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## How to Search and Cite References from Google Scholar

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### ABSTRACT

Each scientific paper contains references that can be used as a means of accountability for the author. Therefore, references are things that must be considered in writing scientific papers. The purpose of this study is to provide an example and demonstrate an easy way to cite and search for references from Google Scholar. The research method used is an experiment method with a literature study. An internet connection is required to open the Google Scholar search engine. The steps of this research consist of looking for articles in journals, getting citations, and building reference styles. There are several reference styles used in writing scientific papers, such as APA, MLA, Vancouver, Harvard, Chicago/Turabian, and IEEE styles. We identified that Google Scholar can be used as a tool that can assist in finding writing sources. Even though it requires an internet connection, Google Scholar makes it easy for writers to choose the reference style to use by using the "cite" button.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Scientific writing is written work that is arranged coherently and systematically following scientific rules designed to solve a problem based on scientific theory and methods. Scientific work generally contains data, facts, methods, and solutions regarding a problem raised. In addition, scientific papers also contain references that can be used as a means of accountability for what we write.

Bibliography or references are all reference sources used in research and are cited in the manuscript (MacRoberts & MacRoberts, 2010). Reference is the author's reference in a work to present in detail the sources of information in an article. Reference is information that is used as a reference or guide to reinforce a statement. References are always found in written works, especially those that are scientific and require supporting data or theories.

References can be obtained from several sources such as books and journals (Gruber, 2008). References sourced from journals are one of the most widely used reference sources in scientific papers published in journals. In this study, we would discuss the concept of reference, reference structure, and how to get references from Google Scholar.

Google Scholar is a product that is included in the search engine product, but this service focuses on finding various references for academics and other parties with an interest in scientific work (Baron et al., 2014; Jun et al., 2018). Google Scholar can help academics find various scientific references, both in the form of journals and in other publications that have been validated properly. For students, Google Scholar can be used to find various references and literature needed for the process of working on their thesis.

Research on how to cite and write scientific papers has been carried out by many previous researchers, such as the research conducted by Kurniati et al. (2022) regarding an easy way to learn to write a journal using Ms.'s automatic references. Word and Zotero, research conducted by Bernado (2005) who analyzed references which is a method for generating Bayesian inferential statements that only depend on the assumed model and available data, and research conducted by Cole (2012) who examined the development of reference growth and development graphs.

Based on the several studies that have been mentioned, no one has examined how to get references from Google Scholar. Therefore, this research would discuss in detail the steps to find references from Google Scholar both from journals and other sources accompanied by pictures to clarify the explanation. However, examples of reference writing styles in this study are given only from one source, namely references sourced from APA-style journals, so further research is needed that addresses other sources and reference styles. This research is expected to help writers who are looking for references to strengthen their writing.

## 2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

### 2.1. Reference types

#### 2.1.1. Footnote

Footnotes are details that are placed at the bottom margin of a book page and serve to make it easier for readers to find explanations in sentences or pages (Yuliati, 2019).

#### 2.1.2. Quote

Quotations are a kind of reference made by inserting phrases from the writings of other authors or the words spoken by authorities into scientific work. In writing, quotes are often used to support an author's argument or premise.

### 2.1.3. Bibliography

The bibliography serves to describe general information from reference sources used in making scientific work ([Ridwan et al., 2021](#)). A bibliography is a list of books or essays used as a reference source for articles or essays on a scientific subject.

## 2.2. Reference sources

### 2.2.1. Book

Books are groupings or series of writings or writings on paper or sheets. The substance can be wood, paper, or even elephant ivory. This collection, which includes inscriptions, drawings, or patches, is collected or tied together at one end. A page in a book is one side of a sheet of paper.

### 2.2.2. Internet

The Internet is the next source of reference. When using sources from the internet, you must of course filter, choose wisely and confirm their authenticity first.

### 2.2.3. Journal

The most popular reference sources are journals because of their high level of validity and truth ([Supriyanto & Iswandari, 2017](#)). Since journals are usually produced in several volumes each year, they undergo a lengthy editing process before they come online. The existence of editing or peer review that is accepted by the journal gives high publication credibility, and of course, the author would be fully accounted for. This publication also contains extensive and highly scientific debates on various hypotheses and research findings that are consistent with the discussion.

### 2.2.4. Magazine or Newspaper

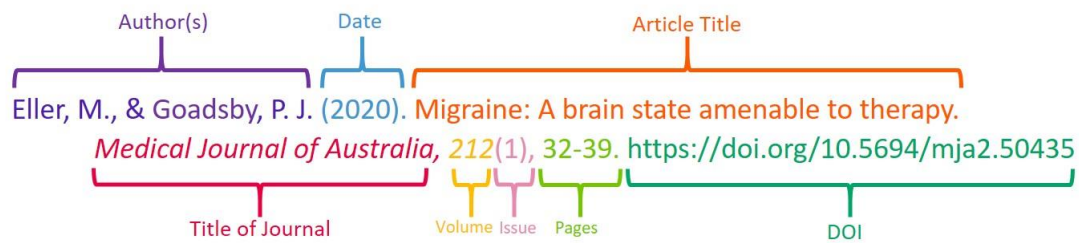
According to the date of the incident, magazines and newspapers are the most accurate sources of information. Magazines and newspapers can be used as references because they have also gone through curation and editing to ensure their validity. Magazines and newspapers present actual news and even public opinion about certain contexts so that they can be used as references to support the writing of scientific papers which sometimes require references to facts, such as news analysis regarding political situations, legal cases, and others ([Fadli, 2018](#)).

## 2.3. Reference components

Quoted from our previous research by [Azizah et al. \(2021\)](#), references have several components in their writing. **Figure 1** shows an example of a reference writing structure sourced from a journal.

### 2.3.1. Author

The first component is writing the author's name starting with the last name or last name first, then putting a comma (,) after that write the first name (middle name or/and first). After that, the author's name is marked with a period (.). follow the same for one or more than one author. Authors who have academic degrees do not need to be listed in the bibliography.



**Figure 1.** Example of journal reference writing structure (Azizah et al., 2021).

### 2.3.2. Publications date

After including the author's name, then include the year of publication. After writing the year is delimited by using a period (.).

### 2.3.3. Title of article

After including the year, then include the title of the article. After writing the title, it is delimited by using a period (.).

### 2.3.4. Name of journal or publisher

After the title, then include the name of the journal or publisher. Put a comma (,) as the boundary between volume, issue, and journal page.

### 2.3.5. Volume

List the volume after the journal/publisher name. Volume is the number of the year the article was published in a journal.

### 2.3.6. Number of Issues

In that volume, there is an issue number that represents the number of issues in one year called issue. It is written in brackets and followed by a comma (,).

### 2.3.7. Page

After publication, include a page that contains the article from start to finish. Put a period (.) if there is a DOI. However, if there is a DOI, use a comma (,) before the DOI.

### 2.3.8. DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

Include the complete DOI number using the alphanumeric string issued by the journal concerned. Written after the page and given a colon (:), before the DOI number. Then put a period (.). The DOI must be listed in full and make sure it is active by the journal.

## 2.4. Reference writing style

In citing references, there are several styles or styles of writing that we can adapt. There are 6 reference writing styles, namely American Psychological Association (APA) Style, Harvard Style, Modern Language Association (MLA) Style, Vancouver Style, Chicago Style, and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Style (Azizah et al., 2021).

### 2.4.1. American Psychological Association (APA) style

The APA citation style is one of the most widely used citation styles for writing scientific and research papers, especially in the fields of psychology, sociology, business mathematics,

economics, partnerships, and criminal justice ([Azizah et al., 2021](#)). An example of APA citation style is as follows.

“Nandiyanto, A. B. D., Ragadhita, R., Al Husaeni, D. N., and Nugraha, W. C. (2023). Research trend on the use of mercury in gold mining: Literature review and bibliometric analysis. *Moroccan Journal of Chemistry*, 11(1), 11-1.”

#### 2.4.2. Harvard style

Harvard style, much the same as the APA style reference. Harvard is a very popular citation style, used in a variety of cases across science, social science, and business ([Azizah et al., 2021](#)). An example of Harvard citation style is as follows.

“Maceachen, D.B. (1950) “Wilkie Collins and British Law,” *Nineteenth-Century Fiction*, 5(2), pp. 121–139.”

#### 2.4.3. Modern Language Association (MLA) style

The MLA style is the rule for quoting articles contained in footnotes or endnotes ([Kundu, 2018](#)). Writing in the MLA style to include the author's last name followed by the page number of the article. An example of MLA citation style is as follows.

“O’Connell, John F., and George M. Perkins. “The Economics of Private Liberal Arts Colleges.” *Journal of Business*, 76.3 (2003): 499-514.”

#### 2.4.4. Vancouver style

Vancouver style is often used in the fields of health, natural sciences, and technology. The Vancouver style is characterized by using numbers in in-text citations ([Azizah et al., 2021](#)). An example of Vancouver's citation style is as follows.

“Lehar A. Measuring systemic risk: a risk management approach. *Journal of Banking & Finance*. 2005;29(10):577–603.”

#### 2.4.5. Chicago style

Chicago Style is a standard created by the University of Chicago in 1906 and is considered the standard for writing American-English Style ([Peters, 2014](#)). This standard is continuously updated and published in The Chicago Manual of Style. The references used in Chicago style are the same as in MLA style, except that Chicago adds the word "no" to the problem. An example of Chicago citation style is as follows.

“O’Connell, John F., and George M. Perkins. 2003. The economics of private liberal arts colleges. *Journal of Business* 76: 499-514.”

#### 2.4.6. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style

The IEEE style is a professional association that advances engineering, computer science, and information technology in all its forms. The IEEE publishes journals, periodicals, and conference proceedings in addition to developing standards for several sectors ([Brereton et al., 2007](#)). An example of IEEE citation style is as follows.

“B. L. Handoko, A. Swat, L. Lindawati, and M. Mustapha, “Application of Computer Assisted Audit Techniques in Public Accounting Firm,” *International Journal of Management*, vol. 11, no. 5, pp. 222-229, 2020.”

### 3. METHODS

The methods used in this research are experiments and literature studies from several journals that discuss references. We used the Google Scholar search engine to build reference styles and searched for keywords to find articles in the journal. In conducting reference searches, we use keyword-based searches. This example displays a keyword search for "bibliometrics". There are several reference styles presented, namely APA, MLA, Harvard, Vancouver, Chicago, and IEEE styles. However, in this study, we focused on APA style. The journal used as an example in this study is the ASEAN Journal of Educational Research and Technology (AJERT).

### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1. Search reference from Google Scholar

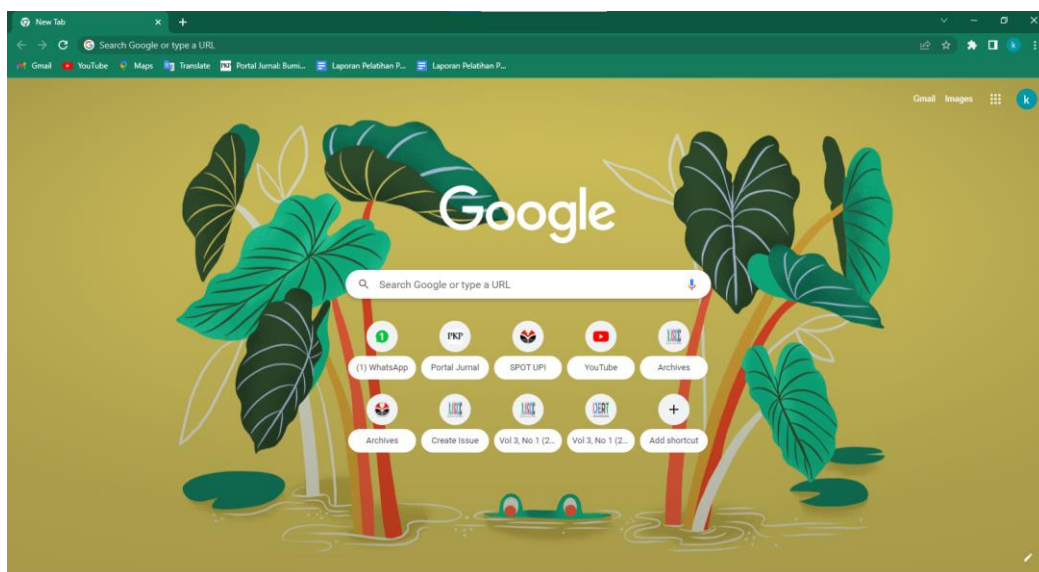
Several media or tools can be used for reference searches, such as Google Scholar. In this study, we would use Google Scholar as a reference search tool. The following are the steps to find references or a bibliography through Google Scholar with various reference styles:

- (i) Open the browser you normally use, be it Chrome, Mozilla, or any other type of browser. On this occasion, we use Google Chrome as the type of browser to be used (see **Figure 2**).



**Figure 2.** Chrome icon.

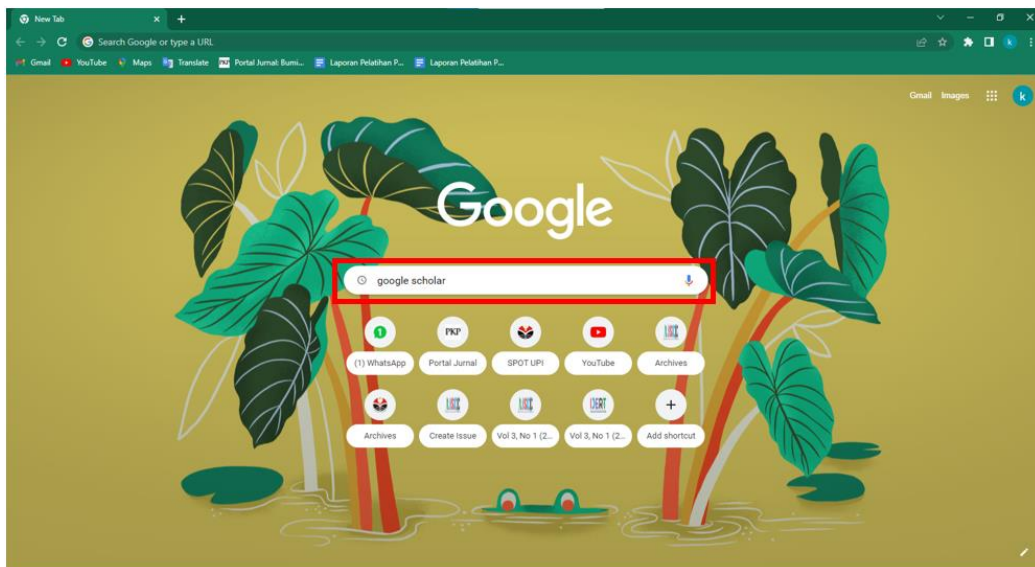
- (ii) After you have opened Google Chrome, you would be taken to the browser's main page as shown in **Figure 3**.



**Figure 3.** Google Chrome home page.

- (iii) Fill the keyword "Google Scholar" in the search field as shown in **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**.





**Figure 4.** Input the keyword "google scholar" in the middle search field.



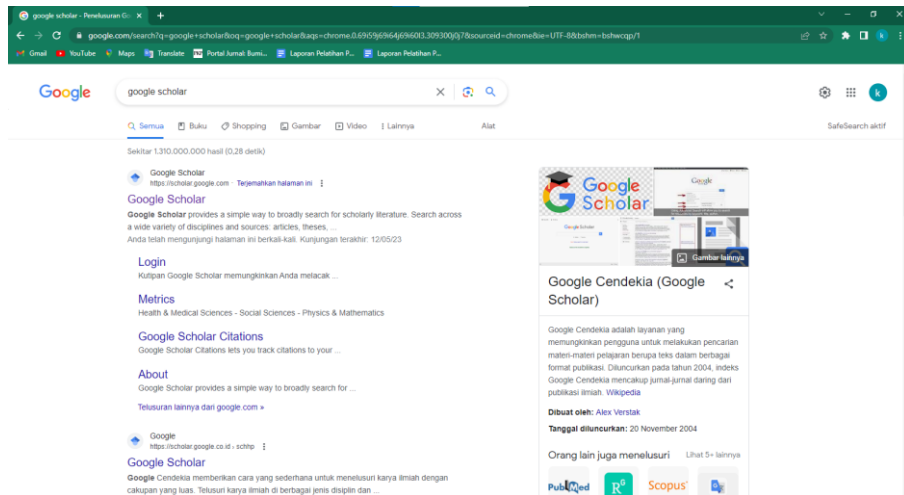
**Figure 5.** Input the keyword "google scholar" in the top search field.

- (iv) After you have successfully inputted your keywords, click "enter" on the keyboard (see **Figure 6**).



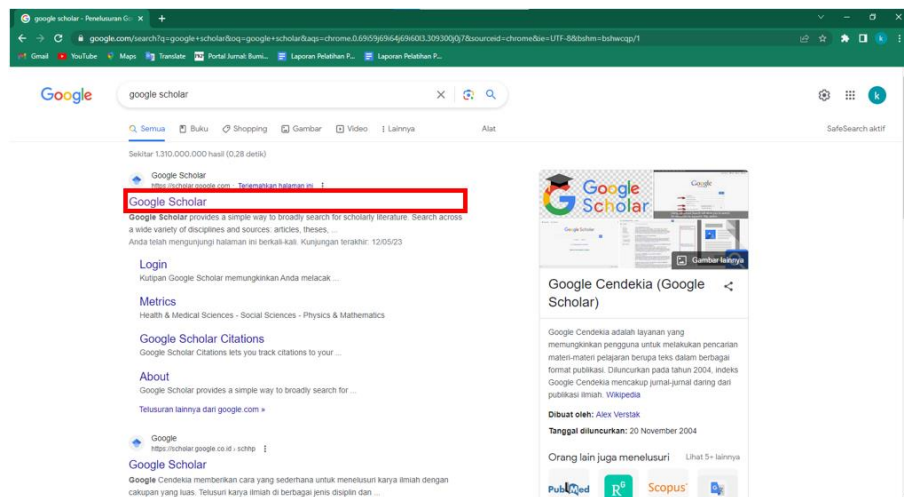
**Figure 6.** The "enter" key is on the keyboard.

- (v) After pushing "enter", you would enter the initial search page (see **Figure 7**).



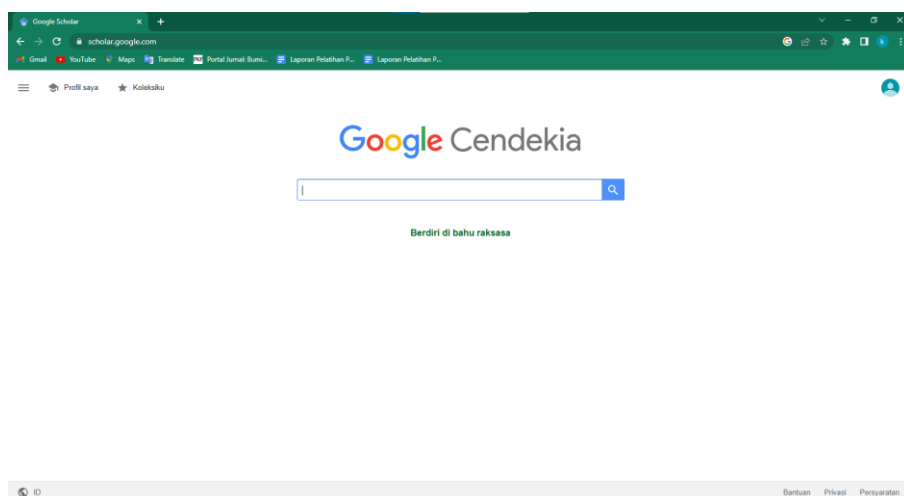
**Figure 7.** Initial search page.

(vi) Select or click the word "Google Scholar" to input the google scholar page (see **Figure 8**).



**Figure 8.** Choose Google Scholar.

(vii) After you click on the word "Google Scholar", you would input the page as shown in **Figure 9**.



**Figure 9.** Google Scholar main page.



(viii) Write a keyword that matches the scientific paper you are writing in the Google Scholar search column provided. As an example, we would use the keyword "bibliometric" (see Figure 10).

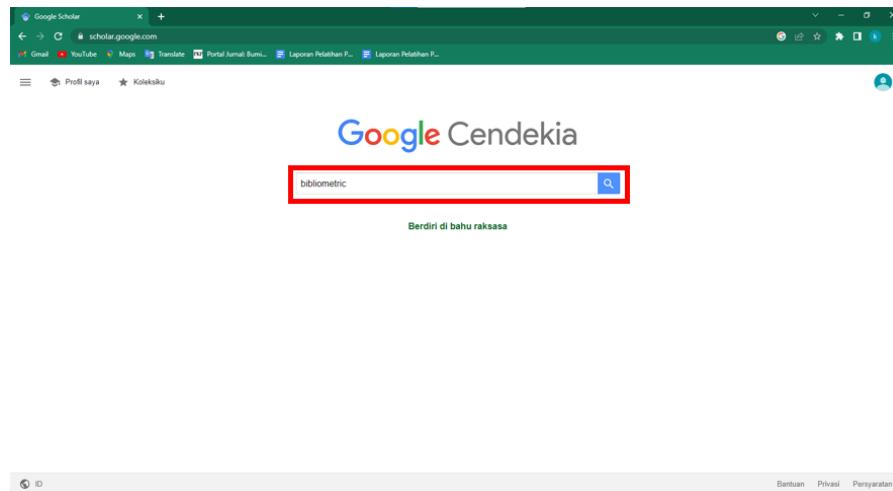


Figure 10. Inputing keywords in the Google Scholar search field.

(ix) Click "enter" on the keyboard to proceed to the next process.

(x) After you click "enter", you would input the journal list page as shown in Figure 11.

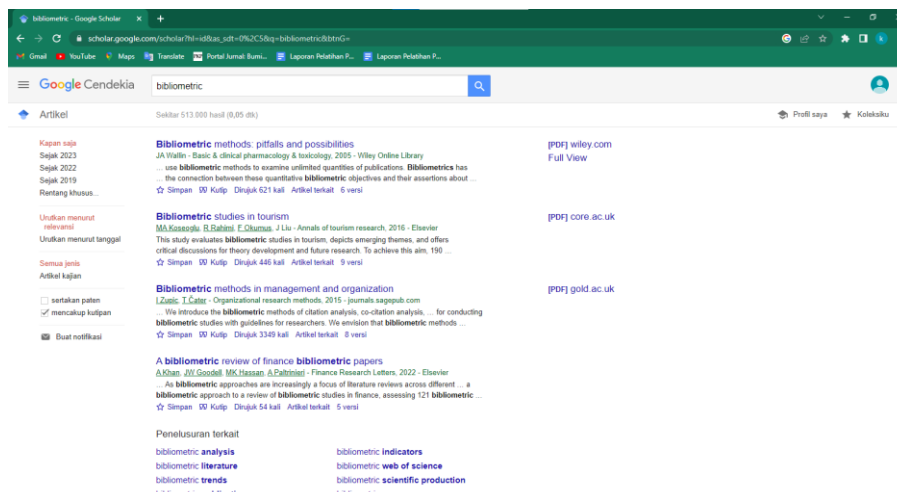


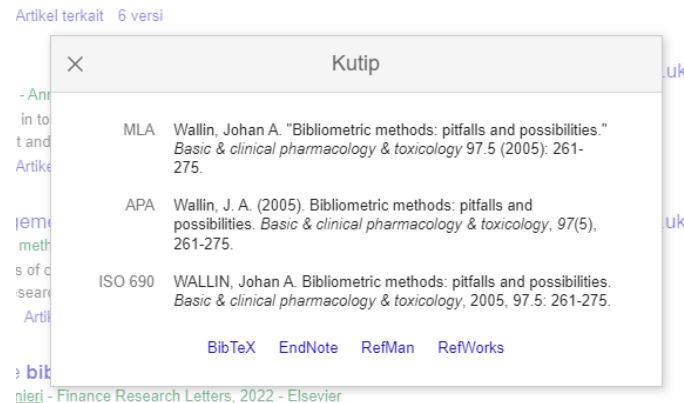
Figure 11. Journal list page on Google Scholar.

(xi) Choose one of the journals that according to you are following the scientific papers you have written. For example, we choose the first journal in the available list. After selecting the appropriate journal, click "cite" or "kutip" (in Bahasa) to see a list of reference styles that would later be cited in scientific papers (see Figure 12).



Figure 12. "Cite or Kutip (in Bahasa)" button.

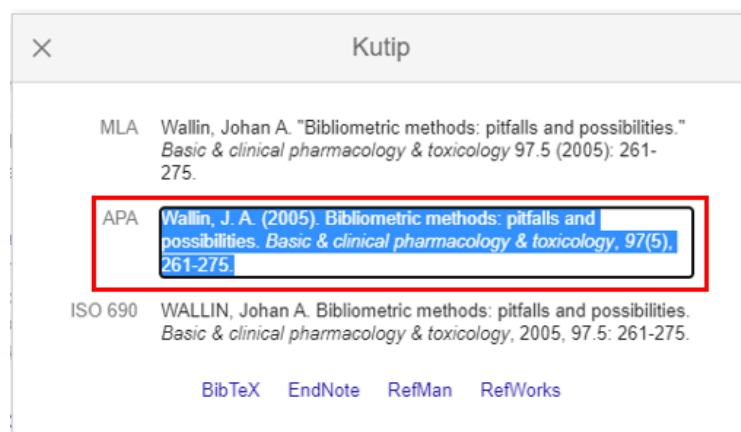
(xii) After you click the cite button, a display would appear as shown in **Figure 13**.



**Figure 13.** Display quotation (cite).

(xiii) In the cite view, it can be seen that the selected journal has three styles of writing bibliography (reference), namely MLA, APA, and ISO 690. You can choose one of the three reference styles provided.

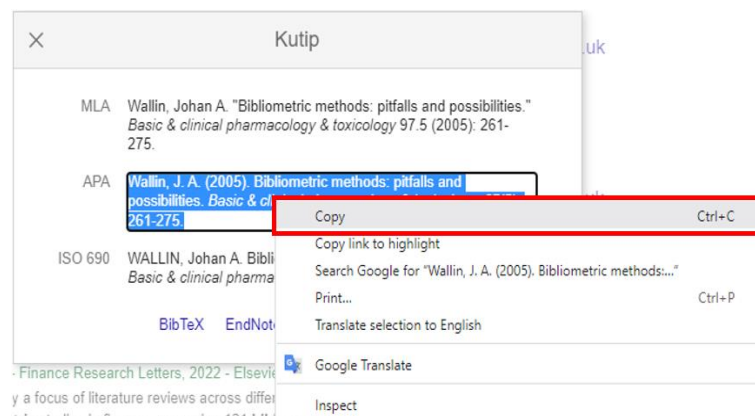
(xiv) If you want to choose the APA style, all you have to do is copy the text as shown in **Figure 14**.



**Figure 14.** Copy the APA style bibliography.

(xv) There are two ways you can do in copying the bibliography, namely:

1. Right-click on the mouse you are using, then select copy (see **Figure 15**).



**Figure 15.** Copy with the mouse.

2. Click "ctrl + C" on your computer or laptop keyboard (see **Figure 16**).



**Figure 16.** Copy using the keyboard.

- (xvi) After that, paste it into the bibliography of the scientific work you are writing (see **Figure 17**).

Wallin, J. A. (2005). *Bibliometric methods: pitfalls and possibilities. Basic & clinical pharmacology & toxicology*, 97(5), 261-275.

**Figure 17.** Pasting references.

- (xvii) The reference format provided by Google Scholar sometimes does not match the desired reference. Therefore, we have to manually check and fix the format that is not appropriate. Figure 18 shows an example of a suitable APA style reference format.

Wailin, J. A. (2005). *Bibliometric methods: Pitfalls and possibilities. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology*, 97(5), 261-275.

**Figure 18.** Reference format with APA style.

## 4.2. Cite references in the text

References may be cited in a text. In-text citations are references made in the body of the article text. In-text citations remind readers of sources that have been written by the author (Azizah *et al.*, 2021). In most cases, the only information needed in making a citation is the last name of the author, the date of publication, and the page number of the journal article. Several in-text citations are commonly used in stylistic references. Here's more about the style of citing references.

- (i) APA style. In the APA reference style, often known as the "author-date" style, authors are cited in the text with complete or partial round brackets, together with the year of publication (Pandey *et al.*, 2020; Azizah *et al.*, 2021).
- (ii) Harvard style. When used without the author's name, the title and date are enclosed in round brackets that contain the author's last name and the year of publication (and page number if directly cited) (Pandey *et al.*, 2020; Azizah *et al.*, 2021).
- (iii) MLA style. In-text citations give detailed information (author's last name and page number) or only the page number when the author's name appears in the sentence. The letters 'p' or 'pg' are activated, and commas are not necessary (Pandey *et al.*, 2020; Azizah *et al.*, 2021).

- (iv) Vancouver style. Quoted using Arabic numerals, for example 1,2. The first and last numbers are separated by a hyphen if there are more than two consecutive numbers, as in the example: 1-4. (Clauss et al., 2013; Azizah et al., 2021).
- (v) Chicago style. Notes-Bibliography System and Author-Date System Author-date, as the name implies, employs ancestor citations in the text to refer to the source's author's last name and the year of publication (Pandey et al., 2020; Azizah et al., 2021).
- (vi) IEEE style. Textual quotations are written in square brackets. References are arranged numerically, not alphabetically. Example: 1,2. For more than two consecutive numbers, the first and last digits are separated by a hyphen, for example 1-5 (Azizah et al., 2021).

Writing citations in references is divided into two, namely with numbers as shown in **Figure 19**, and writing citations with names and years as shown in **Figure 20**.

Scientific writing is written work that is arranged in a coherent and systematic way following scientific rules designed to solve a problem based on scientific theory and methods [1-4]. Scientific work generally contains data, facts, methods, and solutions regarding a problem raised [3]. In addition, scientific papers also contain references that can be used as a means of accountability for what we write [2,4]

**Figure 19.** Text citation by number.

Bibliography or references are all reference sources used in research and are cited in the manuscript (MacRoberts & MacRoberts, 2010). Reference is the author's reference in a work to present in detail the sources of information in an article. Reference is information that is used as a reference or guide to reinforce a statement. References are always found in written works, especially those that are scientific and require supporting data or theories.

References can be obtained from several sources such as books and journals (Gruber, 2008). References sourced from journals are one of the most widely used reference sources in scientific papers published in journals. In this study, we would discuss the concept of reference, reference structure, and how to get references from Google Scholar.

Google Scholar is a product that is included in the search engine product, but this service focuses on finding various references for academics and other parties with an interest in scientific work (Baron et al., 2014; Jun et al., 2018). Google Scholar can help academics find various scientific references, both in the form of journals and in other publications that have been validated properly. For students, Google Scholar can be used to find various references and literature needed for the process of working on their thesis.

Research on how to cite and write scientific papers has been carried out by many previous researchers, such as the research conducted by Kurniati et al. (2022) regarding an easy way to learn to write a journal using Ms.'s automatic references. Word and Zotero, research conducted by Bernado (2005) who analyzed references which is a method for generating Bayesian inferential statements that only depend on the assumed model and available data, and research conducted by Cole (2012) who examined the development of reference growth and development graphs.

**Figure 20.** Text citation by name.

### 4.3. Several mistakes

In the references provided by Google Scholar, sometimes mistakes occur, such as no volume in the reference, no journal name, or incomplete author names. The following will explain the mistakes that often occur when the author references scientific work.

### 4.3.1. Incomplete author-name

The first mistake that often occurs when writing references is the incomplete author's name, as shown in **Figure 21**. **Figure 21** shows an example of a reference with the APA style. In the picture, the author's name is not written in full, it is marked with a “...” sign. If there is a problem, then we must complete the author's name by opening the journal article file.

Gargaro, M., Scalisi, G., Manni, G., Briseño, C. G., Bagadia, P., Durai, V., ... and Fallarino, F. (2022). Indoleamine 2, 3-dioxygenase 1 activation in mature cDC1 promotes tolerogenic education of inflammatory cDC2 via metabolic communication. *Immunity*, 55(6), 1032-1050.

**Figure 21.** Example of a reference with the author's name incomplete.

### 4.3.2. There is no journal volume

The second mistake in writing references is not listing the volume of the journal. Journal volume is one of the components that must exist when citing a journal article. If there is a reference whose journal volume is not written as shown in **Figure 22**, then we must complete the volume by opening the journal article file. However, if the journal volume is not listed in the article file, we can look for it on the website of the journal where the article was published.

Chen, Z. (2022). Exploring the application scenarios and issues facing Metaverse technology in education. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 1-13.

**Figure 22.** Examples of references that do not have a journal volume.

### 4.3.3. There is no journal volume and page

The third mistake in writing references is not including the volume and journal pages. Just like volumes, journal pages are also a component that must be included when we are going to cite an article. If there are references whose journal volumes and pages are not written as shown in **Figure 23**, then we must complete the volume by opening the journal article file.

Meinck, S., Fraillon, J., and Strietholt, R. (2022). The impact of the covid-19 pandemic on education: International evidence from the responses to educational disruption survey (REDS). *International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement*.

**Figure 23.** Examples of references that do not have a journal volume and page.

### 4.3.4. There is no journal page

The fourth mistake in writing references is not including the journal page. As previously explained, the journal page is also a component that must be included when we are going to cite an article. If there is a reference whose journal page is not written as shown in **Figure 24**, then we must complete the journal page. How to complete the journal page on article references, simply by opening the article file to be cited.

Rudolph, J., Tan, S., and Tan, S. (2023). ChatGPT: Bullshit spewer or the end of traditional assessments in higher education?. *Journal of Applied Learning and Teaching*, 6(1).

**Figure 24.** Examples of references that do not have a journal page.



#### 4.3.4. There is no journal page

The fourth mistake in writing references is not including the journal page. As previously explained, the journal page is also a component that must be included when we are going to cite an article. If there is a reference whose journal page is not written as shown in **Figure 25**, then we must complete the journal page. How to complete the journal page on article references, simply by opening the article file to be cited.

Rudolph, J., Tan, S., and Tan, S. (2023). ChatGPT: Bullshit spewer or the end of traditional assessments in higher education?. *Journal of Applied Learning and Teaching*, 6(1).

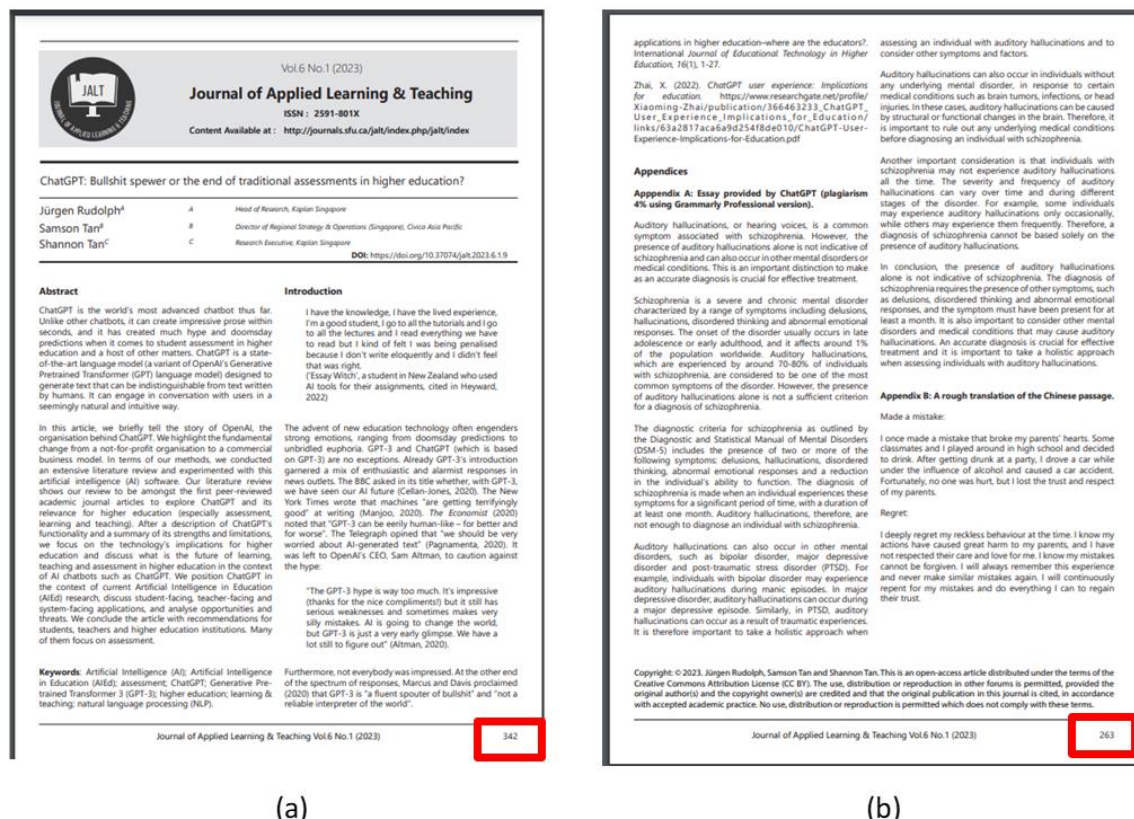
**Figure 25.** Examples of references that do not have a journal page.

#### 4.3.5. Steps complete the reference component

Sometimes on Google Scholar, there are several incomplete components such as the number of article pages and the volume of the journal. Therefore, several ways can be done to complete this.

##### 4.3.5.1. How to complete the page article

Steps that can be taken to complete page components in writing references to an article are to open the pdf of the article to be used. After that open the initial page of the article and look at the footer or header section of the page number of the article (**Figure 26a**). The next step is to open the last page of the article to be used, then look at the page number contained in the footer or header of the pdf (**Figure 26b**). **Figure 26** shows an example of an article that has a page count of 342-363.

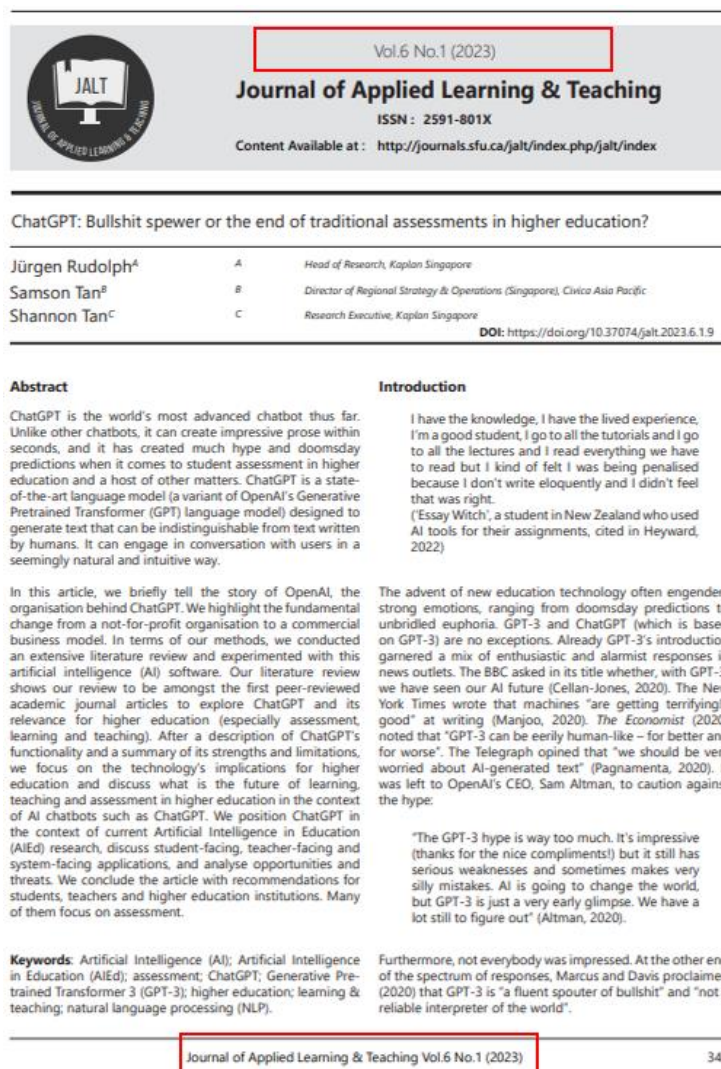


**Figure 26.** Article page search: a) initial page of the pdf of the article; b) end page pdf of the article.



#### 4.3.5.2. How to complete the volume of reference

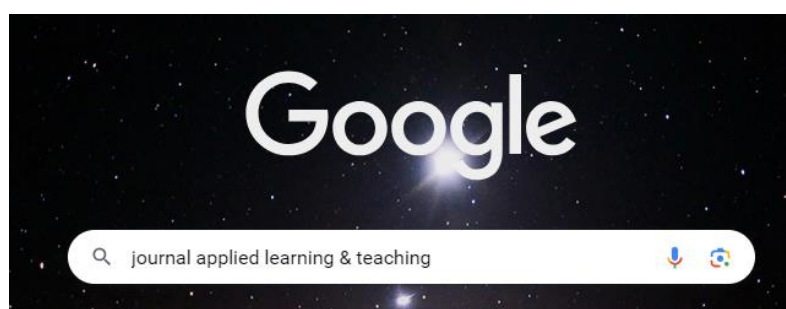
There are two ways to complete the volume of writing references, namely by opening the pdf article and inputting the journal article's web page. The first way is to open the pdf article as shown in **Figure 27**. Based on **Figure 27** it is known that the volume of the article is Volume 6. The second way is by visiting the website page of the journal that published the article.



**Figure 27.** Article publishing volume on pdf files.

The steps for viewing journal volumes in a second way, namely visiting the website page of the journal that published the article to be cited are as follows:

- (i) Input the website page by typing the name of the journal on Google (see **Figure 28**).



**Figure 28.** Fill in the keyword in the search column Google.

- (ii) Click “enter” to continue. After that, click on the name of the journal we are looking for (Figure 29), then the main view of the journal will appear (Figure 30).

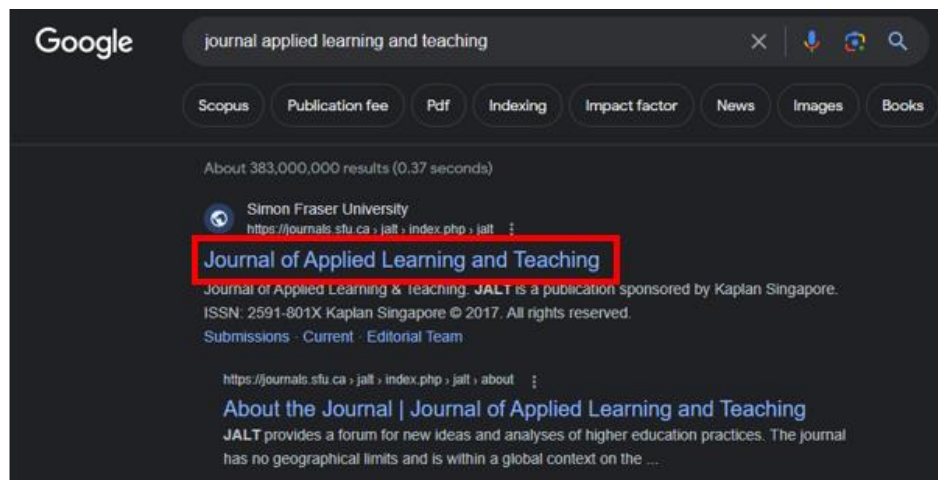


Figure 29. Click the journal name.

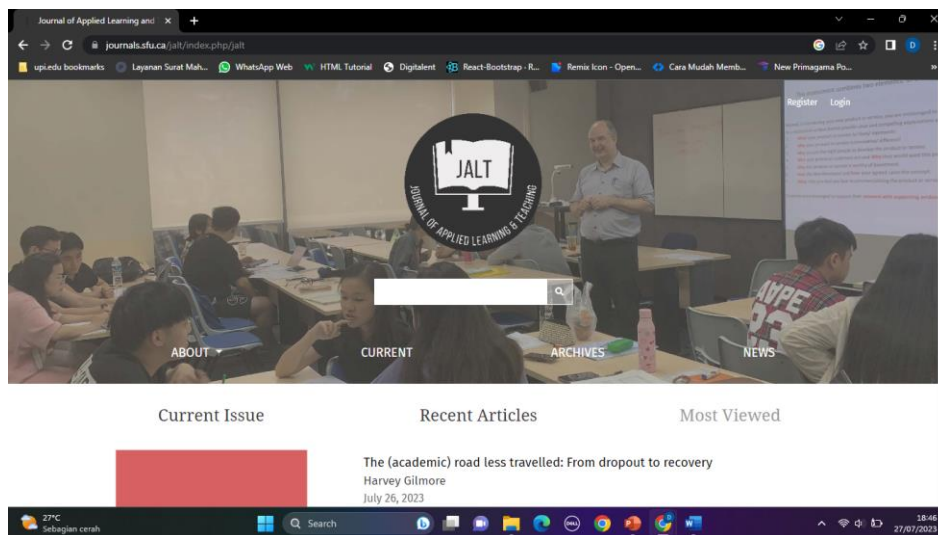


Figure 30. Homepage website journal.

- (iii) Input the title of the article we are looking for into the journal search field (see Figure 31), then click “enter”.

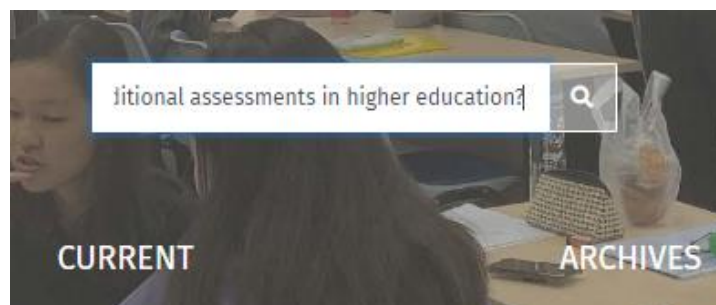
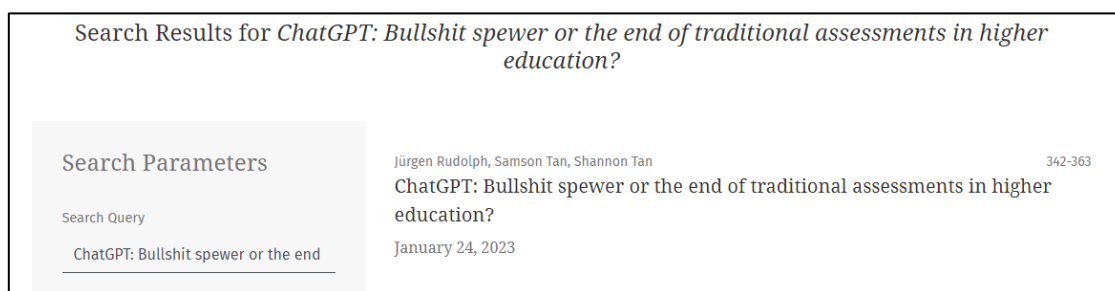


Figure 31. Input the title of the article into the search field on the journal website.

- (iv) It can obtain what we search for (see Figure 32).



**Figure 33.** Article search results.

- (v) Open the article we are looking for by clicking on the title of the article. If so, a display similar to Figure 34 will appear. Based on **Figure 34**, we can already see the volume of the article we are looking for. The article volume is marked with a red box.



**Figure 34.** Article publishing volume on website journal.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Reference is an important part of article publishing. When authors publish their articles in journals, authors must follow the reference rules and citations they use, such as paying attention to component references. The existence of Google Scholar can help writers who are just learning to write in finding the most relevant scientific reference sources, such as searching through keywords. In addition, Google Scholar can easily create references from various types of reference styles, such as APA, Harvard, MLA, Vancouver Chicago, and IEEE. We can use the "cite" button to see the style references available on Google Scholar. It is hoped that this article on how to find references on Google Scholar can help make it easier for novice writers to write articles.

## 6. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. The authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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