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GUIDE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Types of Contributions
The newsletter publishes articles in all discipline of library and information science including library services and facilities, library collection, material search guide, information resources whether it is printed, digital or other medium. We will publish all types of articles/studies including work on the borders of library, librarianship services and strategy, while strengthening our expertise in traditional library services fields, as well as articles about researchers / research at UPM or other locations and relevant information or current issues to support learning, teaching and research.

Format
Manuscripts should be written in English language.
Length: 200 - 1000 words.
Page layout: A4 size.
Margin: 1 inch on all sides.
Font type: Calibri 11 pt.
The first page of the manuscript should contain the following information:
Title of article, Name(s) and affiliation of author(s), Complete address, including telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address.
The second page of the manuscript is the content of the manuscript.

Accuracy of Material
Author(s) are responsible for the accuracy of all data, statements and references.

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Tables, Figures and Illustrations
Tables, figures and illustrations should be provided within the text.

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Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad in collaboration with Springer Nature conducted an online quiz from 18th October 2018 to 28th February 2019. The quiz aims to promote and enhance the use of databases/e-journals among students, researchers, and the campus community. Participants have to answer all questions correctly to have the opportunity to enter the lucky draw automatically. One winner was chosen every month to win a Springer Nature power bank or a laptop bag. Three participants were chosen to win one of the Grand prizes. All winners were notified via e-mail and announced on Springer Asia Pacific Facebook and UPM Library website.

We received overwhelming responses with 3049 legitimate entries for the online quiz. 2960 entries with all the answers correct were chosen randomly to be the winners. The prizes were given during the Read@Uni Launching Ceremony on 12th April 2019 at Auditorium Radin Umar, Faculty of Engineering, UPM.
Read@Uni UPM Launching to Enhance Reading Culture at Tertiary Stage

By: Hanis Johari
Assistant Registrar
Chief Librarian’s Office
Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad, UPM

Serdang, 12th April- Read@Uni is an initiative by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia. The launching ceremony was officiated by the honourable Minister of Education, Dr. Maszlee Malik on 29th November 2018 and was held at UiTM, Shah Alam. Inline with the official slogan, With Knowledge We Lead and the #Malaysiamembaca, this program is believed to elevate the reading culture among the students, educators and the campus community, as a whole. Held at the Faculty of Engineering’s Radin Umar Auditorium, the launching of the Read@Uni in UPM was led by the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Datin Paduka Dato’ Dr. Aini Ideris on the 12th of April 2019. Also present were Dato’ Nafisah Ahmad, Chief Director of the National Library; Chief Librarians from several Public Universities; Encik Zulkiflee Othman UPM Bursar; Encik Muhammad Izzuddin Rosli Head UPM Student Council and Encik Muzaffar Shah Kassim UPM Chief Librarian who is also the Chairman of the Main Committee, Read@Uni, UPM.

Prof. Datin Paduka Dato’ Dr. Aini Ideris in her speech stated that various efforts has been made and still in progress by the University Management as well as Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad who has been given the task to lead the Read@Uni initiative to further reinforce the reading culture among the campus society, in order to fulfill the national discourse. One of the ways implemented to promote the academical-embedded hobby in a daily basis is via appointing reading icons among the targeted groups.

Encik Muzaffar Shah Kassim UPM Chief Librarian in his speech, mentioned that Read@Uni is a continuation from the reading campaigns that were conducted way back in the year 1972 through one of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka projects known as the Read Movement. The idea is now being further strengthened by the national Reading Campaign that was launched in 2018 and will continue till 2020 with the aim to produce a reading nation by 2030.
During the launching ceremony, various awards were presented. First we have the reading icons, 5 reading icons, ranging from students to staffs, were awarded with the Reading Icon 2019-2020. These selected icons will be directly involve and contribute to the reading activities that will be organized within the next two (2) years. Apart from that, during the event individuals with the highest number of books borrowed for the Undergraduates, Postgraduates, Staffs and External Entities categories were also awarded. The winners of the Infographic and Springer Nature Online Quiz were also announced during the event.

**Reading Icons:**

**Academic Staff**
Prof. Dr. Abdul Mua’ti @ Zamri Ahmad  
Department of Communication  
Faculty of Modern Languages and Communication

**Management and Professional Staff**
Mr Noor Mohamad bin Shakil Hameed  
Deputy Registrar  
Faculty of Engineering

**Support Staff**
Mdm Amrina Mohamad Amin  
Senior Medical Laboratory Technologist  
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences

**Post Graduate Student**
Mr Ahmad Mustapha Mohamad Pazi  
Faculty of Forestry

**Under Graduate Student**
Mr Mohamad Amirul Arief Bin Mahmud  
Faculty of Design and Architecture
Last year, Springer Nature in Southeast Asia partnered with Clarivate Analytics & ORCID to organize the first roundtables in SEA for key influencers from the regions, in which Malaysia was one of the stops for such an important meeting. The results were so promising that Springer Nature decided to continue the cooperation with other parties to provide a non-commercial discussion forum in the region. In March 2019 Springer Nature worked with Digital Science with the theme on “A Roundtable Discussion on Ensuring the Sustainable Global Success of Scientific Research from Malaysia”. The event was organized at the University of Malaya, and UPM has sent representatives to attend.

Key topics included: “Beyond Open Access, Towards Open Research” by Tony Bocquet (Vice President, Sales, Japan, Southeast & Oceania of Springer Nature), “Academic Authorship in the Age of Acceleration” by Anil Chandy (Vice President, Major Reference Works of Springer Nature) and “Next Generation in Discovery” by Anne Harvey (APAC Managing Director of Digital Science). The audiences showed great interest in the publications by Malaysian universities and open research & open data sharing, but their main concern was to convince policy makers and funders to support the works by the researchers.

The purpose of the roundtables was to facilitate discussion among key influencers, therefore the number of attendees and their seniority were highly controlled. Dr. Zubaidah and Pn. Siti Noorhaniza Hamdan of UPM attended the roundtable and agreed it gave insights to the development of Malaysian research publications and funding.

Springer Nature is already planning to organize the roundtable again in 2020 in Malaysia.
Plagiarism Reduction using Keywords Sequence (KSI) Technique

by Md Kamal Uddin and Mahadhi Hasan
Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia
Corresponding author: mkuddin07@gmail.com

Plagiarism is cheating. It’s a “deliberate or reckless representation of another’s thoughts, words, or ideas as one’s own without attribution. It may also happen as a result of carelessness of the author. Every journal or institution allows similarity of text to a certain level. This acceptable similarity in the text or manuscript varies from journal to journal and institution to institution. However, the average acceptance of similarity is between 15% to 30% in different institutions.

There are different types of plagiarism. Direct plagiarism means taking another author’s ideas word for word but not giving proper citations. Self-plagiarism refers to copying any part of own previous work or submitting the previous work without permission. Next, mosaic plagiarism means quoting another’s work without using quotation marks. This also means changing words in another’s work with synonyms while keeping the similar overall meaning and structure. Next, accidental plagiarism happens when the author forgets to cite sources, paraphrase sources without giving credit where credit is mandatory and misquoting sources.

There are specific strategies to avoid plagiarism. A researcher needs to start working earlier when s/he has ample time at hand because starting to work at the eleventh hour motivates researcher to copy and paste due to lack of time. The researcher must cite sources correctly following the recommended citation style of the institution or the journal. Inaccurate citation or a mixture of two different types of citation also create confusion among the readers. Once the manuscript is ready, researcher needs to proofread and check if any in-text citation is missing in the reference list. Sometimes it happens that the reference list doesn’t contain reference for all in-text citations.

Using quotation marks is another way of avoiding plagiarism in scholarly writing. Researcher needs to use quotation marks if s/he quotes someone directly. Quotation marks can save someone from being accused of plagiarism if it is done accurately. Nowadays, there are a lot of plagiarism checkers online. Researchers can use these plagiarism checkers or software to find out percentage of plagiarism in their work and reduce it to the acceptance level. Researchers are also suggested to keep records of the sources they refer to and use of citation software like EndNote, Mendeley or Reference Manager to manage the citations are helpful in reducing plagiarism.

In addition, the ten tips by Nancy Brooks can also be helpful in reducing plagiarism and avoiding legal risk and unnecessary hassles. The ten tips are:

1. Avoid plagiarizing: keep track of all the sources you use when researching a project (for books: Title, author, publisher, date published, city and country of publisher, and page numbers, for periodicals such as magazines and journals: Article title, periodical title, date published, volume and issue numbers, and page numbers, for online materials: Article or blog title, author, page number, if any, and the complete URL, for music and video: The composer, lyric writer, music publisher, and date published or issued, for a conversation, electronic or in person: Yes, conversations do count. Record the person’s full name and the date you talked, texted, or e-mailed);
2. If you quote something word-for-word, put quotation marks around what you’ve copied;
3. If you are using an idea or concept, you don’t need quotation marks, but you still must give credit — even for a conversation;
4. The same thing is true if you don’t quote word for word. You don’t need quotation marks, but you do need to give credit, for example: John Doe wrote that flying saucers are real because he has flown in one;
5. Create a footnote (or endnote) for every quotation. This is sometimes called a citation, as in, “Always cite your sources”;
6. If you use someone else’s idea, create a footnote (or endnote) the first time you mention it;
7. You don’t have to give credit for something that everybody knows. For example, if you write that the earth revolves around the sun, you don’t have to cite Galileo;
8. At the end of a research paper or article, you will need a bibliography. This is a list of all of the resources you used;

9. If your instructor or employer has given you a form to follow for footnotes or endnotes and a bibliography, you are a little ahead of the game. If not, there are various sources to help you; and

10. If in doubt, insert the citation. It’s better to give the credit than invite trouble.

The latest and easy plagiarism reducing techniques are forwarded in KSI (Keyword, Sequence and Importance) research techniques. The new techniques presented by KSI developers are changing vocabulary by using synonyms, changing word class, changing word order, plus minus technique, five/six-word technique, and KSI six model technique. Changing vocabulary technique means changing the word by using a synonym. However, the researcher should be cautious if the replacement of words expresses exactly what the previous word means.

Next, changing word class or use of derivatives means to use a noun instead of using a verb. For this purpose, researcher needs to look at the sentence structure as the change in the word class affects the sentence structure. Next, changing word order is another technique used to paraphrase and reduce plagiarism. This can be done where a list of things is mentioned. Researcher just need to change the order of the list of items, names or terms as the original terms or names cannot be changed by using synonyms. Then plus-minus technique refers to add a word or reduce a word which won’t affect the meaning of the original text. By doing these, researcher can break the continuity of the original text after 4/5 words and avoid plagiarism. However, researchers need to be cautious in keeping the originality of the text they paraphrase. These tips by KSI are suggested to be used for introduction, background and literature review part of the article or thesis to avoid hassle of plagiarism and become graduate on time.

Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad (PSAS) successfully conducted a workshop on “Plagiarism Reduction using Keywords Sequence (KSI) Technique” on 3rd May 2019. This is among the initiative by PSAS to support research activities in UPM. The workshop took approximately 2 hours and presented by Dr Md Kamal Uddin from Faculty of Agriculture, UPM. The workshop attracted 90 participants from UPM comprising of students, researchers, lecturers and was held at the Termasa Room, PSAS.
Library Reference Services
Ask Us….

Reference Services are the services provided by the library that helps library users to get access to the information they need. It is an advisory and guidance type of services offered to all library users from within and outside UPM. This service covers enquiries on the use of the library catalogue (OPAC), online journals/databases, outside resources/reference materials, quick references, directions and many more. It can be acquired by individual or in groups either walk in, by phone, email, letter or facsimile.

Come and talk to our Reader Advisory
Our staff are approachable and are ready to answer all sorts of enquiries

Give us a Call
03-89468642
or
Meet our Reader Advisory

How do I renew books?

When does the library closed today?

I need to find some articles for a class assignment….

How do I get access from home?

I have the titles to some books, but I don’t know where to find them…

Where do I check out books?

How do I search for journal articles online?

Do you have anything on the agriculture technology?
Donating Materials to the Library

By Norhazura Hamzah
Collection Development Division
Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad, UPM

The Library welcomes donations of books and other materials that are in good condition and have been published/produced within the last 5 years or longer at the discretion of the Library staff. Donations are accepted year round. Gift materials are accepted with the understanding that ownership passes to the Library. Materials that meet the Library Collection Development and Selection Policy may be integrated into the overall library collections and handled as any other material belonging to the Library. The Library reserves the right to transfer items to the Friends of the Library, donate items to other institutions or groups, and to discard or recycle materials as necessary.

We unfortunately cannot accept the following donations:

- Materials that exhibit signs of smoke, mould, pests or water damage
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- Materials without covers, book jackets, or cases
- Self-published materials (unless reviewed in established review journals; exceptions may be made for materials of local interest that meet the Collection Development Policy)
- Photocopy books/items

We also welcome the following donations:

- Audiobooks, Music CDs, or DVDs in excellent condition

If you are considering a gift of materials to the library, please contact Miss Norhazura Hamzah, Gift & Exchange Librarian (+603-89468619/ e-mail: hazura@upm.edu.my), or you may leave your donations in our donations box in the library lobby.

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HELPFUL TIPS
WHEN LOOKING FOR THESIS AND DISSERTATION:

- Choose keywords relevant to your topics before searching. Limit your keywords, but avoid entering too many keywords in your search since this may give too specific results and you may struggle to find what you need.

- Looking at any thesis or dissertation available will also give you an idea of the format and layout use. Always check any THESIS AND DISSERTATION GUIDELINES use or given by your faculty.

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- Full-text is available on campus only

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- Not accessible for public

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03 89468642 03 89483748

UPM e-Theses
First Machine-generated Book by Springer Nature

Springer Nature published its first machine-generated book in chemistry. The book prototype provides an overview of the latest research in the rapidly growing field of lithium-ion batteries. The content is a cross-corpus auto-summarization of a large number of current research articles in this discipline. Serving as a structured excerpt from a huge set of papers, the innovative pipeline architecture aims at helping researchers to manage the information overload in this discipline efficiently.

In close collaboration between Springer Nature and researchers from Goethe University Frankfurt/Main, a state-of-the-art algorithm, the so-called Beta Writer, was developed to select, consume and process relevant publications in this field from Springer Nature’s content platform SpringerLink. Based on this peer-reviewed and published content, the Beta Writer uses a similarity-based clustering routine to arrange the source documents into coherent chapters and sections. It then creates succinct summaries of the articles. The extracted quotes are referenced by hyperlinks which allow readers to further explore the original source documents. Automatically created introductions, table of contents and references facilitate the orientation within the book.

Springer Nature is thrilled to finally publish this new type of research content and make it available for the global research community. While research articles and books written by researchers and authors will continue to play a crucial role in scientific publishing, we foresee many different content types in academic publishing in the future: from yet entirely human-created content creation to a variety of blended man-machine text generation to entirely machine-generated text. This prototype is a first important milestone we reached, and it will hopefully also initiate a public debate on the opportunities, implications, challenges and potential risks of machine-generated content in scholarly publishing.

In the future, Springer Nature plans to expand this pilot project by developing prototypes for content from other subject areas as well. This book is designed for all interested audiences: researchers, master and PhD students, reviewers, academic writers, librarians and decision makers in science education. It is available as eBook and print book. The eBook is freely available for readers on SpringerLink (https://link.springer.com).

See if you can tell the difference between a machine-generated book and human-written book!
### Different ways of saying ‘information’

(Source: https://www.indifferentlanguages.com/words/information)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Information’ in European Languages</th>
<th>‘Information’ in Asian Languages</th>
<th>‘Information’ in Austronesian Languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Ways to say information</td>
<td>Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albanian</td>
<td>Informacion</td>
<td>Armenian</td>
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<td>Basque</td>
<td>Informazio</td>
<td>Azerbaijani</td>
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<td>Bulgarian</td>
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<td>Greek</td>
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<td>Malayalam</td>
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<td>Myanmar (Burmese)</td>
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<td>انلاین اطلاعات</td>
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<td>bilgi</td>
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### ‘Information’ in African Languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Ways to say information</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Afrikaans</td>
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<td>Chichewa</td>
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<td>Hausa</td>
<td>bayanai</td>
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<td>Igbo</td>
<td>ozi</td>
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<td>Sesotho</td>
<td>Lesedi</td>
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<td>Somali</td>
<td>Maclumaad</td>
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<td>Swahili</td>
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<td>Yoruba</td>
<td>aiyave</td>
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<td>Zulu</td>
<td>linitinigwane</td>
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### ‘Information’ in Other Foreign Languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Ways to say information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Esperanto</td>
<td>informo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haitian Creole</td>
<td>enförmasyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>notitia</td>
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</table>
Three new titles have joined the Nature Research portfolio in 2019: *Nature Machine Intelligence*, *Nature Metabolism* and *Nature Reviews Physics*. These new journals expand the portfolio to serve and respond to rapidly growing scientific communities, particularly in multidisciplinary research and research aimed at solving our most pressing societal challenges.

**Nature Machine Intelligence**

Exciting new applications are emerging for intelligent machines and software, with the availability of large datasets, substantial computing power and breakthroughs in algorithms. Nature Machine Intelligence will publish research that underpins artificial intelligence and robotics, exploring how these advances will lead to the next phase of the digital age.

www.nature.com/natmachintell

**Nature Metabolism**

Metabolism research is growing, due to the great urgency to learn how metabolic pathways influence diseases with huge societal impact, such as obesity and diabetes. By publishing top research and fostering the cross-pollination of ideas, Nature Metabolism will be essential reading for researchers working across the spectrum of metabolic research.

www.nature.com/natmetab

**Nature Reviews Physics**

With close to 20,000 papers published in physics each year, review articles provide an essential resource both for young researchers and experienced scientists interested in the latest developments in physics. Nature Reviews Physics is a new online-only journal offering curated, accessible technical reference and other review-type articles essential for advancing science.

www.nature.com/natrevphys

With these three new titles from Nature Research your researchers, students and teachers can find exactly what they need to make their own groundbreaking discoveries.

On the other hand, 2019 marks the 150th anniversary year of Nature, the flagship journal of the Nature Research Group. The first issue of Nature was published in November 1869.

**5 interesting facts about Nature:**

1. There have only been 8 Chief Editors of Nature, 4 of whom have been knighted.
2. The first woman to be published by Nature was Elizabeth Brown, Astronomer (1830-1899). She specialised in solar observation, particularly sunspots and solar eclipses.
3. The 5,000th issue of Nature was published on 28th August 1965.
4. www.nature.com was launched in 1995. By January 1998 it had 210,000 registered users worldwide with an average monthly rate of 1.3 million page impression downloads.
5. The forerunner of Nature was Macmillan's Magazine (the first "shilling monthly") launched in 1859. Here, science, literature and the arts were unified under one banner.
PSAS Collection highlights

Gender, subjectivity, and cultural work: the classical music profession
Author: Scharff, Christina
Publisher: Abingdon, Oxon; New York, NY: Routledge, an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, 2018
Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
Call number: ML3916 S311

Suburban planet: making the world urban from the outside in
Author: Keil, Roger, 1957-
Publisher: Malden, MA: Cambridge Polity, 2018
Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
Call number: HT351 K27

Spanish grammar made easy
Author: Zollo, Mike [author.]; Wesson, Alan [author.]
Publisher: Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon; New York, NY: Routledge, 2018
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