (Goodrich & Roland, 1977; Gupta, 2017b). At all times, there is space for betterment in all human endeavours. Scientific papers in the all domains of knowledge are no exception. As penned by Asai and Vickers (1995), “Humans are born to make mistakes, but should never give up the attempt to conquer this tendency.”

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In instruction for authors section appended in almost every academic journal, it is recommended that “Authors are responsible for the accuracy of references and must verify them against the original documents.” Unfortunately, this is not adhered to by the researchers completely. Maybe they believe reference list as the least significant attachment to a scientific article. Simkin and Roychowdhury (2003) estimated, based on a stochastic modeling of the citation process, that only about 20% of authors read the original documents.

Adhikari (2010) carried out a study to check the accuracy of 63 randomly selected references appended in papers published in the two separate issues of “*Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery*” (IJOHNS), published in December 2009, Volume 61 No. 4 and January 2010, Volume 62 No. 1. About 70% references in IJOHNS were accurate, while rests (30%) were inaccurate.

Lee and Lin (2013) study on “Citation errors in the masters’ theses of the library and information

science and information engineering,” employed a small sample of references appended in 125 masters’ level dissertations of the Tamkang University’s Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering (DCSIE) and the Department of Information and Library Science (DILS) to compare citation errors in two different subjects. These masters’ dissertations were submitted in the years 2007 and 2011. This study indicated that out of 3564 citations verified, 70.8% (2527) citations were correct while 22.8% (813) were incorrect, and remaining 6.4% (224) citations were not verifiable by any sources.

Gupta (2017c) verified the accuracy of 118 citations appended in two Indian library and information science journals, viz. “*Annals of Library and Information Studies*” and “*DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*.” In this study, the average number of errors was 1.28. Out of 118 article’s citations checked, only 33% (39) were correct while 67% (79) were incorrect. Among 79 inaccurate citations, there were 151 errors detected in which 53% (80) were minor errors and 47% (71) errors were major. Accurate citations enhance the credibility of the authors, manuscripts, and the journal. The bibliographical references are a major element of any scholarly publication. This investigation revealed very low reference accuracy (i.e. 33%) in the two Indian library and information science journals.

MacRoberts and MacRoberts (1986) determined overlooked research by investigating 15 papers on the “History of genetics,” and showed that these 15 papers needed 719 references for sufficient coverage of earlier research; however, only 216 (30%) among these 719 were genuinely cited in their sample. Individual papers cited between zero and 64% of relevant references. Lanning (2016) advocates the necessity for a modern and “Simplified citation style,” which contains innovative technological facets and works beyond the old referencing guidelines. According to him, referencing styles are difficult to follow precisely and flawlessly.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To evaluate the number of errors in references;
2. To evaluate the major and minor errors in references;
3. To find out the accuracy level of references;
4. To evaluate the errors in citing name of authors;
5. To evaluate the errors in article titles;
6. To evaluate the errors in journal name;
7. To evaluate the errors in year and page number; and
8. To evaluate the errors in volume and issue numbers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was performed to check the accuracy of references appended in the 20 research articles published in the *Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science* (MJLIS), volume 22, published in 2017. One hundred journal references, which were randomly selected from 20 articles choosing five references from each article, were examined in details by dividing them into seven elements, viz. Author's name, Article title, Journal name, Year, Volume number, Issue number, and Pages (both first and last page). These elements were verified from the original articles. Non-journal references, viz. books, conference proceedings, technical reports, theses and dissertations, websites, etc. were excluded from the study since these publications could not be easily available and accessible for checking the reference accuracy.

The editorial policy of the MJLIS and the Chicago Manual of Style were considered in the measuring completeness of the references. Doms' (1989) method was applied to classify the references as correct and incorrect. Each and every reference was deeply examined for completeness and accuracy from the original articles. Referenced

journal articles were obtained from the Central Libraries of Rajasthan University and Banasthali University. Many articles were downloaded in PDF, html and other formats from the journal websites, online databases, and other aggregators' websites.

Journal citations which included a single error or more errors in one bibliographic element were treated as having one error; those which had errors in more than one bibliographic element were considered to have more than one error. For each reference, only one error was considered per element. For instance, if a reference misspelled an author's name, left out second one and omitted the initial of a third author, than this all was considered as a single author name error, and counted under the most serious error among author element. An error in the article title was present if the article title contained errors such as additional, omitted, misspelled words including punctuation marks. Punctuation errors were deemed as minor errors and included in the analysis of the citation errors.

The major errors contained the missing author(s) name, wrong/missing article title, wrong/missing journal name, wrong/missing year, wrong/missing volume number and issue number, and wrong/missing first page. The minor errors included errors in author name's initials, minor spelling errors in article title, minor errors in journal name, wrong/missing last page, and errors in punctuations.

Major error "prevented immediate identification of the source of the reference" (De Lacey, Record, & Wade, 1985). For example, an inaccurate journal title, or completely wrong pagination, or omission of both volume and issue. Year error was considered as major error. Both first and last page numbers were examined for the accuracy. Their errors were considered as major for first page error and minor for last page error.

RESULTS

Simple percentage analysis was applied by using percentage and frequency. One hundred article

Table 1: Errors in references

Journal	Total number of references verified (=a)	Number of errors (=b)	Average number of errors (c=b/a)
MJLIS	100	51	0.51

Table 2: Major and minor errors in references

Journal	Total number of references verified (=a)	Total number of errors (=b)	Major errors	Minor errors
MJLIS	100	51	25 (49.02 %)	26 (50.98%)

Table 3: Accuracy level of references

Journal	Total number of references verified (= a)	Correct references (b =)	Incorrect references (= c)	Reference accuracy (d = b/a*100)
MJLIS	100	67 (67%)	33 (33%)	67%

references were verified for completeness and accuracy. As presented in table 1, a total of 51 inaccuracies were detected in 100 article references. It reveals that average number of errors in references is 0.51.

Table 2 shows that among these 51 inaccuracies, 26 were minor while 25 were major inaccuracies.

As shown in table 3, accuracy level of references is 67%, while average number of errors in references is 0.51. Out of 100 references examined, 67% (67) references were accurate while 33% (33) references in MJLIS were erroneous, which consisted of a total of 51 inaccuracies.

Table 4 and figure 1 indicate the frequency of errors in the references. Major citation errors are unfriendly to readers, and due to such errors sometimes cited information sources become irretrievable, inaccessible and inoperable. Highest errors were found in article title 25.49% (13), followed by author's name 21.57% (11). Issue number was found wrong and missing in 17.64% (9) references. Journal titles were found to be incorrect in 13.72% (7) references. References with wrong/missing pages and wrong/missing volume were accounted 11.76% (6), and 5.89% (3) respectively.

Least common errors in references were traced in year 3.92% (2).

Errors in numerical elements are more serious than text errors. Broadus (1983) claimed that an error in year or date of publication is very critical since it can create misconception about how historic or current a specific research is. Eugene Garfield (1969), in this connection, indicated that volume and page numbers, since both are the key elements of bibliographic information, most frequently omitted. He further wrote: "The volume number is an added degree of redundancy which reduces the possibility of error or offsets the effect of errors, which are especially frequent in the cited year."

A list of all 33 inaccurate references, for example are given in Table 6 at the end of the paper.

DISCUSSION

An ideal reference list is an inevitable and essential component of a scholarly communication, and is a compilation of reliable and authentic references which are consulted and referred to during the research study. In a scientific paper, references appear in two places; first in the form of quotation occurring in the text; and second in citation

Table 4: Frequency of errors in references in MJLIS

Reference elements	Type of errors	Frequency	Percentage
Author(s) name	Wrong or Missing author(s)/initials	7	
	Extra author(s)/ initials	0	
	Spelling errors	0	
	Wrong initial	1	
	Punctuation errors	3	
	Total references with author errors	11	21.57%
Article title	Word(s) addition/missing	1	
	Spelling errors	5	
	Punctuation errors	7	
	Total references with title errors	13	25.49%
Journal title	Missing title	0	
	Incomplete title	2	
	Wrong title	3	
	Spelling errors	1	
	Punctuation errors	1	
	Total references with journal errors	7	13.72%
Volume number	Missing	1	
	Wrong	2	
	Total references with volume errors	3	5.89%
Issue number	Missing	7	
	Wrong	2	
	Total references with issue errors	9	17.64%
Year	Missing	0	
	Wrong	2	
	Total references with year errors	2	3.92%
Page	First page- wrong	1	
	First page- missing	1	
	Last page- wrong	3	
	Last page- missing	1	
	Total references with page errors	6	11.76%
Total errors		51	100%
Average number of errors in references is $51/100 = 0.51$			

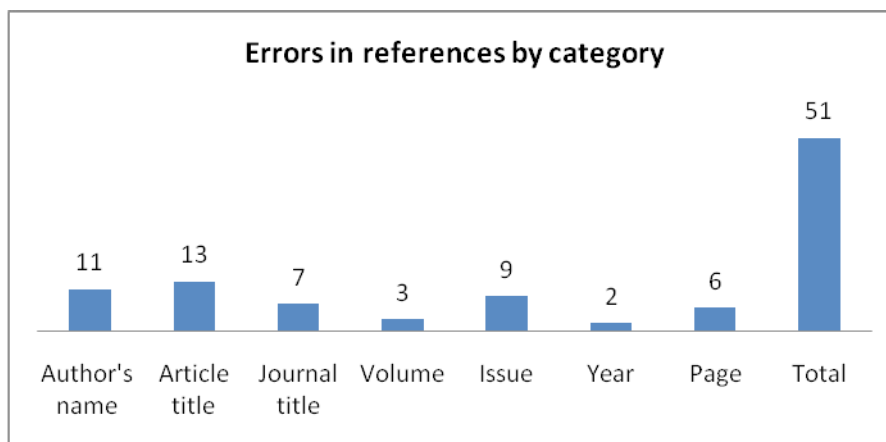


Fig. 1. Errors in references according to category

appearing at the end of the paper. The primary cause behind errors in bibliographical references is that researchers do not completely adhere to referencing standards and guidelines provided by journal publishers. If such referencing standards and guidelines are not attentively followed by researchers, then inaccuracies in bibliographical references are bound to appear. In addition, these inaccuracies produce hard conditions in retrieving references when required by readers. The real problem, the inability to detect and correct reference inaccuracies is due to a dispersed responsibility in the publication process of scientific journals. Notwithstanding, most journal publishers state that: "It is the responsibility of the author to check the accuracy of all references."

Accuracy of references is necessary to the proper development of scholarly communication. Various other sub-fields of LIS and services of library and information centres such as citation analysis and bibliometrics studies, interlibrary loan (ILL), evaluation of a scholar's work, document delivery services (DDS), database management, etc. may be negatively affected by reference errors (Pandit, 1993). Accurate references make easier all of these activities. Errors in references squarely influence the results of citation analysis and bibliometric research studies.

So, adequate consideration and care of authors,

editors, and peer-reviewers are required while writing, editing and reviewing them for publication, respectively. Reference errors committed by the researchers in their research papers may be either pointed out or rectified by the peer-reviewers and/or editors. The large number of major errors in a bibliographic reference isolates that cited information sources from the reader. Table 5 shows the reference error rate in various subjects.

CONCLUSION

Various references appended in articles in *MJLIS* contain inaccuracies. Inaccurate references frustrate the readers and could affect negatively on the LIS domain. Authors should attentively compile the reference list and verify the each and every reference from the original sources. They may use reference management tools and software to minimize the quantity of errors in their article.

The authors may send a cover letter along with the article manuscript assuring that all the references have been checked completely and verified with the original sources. The references should also be verified by the peer reviewers. The editors as well as the peer reviewers should not be treated reference errors lightly since they may push the reader to doubt the overall quality of research. All sides should have vested interests in assuring

Table 5: Comparison to previous studies

Author(s)	Year	Subject/Journal	Reference Error Rate
Al-Benna et al.	2009	Burns	13.7%
Aronsky et al.	2005	Biomedical Informatics Journals	34.3%
Awrey et al.	2011	General Surgery Journals	35.4%
Azadeh & Vaez	2013	Medical Science Theses	53% & 62%
Boya et al.	2008	Hand Surgery Journals	14.6%
Boyce & Banning	1979	JASIS & Personnel and Guidance Journal	13.6% & 10.7%
Davids et al.	2010	Pediatric Orthopaedic Journals	26%
Davies	2012	Library and Information Science Journals	45.3%
De Lacey et al.	1985	Medical Journals	24%
Faunce & Job	2001	Experimental Psychology Journals	31.5%
Fenton et al.	2000	Otolaryngology/ Head and Neck Surgery	37.5%
Ghane	2016	Iranian Journals	36.6%
Goodrich & Roland	1977	US Medical Journals	29%
Gupta	2018	Libres: Library and Information Science Research e-Journal	63%
Harinarayana & Manjunatha	2016	Psychology Theses	54.91%
Hausmann et al.	2013	Physical Geography Journals	19%
Lok et al.	2001	Nursing Journals	43 %
Lukic et al.	2004	Anatomy Journals	27.5%
Luo et al.	2013	Foot and Ankle Surgery Journals	41%
Mitchell-Williams et al.	2017	Social Work Journals- follow up study	32.6%
Narin et al.	2010	Respiratory Medical Journals	25.8%
O'Connor & Kristof	2001	Business and Economics Journals	41.7%
Pope	1992	Library Science Journals	30%
Raja & Cooper	2006	Emergency Medical Journal	19%
Reddy et al.	2008	General Surgery Journal	11.1%
Siebers	2001	Clinical Chemistry Journal	25.3%
Spivey & Wilks	2004	Social Work Journals	41.2%
Todd et al.	2010	Marine Biology Journals	25%
Wilks et al.	2016	Research on Social Work Practice Journal	27%

Table 6: List of all 33 erroneous references in MJLIS

Punctuation error

1. Glänzel, W. 2002. Co-authorship patterns and trends in the sciences (1980–1998). A bibliometric study with implications for database indexing and search strategies, *Library Trends*, Vol. 50, no.3: 461–473.
2. Glänzel, W. 2002. Coauthorship patterns and trends in the sciences (1980–1998): A bibliometric study with implications for database indexing and search strategies. *Library Trends*, Vol. 50, no.3: 461–473.

Issue number and punctuation error

1. Kulkarni AV., Aziz, B., Shams I. and Busse JW. 2011. Author self-citation in the general medicine literature. *PLoS ONE*, Vol. 6, no. 1: e20885. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0020885.
2. Kulkarni A.V., Aziz, B., Shams I. and Busse J.W. 2011. Author self-citation in the general medicine literature. *PloS ONE*, Vol. 6, no. 6: e20885. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0020885.

Year and Issue number error

1. Wright, S. 1951. The genetical structure of populations. *Annals of Eugenics*, Vol. 15, no. 4: 323-354.
2. Wright, S. 1949. The genetical structure of populations. *Annals of Eugenics*, Vol. 15, no. 1: 323-354.

Punctuation and volume number error

1. Andersson, A. 2010. Learning e-Learning: The restructuring of students' beliefs and assumptions about learning. *International Journal on E-Learning*, Vol. 94, no. 4: 435–461.
2. Andersson, A. 2010. Learning e-Learning: The restructuring of students beliefs and assumptions about learning. *International Journal on E-Learning*, Vol. 9, no. 4: 435–461.

Author's name initial and punctuation error

1. Zhang, W., Perris, K. and Yeung, L. 2005. Online tutorial support in open and distance learning: Student's perceptions. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, Vol. 36, no. 5: 789–804.
2. Zhang, W.-Y., Perris, K. and Yeung, L. 2005. Online tutorial support in open and distance learning: Students' perceptions. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, Vol. 36, no. 5: 789–804.

Issue number error

1. Johnson, C.A. 2010. Do public libraries contribute to social capital? A preliminary investigation into the relationship. *Library & Information Science Research*, Vol.32: 147-155.
2. Johnson, C.A. 2010. Do public libraries contribute to social capital? A preliminary investigation into the relationship. *Library & Information Science Research*, Vol.32, no. 2: 147-155.

Article title error (sub-title missing)

1. Svendsen, G.L.H. 2013. Public libraries as breeding grounds for bonding, bridging and institutional social capital. *Sociologia Ruralis*, Vol.53, no.1: 52-73.
2. Svendsen, G.L.H. 2013. Public libraries as breeding grounds for bonding, bridging and institutional social capital: The case of branch libraries in rural Denmark. *Sociologia Ruralis*, Vol.53, no.1: 52-73.

Author's name initial error

1. Wiegand, W. 1999. Tunnel vision and blind spots: What the past tells us about the present; reflections on the twentieth-century history of American librarianship. *The Library Quarterly*, Vol.69, no.1: 1-32.
2. Wiegand, W.A. 1999. Tunnel vision and blind spots: What the past tells us about the present; reflections on the twentieth-century history of American librarianship. *The Library Quarterly*, Vol.69, no.1: 1-32.

Article title error (spelling error)

1. Agudelo, D., Breton-Lopez, J. and Buela-Casal, G. 2003. Bibliometric analisis of the reviews of Clinical Psychology published in Spanish. *Psicothema*, Vol. 15, no. 4:507-516.
2. Agudelo, D., Breton-Lopez, J. and Buela-Casal, G. 2003. Bibliometric analysis of the reviews of Clinical Psychology published in Spanish. *Psicothema*, Vol. 15, no. 4:507-516.

Journal title error

1. Lin, C.L. and Ho, Y.S. 2015. A bibliometric analysis of publications on pluripotent stem cell research. *Cell Journal*, Vol. 17, no. 1:59-70.
2. Lin, C.L. and Ho, Y.S. 2015. A bibliometric analysis of publications on pluripotent stem cell research. *Cell Journal (Yakhteh)*, Vol. 17, no. 1:59-70.

Year error

1. Amjad, T., Daud, A., Che, D. and Akram, A. 2015a. MuICE: Mutual Influence and Citation Exclusivity Author Rank. *Information Processing and Management*, Vol.52, no.3: 374-386.
2. Amjad, T., Daud, A., Che, D. and Akram, A. 2016. MuICE: Mutual Influence and Citation Exclusivity Author Rank. *Information Processing and Management*, Vol.52, no.3: 374-386.

Journal title error

1. Fabunmi, B.A, Paris, M. and Fabunmi, M. 2006. Digitization of library resources: Challenges and implications for policy and planning. *International Journal of Africa America Studies*, Vol. 5, no. 2: 23-36.
2. Fabunmi, B.A, Paris, M. and Fabunmi, M. 2006. Digitization of library resources: Challenges and implications for policy and planning. *International Journal of African & African American Studies*, Vol. 5, no. 2: 23-36.

Volume, issue, pages and punctuation error

1. Matulionyte, R. 2016. 10 years for Google Books and Europeana: Copyright law lessons that the EU could learn from the USA, *International Journal of Law and Information Technology*: 1-28.
2. Matulionyte, R. 2016. 10 years for Google Books and Europeana: Copyright law lessons that the EU could learn from the USA. *International Journal of Law and Information Technology*, Vol. 24, no. 1: 44-71.

Issue number error

1. Schonfeld R.C. 2011. What to withdraw? Print collection management in the wake of digitization. *The Serials Librarian*, Vol. 60, 141-145.
2. Schonfeld R.C. 2011. What to withdraw? Print collection management in the wake of digitization. *The Serials Librarian*, Vol. 60, no. 1-4: 141-145.

Authors name and article title error

1. Zuraidah, A.M. and Aliza, I. 2010. Malaysian cultural heritage at risk? A case study of digitization projects. *Library Review*, Vol. 59, no. 2: 107-116.
2. Manaf, Z.A. and Ismail, A. 2010. Malaysian cultural heritage at risk? A case study of digitisation projects. *Library Review*, Vol. 59, no. 2: 107-116.

Author's name initial error

1. Liu, H., Chang, B. and Chen, K.C. 2012. Collaboration patterns of Taiwanese scientific publications in various research areas. *Scientometrics*, Vol.92, no.1: 145-155.
2. Liu, H.-I., Chang, B.-C. and Chen, K.C. 2012. Collaboration patterns of Taiwanese scientific publications in various research areas. *Scientometrics*, Vol.92, no.1: 145-155.

Journal title and pages error

1. Matovelo, D.S., Msuya, J. and de Smet, E. 2006. Towards developing proactive information acquisition practices among smallholder farmers for empowerment and poverty reduction: A situation analysis. *International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists (IAALD) Quarterly Bulletin*, Vol. 51, no. ¾.
2. Matovelo, D.S., Msuya, J. and de Smet, E. 2006. Towards developing proactive information acquisition practices among smallholder farmers for empowerment and poverty reduction: A situation analysis. *Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists*, Vol. 51, no. ¾: 256-264.

Journal title and issue number error

1. Talja, S. 2002. Information sharing in academic communities: Types and levels of collaboration in information seeking and use. *New Review of Information Behavior Research*, Vol. 3: 143-159.

2. Talja, S. 2002. Information sharing in academic communities: Types and levels of collaboration in information seeking and use. *New Review of Information Behaviour Research*, Vol. 3, no. 1: 143-159.

Author's name initial and title error

1. Widén-Wulff, G., Ek, S., Ginman, M., Perttilä, R., Södergård, P. and Tötterman, A. 2008. Information behavior meets social capital: A conceptual model. *Journal of Information Science*, Vol. 34, no. 3: 346–355.
2. Widén-Wulff, G., Ek, S., Ginman, M., Perttilä, R., Södergård, P. and Tötterman, A.-K. 2008. Information behaviour meets social capital: A conceptual model. *Journal of Information Science*, Vol. 34, no. 3: 346–355.

Article title and punctuation error

1. Bar-Ilan, J., and Peritz, B. C. 2004. Evaluation, continuity and disappearance of documents on a specific topic on the web: A longitudinal study of informetrics. *Journal of the American society for Information Science and Technology*, Vol.55, no.11: 980–990.
2. Bar-Ilan, J., and Peritz, B. C. 2004. Evolution, continuity and disappearance of documents on a specific topic on the web: A longitudinal study of “informetrics.” *Journal of the American society for Information Science and Technology*, Vol.55, no.11: 980–990.

Article title error

1. Yang, S., Qiu, J. and Xiong, Z. 2010. An empirical study on the utilization of web academic resources in humanities and social sciences based on URLs. *Scientometrics*, Vol.84, No.1: 1-19.
2. Yang, S., Qiu, J. and Xiong, Z. 2010. An empirical study on the utilization of web academic resources in humanities and social sciences based on web citations. *Scientometrics*, Vol.84, No.1: 1-19.

Punctuation error

1. Floyd, S.W., Schroeder, D.M. and Finn, D.M. 1994. Only if I'm first author : Conflict over credit in management scholarship. *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol.37, no.3: 734–747.
2. Floyd, S.W., Schroeder, D.M. and Finn, D.M. 1994. “Only if I'm first author” : Conflict over credit in management scholarship. *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol.37, no.3: 734–747.

Issue number error

1. Subramanyam, K. 1983. Bibliometric studies of research collaboration: A review. *Journal of Information Science*, Vol.6: 33-38. Doi: 10.1177/016555158300600105.
2. Subramanyam, K. 1983. Bibliometric studies of research collaboration: A review. *Journal of Information Science*, Vol.6, no. 1: 33-38. Doi: 10.1177/016555158300600105.

Author name and punctuation error

1. Abrizah, A.; Hilmi, M.R. and Norliya, A.K. 2015. Resource-sharing through an inter-institutional repository motivations and resistance of library and information science scholars. The *Electronic Library*, Vol.33, no. 4: 730-748.
2. Abrizah, A., Hilmi, M. and Kassim, N.A. 2015. Resource-sharing through an inter-institutional repository: Motivations and resistance of library and information science scholars. The *Electronic Library*, Vol.33, no. 4: 730-748.

Punctuation error

1. Chong, C.W.; Yuen, Y.Y and Gan, G.C. 2014. Knowledge sharing of academic staff. A comparison between private and public universities in Malaysia. *Library Review*, Vol.63, no. 3: 203-223.
2. Chong, C.W., Yuen, Y.Y. and Gan, G.C. 2014. Knowledge sharing of academic staff. A comparison between private and public universities in Malaysia. *Library Review*, Vol.63, no. 3: 203-223.

Author name and issue error

1. Kim, S. and Ju, B. 2008. An analysis of faculty perceptions: attitudes toward knowledge sharing and collaboration in an academic institution. *Library and Information Science Research*, Vol.30: 282-290.
2. Seonghee, K. and Boryung, J. 2008. An analysis of faculty perceptions: attitudes toward knowledge sharing and collaboration in an academic institution. *Library and Information Science Research*, Vol.30, no. 4: 282-290.

Author's name initial and issue error

1. Ramayah, T., Yeap, J.J. and Ignatius, J. 2013. An empirical inquiry on knowledge sharing among academicians in higher learning institutions. *Minerva*, Vol.51: 131-154.
2. Ramayah, T., Yeap, J.A.L. and Ignatius, J. 2013. An empirical inquiry on knowledge sharing among academicians in higher learning institutions. *Minerva*, Vol.51, no. 2: 131-154.

Page error

1. Ahuja, G., Soda, G. and Zaheer, A. 2012. The genesis and dynamics of organizational networks. *Organization Science*, Vol.23, no.2: 434-448.
2. Ahuja, G., Soda, G. and Zaheer, A. 2012. The genesis and dynamics of organizational networks. *Organization Science*, Vol.23, no.2: 434-448.

Volume number error

1. Gumus, M. 2007. The effect of communication on knowledge sharing in organizations. *Journal of Knowledge Management Practice*, Vol.7, no.2.
2. Gumus, M. 2007. The effect of communication on knowledge sharing in organizations. *Journal of Knowledge Management Practice*, Vol.8, no.2.

Journal name error

1. Ammons-Stephens, S., Cole, H. J., Jenkins-Gibbs, K., Riehle, C. F. and Weare, W. H. Jr. 2009. Developing core leadership competencies for the library profession. *Journal for Library Leadership and Management*, Vol. 23, no. 2: 63-74.
2. Ammons-Stephens, S., Cole, H. J., Jenkins-Gibbs, K., Riehle, C. F. and Weare, W. H. Jr. 2009. Developing core leadership competencies for the library profession. *Library Leadership and Management*, Vol. 23, no. 2: 63-74.

Punctuation error

1. Zuccala, AA, Verleysen, FT; Cornacchia, R, and Engels, TCE. 2015. Altmetrics for the humanities Comparing Goodreads reader ratings with citations to history books. *ASLIB, Journal of Information Management*, Vol. 67, no. 3: 320-336.
2. Zuccala, A.A., Verleysen, F.T., Cornacchia, R. and Engels, T.C.E. 2015. Altmetrics for the humanities: Comparing Goodreads reader ratings with citations to history books. *ASLIB Journal of Information Management*, Vol. 67, no. 3: 320-336.

Page error

1. Page, R. 2012. The linguistics of self-branding and micro-celebrity in Twitter: The role of hashtags. *Discourse & Communication*, Vol.6, no.2: 181-201. Available at : <http://doi.org/10.1177/1750481312437441>.
2. Page, R. 2012. The linguistics of self-branding and micro-celebrity in Twitter: The role of hashtags. *Discourse & Communication*, Vol.6, no.2: 181-201. Available at : <http://doi.org/10.1177/1750481312437441>.

Journal title error

1. Wright, N. 2010. Twittering in teacher education: Reflecting on practicum experiences. *Open Learning: The Journal of Open and Distance Learning*, Vol.25, no.3: 259-265. Available at: doi:10.1080/02680513.2010.512102.
 2. Wright, N. 2010. Twittering in teacher education: Reflecting on practicum experiences. *Open Learning: The Journal of Open, Distance and e-Learning*, Vol.25, no.3: 259-265. Available at: doi:10.1080/02680513.2010.512102.
- The corrected element is underlined [1- uncorrected element, and 2- corrected element]

maximal reference accuracy. A healthy mechanism is needed to maintain the reference accuracy as well as quality of the scholarly articles published in the *MJLIS*.

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