Course: 06

Bibliographic research.

***A bibliography** is a directory of documents written on a subject or concerning a field, classified by theme and clearly referenced, the description of which often includes a summary or commentary.

A bibliography is presented in the form of a printed publication or in the form of a bibliographic data bank (on CD or on the Internet). You can also find lists of bibliographic references in a book, at the end of an article or on the Internet. *Find documents related to your research topic:

- In a library catalog.

- In bibliographies (scientific articles, scientific journals, scientific journals, Internet sites...etc.

* Evaluate the documents.

* Analyze the documents.

* Analyze the documents.

2. Documentary supports (or the sources of documents):

They are numerous and diverse. In addition, each scientific specialty has specialized documentation. The latter may be more or less easy to access. In our simplified presentation, the documentary supports are grouped into three categories:

a) Works basic: They are an undeniable necessity:

- Dictionaries: Bilingual or multilingual: French – French. French English. Arabic – French… And dictionaries of technical terms, according to the

specialty (Biology, Ecology, Pharmacy, Geology, electronics, economics, law…).

- Books (and currently we can classify the Internet among the basic works).

- Scientific encyclopedias: Depending on the specialty too (example the E.M.C. for doctors: Encyclopedias Médico Chirurgicale) their content is a synthesis of all the knowledge of their specialties. These are updated twice a year.

b) Doctoral theses and dissertations:

They are listed, available on websites and therefore accessible even remotely.

c) Scientific publications: In the form of articles, conference reports or abstracts. They are published in various scientific journals, such as periodicals (pathology, biology, kidney, nature, etc.), bulletins (CNRS bulletins, biological abstracts, science citation index, etc.).

3. Search methods in the documentation:

There are two methods: one manual "search by hand" and the other automated, using computer tools.

a) Manual documentary research:

This is work which consists of finding documents classified in directories (or "files") by hand. So in a library, we can encounter at least 2 types of directories:

- Directory by author: the authors are classified in alphabetical order. In the case of a publication made by several authors, it is the first author who is listed etc.

Systematic directory:

Generally contains the titles of publications (articles, theses, dissertations) classified in alphabetical order. This method of classifying documents has several disadvantages. Indeed, if the title of a thesis, for example, has several key words, the student risks missing out on their research; An example: suppose that the student is looking in “Box S” for an article on blood and that the latter has the title: hematology, he will never have this reference.

b) Automated documentary research: Documents or bibliographic references classified by keywords are stored in databases. The references are stored in computer memory; These banks are located almost everywhere in the world and access is done directly or indirectly using a computer (it's like "money" banks, only the data banks store and provide information). scientific information). How to access it? Databases use the title and summary of an article to list it (the index), thus, to select this same article, or another that resembles it, in the bibliography, it is sometimes necessary to use several words- keys, therefore, to search for an article, you sometimes have to use several keywords and sometimes in several languages. Indeed, let's take a very simple example, an article published in French entitled: "le sang". This same item listed in an American or English bank (that is to say in English: “the blood”). The student will never have an answer using the key word “blood” alone.

3- In summary:

To facilitate automated bibliographic research, the student must respect three rules:

*Know what he is looking for.

*To formulate the question well by specifying the key words and the period.

* Consult several banks. To do your bibliographic research, here is a source and a multidisciplinary bibliographic database called Sciverse **Scopus** (this is the

name of the multidisciplinary database launched by the scientific publisher Elsevieren2004). www.scopus.com: web interface that allows you to analyze citations from a person, a group, an article or a newspaper. Scopus is the documentation source par excellence for finding a reference, abstract or article. It is a source used by professionals, especially reviewers, to verify the authenticity of a reference, to control scientific cheating, etc. Scopus is the largest database of citations and summaries resulting from bibliographic research and quality websites. It was designed to provide scientists with the information they are looking for. Fast, easy, complete and ultra-efficient, it simplifies bibliographic searches Updated every day