

## Appendix C

## APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<i>Acknowledgement citation</i>	That which credits the contribution made by the work cited
<i>Conflict of interest</i>	A situation or relationship in which professional, personal or financial considerations could be seen by a fair-minded person as potentially in conflict with independence of judgement
<i>Contributorship</i>	Concept developed (1997) by Richard Smith (former editor of the BMJ) to replace authorship credits by listing the contribution made by each person to the project
<i>Convenience citation</i>	Selecting citations which are easy to find
<i>Copyright</i>	The legal right granted to an author, publisher, or distributor to exclusive publication, production, sale, or distribution of a scientific work
<i>Corporate authorship</i>	Where the name of the project is given, along with a separate acknowledgement describing the contributors and the corresponding author (as an alternative to long author lists in multi-authored reports)
<i>Critical citation</i>	When the citing piece points to what is considered a flaw in some research publication
<i>Discovery paper</i>	One which first puts forward a new concept
<i>Divided publication</i>	When information from a single research study is divided for publication in two or more papers
<i>Documentation citation</i>	One which maps how e.g., a political debate, a historical process or specific concept has developed and been defined
<i>Duplicate publication</i>	Re-publication of the same information in two different places
<i>Fabrication</i>	Presenting data in a research report that have not been obtained in the manner, or by the methods, described in the report

<i>Fractionally divided publication</i>	Reporting in a single paper only a fraction of the data that have been or will be reported in their entirety in another paper
<i>Ghost authorship</i>	The failure to include as co-author of a work a person who satisfies the criteria for authorship (e.g., a science writer employed by a drug company)
<i>Gift authorship</i>	Awarding authorship credit because of a person's power or prestige rather than for substantial contribution to the work
<i>Grey literature</i>	Unpublished matter such as conference presentations, submitted articles, in-house papers or reports
<i>Guarantor</i>	(in authorship credits) the person who takes responsibility for the contents and integrity of the work as a whole
<i>Honorary authorship</i>	See 'gift authorship'
<i>ISI database</i>	Web of Science Institute of Scientific Information bibliographic database
<i>Journal Impact Factor (ISI)</i>	The average number of citations in ISI-indexed journals in a given year to articles published in a journal during the preceding two years
<i>LPU</i>	Least publishable unit (see 'divided publication')
<i>Misappropriation</i>	Illicitly presenting or using in one's own name an original research idea, plan or finding disclosed in confidence
<i>Partial repetitive publication</i>	Repeatedly publishing parts of the same information in modified form
<i>PI</i>	Principal investigator
<i>Plagiarism</i>	To present someone else's work as one's own
<i>Referential citation</i>	When a piece of work is cited for what it contributes to the field
<i>Repetitive publication</i>	Repeatedly publishing the same information two or more times (e.g., in journal articles and book chapters)

<i>Reputation citation</i>	Citing a piece of work with a view to enhancing one's own reputation or that of a colleague
<i>RPU</i>	Repeating publishable unit (see 'repetitive publication')
<i>Self-citation</i>	Citing one's own work
<i>Self-plagiarism</i>	To copy and present one's own text or article without properly attributing its original source
<i>Verification citation</i>	That which allows the reader to check the source for accuracy
<i>Viewpoint citation</i>	When a piece of work is cited because it supports a given hypothesis or idea