

# Uni-edit Sample of Level 3 English Editing (Library Science)

Comment [A1]:

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## Introduction

The purpose of ~~this~~ study is to explore ~~global~~ trends in publication output and impact ~~among world countries~~ in physics over the past 20 years. Specifically, we are concerned with ~~the current state of unequal distributions and~~ whether the degree of inequality, both in terms of publication quantity and quality, changes over time. It has long been observed that a premier league of nations dominates scientific output ~~quantity and quality~~ (King, 2004; May, 1997 Braun et al., 1994; Gibbs, 1995) and patents (Frame, 1991; Banerjee et al., 2000). ~~It was found i~~n May, for example, the top 15 most productive countries accounted for 81.3% of the world's papers from 1981 to 1994 in science, engineering, and medicine. The U.S. was found to be dominant, publishing around 35% of the world's science. ~~It has also been recognized,~~ ~~h~~However, developing countries in Latin America ~~n~~ and Asia ~~have more recently started to close the gap~~ ~~has been catching up in their~~ scientific performance ~~in recent years~~ (UNESCO, 2005). It is therefore interesting to ~~enquire as to~~ ~~look into~~ whether the inequality of publishing performance changed over time. Is there a trend toward less inequality in terms of publication quantity and quality? Are there new players joining the scientifically established? What long-term ~~global publishing~~ trends can be identified ~~s in world publication~~ in physics? To address these questions, the present study used scientometric ~~s information~~ to ~~map the field's~~ ~~look into the publications~~ characteristics ~~among world countries in physics~~ over the past 20 years. ~~While~~ ~~Previous~~ ~~past~~ scientometric ~~analysis~~ ~~analyses~~ ~~of nations~~ were mostly cross-sectional in nature, ~~and thereby tended to neglect~~ ~~with relatively little attention to the~~ long term

trends. ~~It was hoped that, with a~~ A longitudinal analysis, can serve as a corrective by capturing clearer picture of the dynamics of world participation in a physics, one of the fundamental branch in of science, can emerge.

#### Data Analysis

The data were collected from Thomson ISI databases; a total of 336 journals in physics indexed by ISI in a 20-year period from 1988 to 2008 were included in our dataset, totaling 1,445,273 papers and 17,005,626 citations. The countries of origin of each of the respective where the authors were based in were identified in and tandem frequencies were tabulated. with their and frequency counted. In the case of papers with multiple authors, each author's country of origin was counted without distinguishing the primary and secondary authorship. To maintain keep the shares of all the countries adding up to 100 one hundred, the sum of world's papers is defined as the aggregated frequencies across all countries. As a result, a total of 168 countries were found to have at least one author in the articles analyzed. Both the Gini coefficient and the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) were used to gauge the inequality of the distribution of publishing performance among world the countries. To analysis analyze the long term trends, the data were broken down into four periods of five years time periods: 1989–1993, 1994–1998, 1999–2004, and 2005–2008. Furthermore, the papers were divided into three quality tiers according to the citations they received; namely, those received 1 to 3, 4 to 10, and more than 10 citations. The papers were so classified Classification ensured that each tier accounts accounted for an equivalent number of papers.

**Comment [NPH2]:** CHECK: Is it possible to clarify what this means? Number of papers, authors, or countries? All citations were sourced, which revealed that they had been produced in certain countries? Is this a description of the method that was followed?