

## A STUDY OF THE CITATION PATTERNS OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS IN LINGUISTICS AND LANGUAGES

By

**Dr. Ugwu, Cyprian I.**

Institute Librarian, National Institute for Nigerian Languages, Aba  
(email:cyprian.ugwu@unn.edu.ng).

### **Abstract**

*This paper tries to describe, in bibliometric terms, the characteristics of the literature of linguistics and languages. Specifically, the paper was designed to present the citation patterns of open access publications in linguistics and languages. To achieve this, some bibliometric indicators were used in accordance with the six specific objectives that guided this research paper. The database used to extract data for the citation analysis was Scopus. This database is highly regarded and well known as the world largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature and quality web sources with smart tools to track, analyze, and visualize research. Data extracted from this database were further analyzed using percentages and ranks. The most used channel or outlet for scholarly communication in linguistic research was found to be journals. This shows that journals have become prominent in linguistics scholarship. It was also found that the highly cited open access journal in linguistics and languages research was Computational Linguistics. This shows that researchers in this area are aligning linguistics with the natural sciences. The list of 10 most cited open access journals in linguistics and languages is the major contribution of this paper to the bibliometrics studies in linguistics research as well as academic librarianship.*

### **Introduction**

This study aims to analyze the bibliometric characteristics of the linguistics literature by focusing on their citation patterns. This analysis is beneficial to librarians and linguistics scholars in many ways. It will help academic librarians with collection development responsibilities and who have little background knowledge of the linguistics discipline to perform their duties effectively. Secondly, this analysis will keep linguistic researchers abreast of high impact journals especially open access journals for their research and publication. Thirdly, it will help librarians to work with linguistics scholars. Finally, it will help to meet the needs of librarians unfamiliar with the linguistics discipline.

It must be stated that the needs of librarians unfamiliar with linguistics are very important (Georgas and Cullars, 2005). The reason is that librarians must provide reference service in a discipline in which they have no subject expertise (Adams and Benefiel, 2000). Another reason as pointed out by Delgadillo and Lynch (1999) is that most scholars would like to work with librarians who have knowledge of their discipline.

Librarians need to understand the discipline in which they are expected to provide reference service. As argued by Georgas and Cullars (2005), one important aspect of understanding a discipline is that of knowing where it fits within the humanities, the social sciences and the sciences. This understanding is relevant for linguistics because its basic subject classification has been disputed in the literature. For instance, Tannen (1989) has argued that linguistics can be scientific, humanistic and aesthetic. Finegam (1992) has described linguistics as the most scientific of the

humanities and the most humanistic of the sciences. Although Zawan and Nederhof (1990) have both agreed that linguistics can be classified with the humanities, they, however, observed that theoretical linguistics showed publication patterns closer to the social sciences than to literal or historical studies. While Sealey and Carter (2004) clearly state that linguistics has only the social sciences side, Matthews (2003) also state that linguistics has the arts side, the social sciences side and the sciences side. In justifying his claim, Matthews (2003) asserts that some linguistic researchers are historians of languages while others work with philosophers. He further states that linguistics has links with sociology and anthropology. As evidence of its science side, he (i.e., Matthew) also states that authors like Yngve and Wasik (2004) are primarily concerned with aligning linguistics with the natural sciences such as physics, chemistry and biology.

Librarians are also expected to understand the differences in the citation characteristics of disciplines in the humanities, the social sciences and the sciences. This is primarily the reason for this paper that seeks to characterize linguistics literature through citation analysis. It is hoped that the results of this study will not only help librarians to familiarize themselves with linguistics discipline but also know where linguistics fits into the broad disciplinary continuum. Ultimately, academic librarians will be placed to gain better understanding of scholarship in linguistics.

The purpose of this citation analysis is to determine specifically:

1. The top 10 percent open access journals in linguistics and languages
2. The primary vehicles of scholarly communication in linguistics and languages
3. The citation patterns of the 1<sup>st</sup> quartile open access journals in linguistics and languages
4. The highly cited open access journals in linguistics and languages
5. The highest percentiles open access journals in linguistics and languages
6. The frequency distribution of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quartile open access journals in linguistics and languages

## **Literature Review**

### **Open access model**

The open access (OA) model has become an integral part of the global movement on access to knowledge. It is a vital component of scholarly communication (Oguche, 2018). The aim of OA is to provide unrestricted access to peer-reviewed literature. Authors like Koler-Povh et al (2011) have maintained that unrestricted access can be achieved through the Green route or Gold route. With the gold route or author pays, the public is given free access to publications at a publisher's website. In other words, Gold OA is achieved by publishing in a peer-reviewed scholarly open access journal in which articles are freely available online (Oguche, 2018; Yang and Li, 2015). With the green route of OA or self-archiving, the public has access to available publications kept in repositories or storages and findable with customary search engines (Ohuche, 2018). Yang and Li (2015) maintain that the green route can be achieved by publishing in any peer-reviewed journal and then depositing a peer-reviewed version or reprint of the article in an OA repository.

It must be noted that in open access journals, articles are freely available online. Many disciplines like linguistics have open access journals for scholars, researchers and students. According to Dillon (2011), there are two factors that are responsible for the emergence of open access journals. The

first is the information overload and the second is the fact that publishers now charge those who want to access their publications as well as those who submit their works to be published.

Studies now exist on the use of open access journals by students, academics and researchers (Relmans et al., 2019; Sheikh, 2019; Shuva and Taisir, 2016, Gul et al., 2010; Dulle, 2010; Fullard, 2007; Masango, 2006). These studies covered many aspects of OA such as the choice of OA venues for publication (Swan and Brown, 2004); OA publishing (Nicholas et al., 2005), reasons for possible failure of OA sources (Masango, 2006), author's current knowledge and perception of OA (Schroter and Tite, 2006), current awareness, concerns and depth of support for OA among researchers (Fullard, 2007), the experience, attitudes and perceptions about OA among researchers (Sheikh, 2019; Gul et al., 2010) and factors affecting the adoption of OA in research activities (Dulle, 2010).

The above studies focused on the perceived benefits of open access publishing for the academics. However, Bose and Harnard (2005) have argued that with the increased citations, open access journals would have more scientific impact for researchers. The studies by Swan (2010) and Gargouri et al. (2010) reported higher citation rates for OA journals when compared with non-OA publications.

### **Citation analysis**

Literature review has revealed that though there were abundant citation studies, there were very few of these studies in linguistics. The reason for this could not be unconnected with the uncertainty about where to classify linguistics because citation studies were generally based on a single discipline or the humanities, the social sciences or the sciences (Georgas and Cullars, 2005). The review of citation studies carried out by Bowman (1990) in the humanities, the social sciences and the sciences reported only one citation study on linguistics. Within the humanities, there was no single citation study on linguistics. However, Line's (1981) study on citation analysis reported that linguistics was one of the thirteen disciplines examined. Within the sciences, it was found that the work by Yngve and Wasik (2004) on 'hard-science linguistics' was one of the publications that had argued for the alignment of linguistics with the natural sciences.

Furthermore, the in-depth citation analysis in linguistics with emphasis on theoretical linguistics by Zwaan and Nederhof (1990) revealed that some aspects of theoretical linguistics conformed to the social sciences than the humanities. The authors went further to identify a list of core journals in theoretical linguistics. These findings supported the previous study by Nederhof et al. (1989) which found that some studies in linguistics conform to the social sciences than the humanities. Other important citations studies include the chronology of citations in the linguistics publication of several university departments (Nederhof and Noyons, 1992), citation study of foreign-language use by humanities scholars which included linguistics (Kelley and Knievel, 2004) and the examination of gender and its relation to publications and citation within socio-linguistics and linguistic anthropology (McElhinny et al, 2003).

### **Methodology**

The database used to extract data for the citation analysis was Scopus. This database is highly regarded and well known as the world largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed

literature and quality web sources with smart tools to track, analyze, and visualize research. The Scopus database uses citesscore as a measure of the impact of a journal article. The citesscore uses a 3-year window, and this informed the three-year period, 2015 – 2018 considered in this study.

The choice of Scopus database was threefold. Firstly, Scopus covers nearly 36,377 titles from approximately 11,678 publishers, of which 34,346 are peer-reviewed journals in top level subject fields. Secondly, it is the only abstract and citation database available and accessible to the author. Thirdly, the database is used by more than 3,000 academic, government and corporate institutions and it is also the main data source that supports the Research Intelligence portfolio.

The database generates precise citation research results for scholars, and its website is www.scopus.org. The Scopus metric indicators include citesscore, number of citations received by a journal, number of documents, percentile scores and quartile listing of journals. To extract data from the Scopus database, the keyword entered was ‘*linguistics and languages*’. The searches were refined from time to time to get the required citation research results.

## Presentation of results

### Top 10 percent open access journals in linguistics and languages

The top 10 percent open access journals in linguistics and languages were obtained by using the Scopus database. The results of the citation search for these journals are displayed in Table 1 below. The first in the list of the 10 percent of the cited open access journals in linguistics and languages is *Journal of Writing Research* (74%). This has only 46 documents or articles from 2015 to 2017, but these articles have received the highest citations within this period. The second journals in the list are *Computational Linguistics* (71%) and *Language, Learning and Technology* (71%). Between these two journals, it can be argued that *Computational Linguistics* appears to have more citations with 75 documents than that received by *Language, Learning and Technology* that has 115 documents. It is expected that having very close to twice the number of documents recorded for *Computational Linguistics*, the percentage of citations of *Language, Learning and Technology* ought to have been higher within the period. The fourth journal in the list is *XLinguae* (48%) with 157 documents. This journal has the highest number of documents, but it has a low citation resulting in the recorded 48. Other journals in the list are *GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies* (41%), *3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature* (39%), *LI: Educational Studies in Language and Literature* (37%), *Revista Signos* (33%), *SKASE Journal of Translation and Interpretation* (32%), and *Translation and Interpretation* (31%).

**Table 1: Top 10 percent open access journals in linguistics and languages**

| S/N | Source title                            | Documents<br>2015-2017 | % cited | Rank |
|-----|---|------------------------|---------|------|
| 1   | Computational Linguistics               | 95                     | 71      | 2    |
| 2   | Language Learning and Technology        | 115                    | 71      | 2    |
| 3   | Journal of Writing Research             | 46                     | 74      | 1    |
| 4   | XLinguae                                | 157                    | 48      | 4    |
| 5   | GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies | 125                    | 41      | 5    |
| 6   | 3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature   | 123                    | 39      | 6    |

|    |  |     |    |    |
|----|--|-----|----|----|
| 7  | LI: Educational Studies in Language and Literature | 51  | 37 | 7  |
| 8  | Revista Signos                                     | 69  | 33 | 8  |
| 9  | SKASE Journal of Translation and Interpretation    | 22  | 32 | 9  |
| 10 | Translation and Interpreting                       | 113 | 31 | 10 |

### Vehicles for scholarly communication in linguistics and languages

The Scopus database revealed four vehicles for scholarly communication in linguistics and languages. These include journals, book series, conference proceedings and trade publication as shown in Table 2. Results show that the most popular was journal (98%), followed by book series (1.5%) and lastly trade publications (0.5%). It is clear from these findings that conference proceedings were not used.

**Table 2: Vehicles for scholarly communication**

| s/n | Source                 | No. of documents | % of total |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1   | Journal                | 196              | 98         |
| 2   | Book series            | 3                | 1.5        |
| 3   | Conference proceedings | -                | -          |
| 4   | Trade publications     | 1                | 0.5        |
|     | Total                  | 200              | 100        |

### 1<sup>st</sup> Quartile Open access journals in linguistics and languages

Results have shown that there are about 23 different open access journals belonging to linguistics and languages in the Scopus 1<sup>st</sup> quartile listing of the journals. These open access journals are displayed in Table 3. These journals were generated from the 2018 citations of different open access journals in the Scopus database. The journals with the highest citations in the 1<sup>st</sup> quartile list are *Learning, Language and Technology* (358), *Computational Linguistics* (258), *XLinguae* (193), *Journal of Writing Research* (95), *3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature* (75), and *GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies* (76). These results show that only three of the journals have their 2018 citations above 100 whereas about five of them have their citations above 50.

**Table 3: 1<sup>st</sup> quartile open access journals**

| s/n | Source title   | Citation 2018 | % of total |
|-----|--|---------------|------------|
| 1   | Computational Linguistics                            | 258           | 16.93      |
| 2   | Language, Learning and Technology                    | 358           | 23.49      |
| 3   | Journal of Writing Research                          | 95            | 6.23       |
| 4   | Dialogue and Discourse                               | 16            | 1.05       |
| 5   | XLinguae   | 193           | 12.66      |
| 6   | Linguamatica   | 36            | 2.36       |
| 7   | Iranian Journal of Language Teaching Research        | 49            | 3.22       |
| 8   | Studies in Second Language Learning and Teaching     | 59            | 3.87       |
| 9   | Bijdragen tot de taal-Landen Volkenkunde             | 30            | 1.97       |
| 10  | 3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature                | 75            | 4.92       |
| 11  | GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies              | 76            | 4.99       |
| 12  | LI: Educational Studies in Literature and Literature | 30            | 1.97       |
| 13  | Revista Signos                                       | 39            | 2.55       |
| 14  | International Journal of English                     | 14            | 0.92       |

|    |   |       |      |
|----|---|-------|------|
| 15 | SKASE Journal of Translation and Interpretation | 10    | 0.66 |
| 16 | Translation and Interpreting                    | 45    | 2.95 |
| 17 | Rusin   | 68    | 4.46 |
| 18 | Anaks Carvantinos                               | 12    | 0.79 |
| 19 | NJES Nordic Journal of English Studies          | 20    | 1.31 |
| 20 | Revista de Fittologia Espanola                  | 10    | 0.66 |
| 21 | Arts Actena                                     | 5     | 0.33 |
| 22 | Bolentin de Fitlogia                            | 14    | 0.92 |
| 23 | A Literatua Ylinguistics                        | 12    | 0.79 |
|    | Total   | 1,524 | 100  |

### The highly cited open access journals in linguistics and languages

The open access journals in linguistics and languages with the greatest impacts based on their 2018 citations are displayed in Table 4. As shown in this table, the Scopus database uses citesscore as a measure of the impact of each journal. The open access journals with citesscore values of at least one are *Computational Linguistics* (3.44); *Language Learning and Technology* (3.11); *Journal of Writing Research* (2.07); *Dialogue and Discourse* (1.78); *XLinguae* (1.23) and *Linguamatical* (1.03). On the whole, Table 4 displays the first ten (10) open access journals in linguistics and languages with the greatest citation impacts as determined by the citesscore of each journal.

**Table 4: Highly cited open access journals**

| s/n | Source title                                     | citesscore | Citation 2018 |
|-----|--|------------|---------------|
| 1   | Computational Linguistics                        | 3.44       | 258           |
| 2   | Language, Learning and Technology                | 3.11       | 358           |
| 3   | Journal of writing Research                      | 2.07       | 95            |
| 4   | Dialogue and Discourse                           | 1.78       | 16            |
| 5   | XLinguae   | 1.23       | 193           |
| 6   | Linguamatica                                     | 1.03       | 36            |
| 7   | Iranian Journal of Language Teaching Research    | 0.94       | 49            |
| 8   | Studies in Second Language learning and Teaching | 0.88       | 59            |
| 9   | Language Documentation and Conservation          | 0.75       | 24            |
| 10  | Open Linguistics                                 | 0.70       | 77            |

### The highest percentiles open access journals in linguistics and languages

The percentile scores of the open access journals in linguistics and languages from the Scopus database are shown in Table 5. The open access journals with percentile score of at least 90% are *Journal of Writing Research* (99%); *Computational Linguistics* (98%); *Language Learning and Technology* (97%); *3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature* (96%); *GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies* (96%); *Dialogue and Discourse* (91%) and *XLinguae* (90%). Other open access journals with high percentile scores are *Linguamatica* (81%); *Open Linguistics* (74%), *Language Documentation and Conservation* (73%) and *Iranian Journal of Language Teaching Research* (79%). On the whole, about sixteen (16) open access journals in linguistics and languages have percentile scores above 50%.

**Table 5: Highest percentiles open access journals**

| s/n | Source title  | Highest percentile | Citation 2018 |
|-----|---|--------------------|---------------|
| 1   | Computational Linguistics                                   | 98%                | 258           |
| 2   | Language Learning and Technology                            | 97%                | 358           |
| 3   | Journal of Writing Research                                 | 99%                | 95            |
| 4   | 3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature                       | 96%                | 75            |
| 5   | GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies                     | 96%                | 76            |
| 6   | Dialogue and Discourse                                      | 91%                | 16            |
| 7   | XLinguae  | 90%                | 193           |
| 8   | Linguamatica  | 81%                | 36            |
| 9   | Iranian Journal of Language Teaching Research               | 79%                | 49            |
| 10  | Open Linguistics  | 74%                | 77            |
| 11  | Language Documentation and Conservation                     | 73%                | 24            |
| 12  | Kome  | 67%                | 24            |
| 13  | Journal of Asia TEFL  | 64%                | 54            |
| 14  | Child Development Research                                  | 61%                | 10            |
| 15  | Canadian Journal of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology | 52%                | 16            |
| 16  | Signo Pensamiento   | 52%                | 12            |
| 17  | Studies about Languages                                     | 27%                | 3             |

### The frequency of quartile distributions of open access journals in linguistics and languages

The quartile listing of up to the 4<sup>th</sup> quartile of the open access journals in linguistics and languages are displayed in Table 6. Results show that there are more of these journals in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quartile (33.91%) and 3<sup>rd</sup> quartile (30.46%). It is expected that the high impact journals should be seen in the 1<sup>st</sup> quartile (13.22%). It is also expected that in the 4<sup>th</sup> quartile (22.41%) the number of journals should not be high because most of the journals in this category may have citesscore values of either less than one or zero. This implies that new journals will first find their entry into the 4<sup>th</sup> quartile before moving up the value chain as result of both awareness and citations.

**Table 6: Frequency of quartile distribution of open access journals**

| s/n | Quartile                 | No.of journals | % of total |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1   | 1 <sup>st</sup> quartile | 23             | 13.22      |
| 2   | 2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile | 59             | 33.91      |
| 3   | 3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile | 53             | 30.46      |
| 4   | 4 <sup>th</sup> quartile | 39             | 22.41      |
|     | Total                    | 174            | 100        |

### Discussion of findings

This paper tries to describe, in bibliometric terms, the characteristics of the literature of linguistics and languages. Specifically, the paper was designed to present the citation patterns of publications in linguistics and languages. To achieve this, some bibliometric indicators were used in accordance with the six specific objectives that guided this research paper. The findings of this study were quite revealing. Firstly, of all the top 10 percent open access journals in linguistics and languages, *Journal of Writing Research* received the highest percentage of citations followed by *Computational Linguistics* and *Language Learning and Technology*. This finding is surprising

because these journals are not really journal titles in humanities, but are more related to social sciences and sciences. The implication of this is that the articles covered by these journals may likely conform to social sciences discipline as well as science discipline. Secondly, the vehicle for scholarly communication in linguistics and languages was found to be mainly journal. This finding is consistent with the study by Georga and Cullars (2005) which found that journal was the most popular channel for scholarly communication in linguistics. This means that figure prominently in linguistics scholarship. Thirdly, there are about 23 journal titles in the 1<sup>st</sup> quartile open access journals in linguistics and languages. There would have been a greater number of these journal titles if the limitation of open access was not placed on the citation research results. However, these results are indicative and are most likely to help linguistics scholars in their quest for outlets for communication of their research findings. Fourthly, the most or highly cited journals in linguistics and languages are *Computational Linguistics*, *Language Learning and Technology* and *Journal of Writing Research*. In a related study, Georga and Cullars (2005) found that *Computational Linguistics* was the most cited of all the linguistics journals studied. This means that researchers in this area have started to align linguistics with the natural science or are moving towards hard-science linguistics.

The study further revealed that the highest percentiles open access journals in linguistics and languages are *Computational Linguistics*, *Language Learning and Technology*, and *Dialogue and Discourse*. In the frequency distribution of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quartile open access journals, more journals in linguistics and languages were seen in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quartile. This is not surprising because the 1<sup>st</sup> quartile should normally have the highly cited journals, and they are usually few in number. Finally, the journal articles abstracted by the Scopus database seem to conform to the social sciences discipline. This suggests a classification of linguistics with the social sciences, and it means that the nature of publishing and citation in humanities is changing. As identified in this present study and supported by other related studies (Nederhof et al., 1989), journals are now important channel of publication in humanities discipline of which linguistics was claimed by many scholars to be part of.

### **Conclusion**

This paper contributes to the citation studies in linguistics. While the highly cited journal in linguistics and languages is *Computational Linguistics*, which reveals that researchers in this area are aligning linguistics with the natural sciences. However, it does appear that majority of the articles indexed by Scopus database seem to conform to the social sciences as evidenced from the list of the most cited journals. The most used outlet for scholarly communication in linguistics and languages were found to be journals. This implies that journals have become prominent in linguistics scholarship. The list of 10 most cited open access journals in linguistics and languages is the major contribution of this paper to the bibliometrics studies in linguistics research as well as academic librarianship.

The results of this study have implications for both academic librarians and linguistic scholars. By understanding the nature of scholarship in linguistics discipline, the librarian will be better placed to identify relevant sources. This understanding will also increase the interaction, in whichever form, between the librarian and the linguistics scholars. Further, the identification of relevant



sources arising from this citation analysis will help the librarian with collection development responsibilities to take appropriate decisions with respect to budget allocations to resources.

However, this study has some limitations. It does appear that the Scopus database has bias towards the social sciences. Thus, to avoid the possibility of bias, future citation studies in linguistics should include other citation databases as source documents for data extraction. For instance, Arts and Humanities Index should be used with Scopus database to compare results and for reliability of findings. As noted by some authors, it is impossible for any single database to abstract or index journals in a discipline (Nederhof et al., 1989). There is need to further verify the finding of this paper that the articles indexed in Scopus database with reference to linguistics discipline seem to conform to the social sciences. This is necessary so as to situate properly the conclusion already drawn that this finding reflects a changing trend. Further citation studies in linguistics and languages may consider other important issues such as the role of gender in linguistics research, the types of linguistics topics that scholars are examining and in which language, and the inter-disciplinary nature of linguistics research.

## REFERENCES

- Adams, M. and Benefiel, C. (2000). Literary reference into the new century. In: Betty H. Day and William A. Wortman (eds.). *A guide for librarians in the digital age*. Chicago: Association of College Libraries, pp. 248 – 268
- Bose, H. and Harnard, S. (2015). In a paperless world a new role for academic libraries: providing open access. *Learned Publishing*, 18(2): 95- 100.
- Bowman, M.C. (1992). Format citation patterns and their implications for collection development in research libraries. *Collection Building*, 11: 2-8
- Delgadillo, R. and Lynch, B.P. (1999). Future historians: their quest for information. *College & Research Libraries*, 60: 245 -259
- Dilon, D. (2011). Hand wringing in paradise: scholarly communication and the intimate twinges of conscience. *Journal of Library Administration*, 51(5/6): 415-431.
- Dulle, F.W. (2010). An analysis of open access scholarly communication in Tanzanian public universities. Doctoral dissertation, University of South Africa, South Africa. Available at: <http://uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/3684/thesis-dulle-f.pdf;jsessionid=706C3AC6A4879061A7C2B053D3F5F4C7? Sequence=1> (accessed 26 September 2019).
- Finegan, E. (1992). Linguistics. In: Joseph Gibaldi (ed.). *Introduction to scholarship in modern languages and literatures*. New York: Modern Language Association, 3 – 27
- Fullard, a. (2007). South African responses to open access publishing: a survey of the research community. *South African Journal of Library and Information Science*, 73(1): 40-50.

- Gargouri, Y. et al. (2010). Self-selected or mandated, open access increases citation impact for higher quality research. *PLoS One*, 5(10): e13636
- Georgas, H. and Cullars, J. (2005). A citation study of the characteristics of the linguistics literature. *Research & College Libraries*, 65: 496-515
- Gul, S. et al. (2010). Culture of open access in the University of Kashmir: a researcher's viewpoint. *Aslib Proceedings: New Information Perspectives*, 62(2): 210-222.
- Kellsey, C. and Knievel, J.E. (2004). Global English in the humanities: a longitudinal citation study of foreign-language use by humanities scholars. *College & Research Libraries*, 65: 195-284
- Kolar-Povh, J. et al. (2011). Analysis of scientific publications in civil and geodetic engineering in Slovenia in the case of faculty of civil and geodetic in university of Ljubljana. *Geodetski vestnik*, 53(4): 749-763
- Line, M.B. (1981). The structure of social science literature as shown by a large-scale citation analysis. *Social Science Information Studies*, 1: 67-82.
- Masango, C.A. (2006). South African scholars' and commercial publishers' perceptions of open access sources. *Mousaion*, 24(2): 249 -268.
- Matthews, P.A. (2003). *Linguistics: a very short introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University press
- McElhinny, B. et al. (2003). Gender, publication and citation in sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology: the construction of a scholarly canon. *Language in Society*, 32: 299 – 328
- Nederhof, A.J. and Noyons, E.C.M. (1992). International comparison of departments' research performance in the humanities. *Journal of American Society for Information Science*, 43: 249-256.
- Nederhof, A.J. and Zwaan, R.A. (1991). Quality judgments of journals as indicators of research performance in the humanities and the social and behavioural sciences. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, 42: 332-340
- Nederhof, A.J. et al. (1989). Assessing the usefulness of bibliometric indicators for the humanities and social and behavioural sciences: a comparative study. *Scientometrics*, 15: 423-435.
- Nicholas, D. et al. (2005). Open access journal publishing: the views of some of the world's senior authors. *Journal of Documentation*, 61(4): 487-519.
- Oguche, D. (2018). The state of institutional repositories and scholarly communication in Nigeria. *Global Knowledge, Memory and Communication*. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1108/GKMC-04-9017-0033> (accessed 26 September 2019)
- Rehman, S.U. et al., (2019). Awareness and availability of institutional repository: perception of Pakistani research scholars. *A Research Journal of South African Studies*, 34(2): 547-562.

- Schroter, S. and Tite, L. (2006). Open access publishing and author business models: a survey of authors' knowledge and perceptions. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 99(2):141-148.
- Sealey, A. and Carter, B. (2004). *Applied linguistics as social science*. London, New York: Continuum
- Sheikh, A. (2019). Faculty awareness, use and attitudes towards scholarly open access: a Pakistani perspective. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 51(3):612-628.
- Shuva, N.Z. and Taisir, R. (2016). Faculty members' perception and use of open access journals: Bangladesh perspective. *IFLA*, 42(1): 36-48.
- Swan, A. and Brown, S. (2004). JISC/OSI journal author survey report. Available at: [http://cogprints.org/4125/1/JISCOA\\_report/1.pdf](http://cogprints.org/4125/1/JISCOA_report/1.pdf) (accessed 26 September 2019).
- Tannen, D. (1989). *Talking voices: repetition, dialogue and imagery in conversational discourse*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Yang, Z.Y. and Li, Y. (2015). University faculty awareness and attitudes towards open access publishing and institutional repository: a case study. *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication*, 3(31): 31-46.
- Yngve, V.H. and Wasik, Z. (2004). *Hard-science linguistics*. London: Continuum
- Zwaan, R.A. and Nederhof, A.J. (1990). Some aspects of scholarly communication in linguistics: an empirical study. *Language*, 66: 553 – 557.