Addressing the Challenges Faced by EndNote Users in Academic Writing

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Abstract

The citation management software, notably EndNote, is widely embraced by MPhil and PhD scholars in Nepalese universities. However, its application does not guarantee flawless citation outputs and can present challenges to accuracy. This phenomenological study delves into the complexities faced by EndNote users, focusing on citation inaccuracy issues within EndNote X9 and the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th output style. As an EndNote practitioner, learner, and tutor, I identified various citation accuracy concerns across various source types. The analysis identified two primary contributors to citation inaccuracies: the inherent nature of EndNote reference types and the APA 7th output style, and incorrect entry of information in the reference fields. To address these concerns, modifications were made to EndNote reference types and the output style, and a comprehensive guideline for the accurate entry of information in the reference fields for diverse source types was developed. This research advocates crucial adjustments to both EndNote reference types and the APA 7th output style, alongside meticulous information entry practices, to enhance citation accuracy. The findings contribute to the ongoing discourse on refining citation precision in academic writing, particularly in the context of the Nepalese universities.

Key Terms: EndNote, precise citation, reference types, output style, APA 7th

Introduction

This research focuses on a thematic analysis of the challenges encountered by the users of EndNote while citing sources in academic writing. It aims to provide practical guidelines for overcoming these challenges, drawing on my firsthand experience of using the software and guiding others in its utilization for academic purposes.

EndNote, a licensed citation management software program introduced in 1989 (Lorenzetti & Ghali, 2013), has evolved into a widely adopted tool for storing, managing, retrieving, and citing sources in various academic writing styles (Lonergan, 2017). Beyond its notable feature of Cite While You Write (CWYW) for formatting citations in Microsoft (MS) Word, EndNote

offers additional functionality such as storing "pdf files, pictures, graphs, [and] tables" and retrieving them (Sherwin, 2020, p. 1).

My engagement with EndNote spans five years, during which I have utilized it as a learner, teacher, and trainer, focusing on its capabilities for storing, managing, and citing sources. My familiarity with EndNote X9 occurred during my involvement in a research methodology training held from September 23 to 28, 2019, at the INFLIBNET Centre in Gujarat, India. Since that initial encounter, I have integrated EndNote into my academic writing endeavors, including the composition of a PhD dissertation, books, and research papers. Additionally, I have facilitated trainings and workshops on the effective use of EndNote for citation in academic writing, collaborating with fellow EndNote and technical experts.

Due to the recent success of workshops and training initiatives, along with EndNote's growing popularity in academic circles globally, there has been a significant increase in its adoption among Nepalese students and faculty. Specifically, within the postgraduate scholars of Graduate School of Education, Faculty of Education, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur as well as English master's students at Mahendra Ratna Campus, Tahachal, have increasingly embraced EndNote for citing sources in their theses.

Despite its growing use, it is crucial to recognize that EndNote is not a cure-all solution. The feedback from scholars and experts indicates a recurring issue with inaccurate citations among thesis candidates who claim to have utilized EndNote. One contributing factor is the default settings of EndNote reference types and output styles, which may not consistently generate precise citations for all source types. Adjustments to these configurations are often necessary.

Moreover, the accuracy of citations hinges on the precise entry of the relevant information into the reference fields. Achieving this level of accuracy demands not only a keen understanding of the reference fields associated with each source type but also proficiency in navigating EndNote's functionalities. Unfortunately, many students may lack the requisite training and expertise needed to input data correctly, resulting in the persistence of citation inaccuracies. Addressing these challenges requires ongoing efforts to refine the configuration settings and provide comprehensive training to ensure the effective use of EndNote in academic writing.

I have been addressing various challenges reported by EndNote users, particularly those relating to inaccuracies encountered while utilizing the APA 7th style for academic writing. A significant number of users have expressed frustration with the perceived lack of precision in EndNote's output, extending even to other versions of the APA style within the software.

To ensure the generation of accurate citations for all sources, there are two primary approaches: either adapt the original 'reference types' and 'output styles' to meet specific requirements, or manually adjust the citations produced by the software, typically at the conclusion of the writing process. In my research, I have prioritized the former method, as the latter is excessively time-consuming and lacks a systematic approach.

However, modifying the original reference types and output style necessitates expertise in citation conventions, proficiency with the EndNote software, and a sound understanding of computer technology. The refined reference types can be conveniently exported and stored in an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) Document or Microsoft Edge Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) file. These modified reference types can then be imported into any EndNote library on a computer device. Similarly, the adjusted output styles can be saved as EndNote Style files, and added to the list of output styles within the EndNote library. This strategic approach ensures a more efficient and systematic resolution to citation accuracy issues, empowering users to produce precise and reliable academic work.

Limited scholarly attention has been dedicated to the critical aspects of adjusting EndNote reference types and output styles, as well as ensuring meticulous data entry into the relevant reference fields within the EndNote library. Particularly concerning is the lack of studies addressing challenges faced by EndNote users, specifically in the context of managing and citing sources in academic writing, with a specialized focus on the APA 7th style of citation.

Existing literature, exemplified by works including Hensley (2011), Lorenzetti and Ghali (2013), Lonergan (2017), and Mendes et al. (2019), predominantly explores the broader landscape of the citation management software, delving into the aspects of use, usability, and user preferences. Noteworthy contributions from authors like (Hupe, 2019), Walker et al. (2007), Sharma (2022), and Sherwin (2020) primarily underscore the characteristic features and significance of EndNote, offering foundational guidelines for its general usage.

While some works, including Agrawal (2009), and Clarivate Analytics (n.d.), provide elementary guidelines for using EndNote, none delving into the crucial task of modifying

EndNote reference types and output styles or strategically entering data to yield precise citations across various reference types. This study aims to bridge this literature gap by offering insights into and guidelines to this specific domain, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of effective EndNote utilization.

The focus of this research, therefore, was on addressing the challenges faced by both myself and fellow EndNote users in the intricate process of managing citations within academic papers or reports. In this study, 'citation' encompasses both succinct in-text citations and their respective end-text citations typically compiled at the document's conclusion (APA, 2010, 2020). Consequently, the overarching goal of this study is to elucidate the precise formatting of in-text and end-text citations for fundamental reference types in academic writing, utilizing the EndNote software. Accordingly, the fundamental inquiry guiding this study was formulated as follows: How can we attain precision in in-text and end-text citations through the effective use of EndNote?

Methodology

This research aimed to investigate the challenges encountered by EndNote users in the context of citing sources for academic writing and sought to propose effective solutions. I systematically identified and categorized issues faced by EndNote users based on my own direct experiences with the software. These experiences included personal usage and guiding others in utilizing EndNote for reference management and citation purposes.

The identified challenges were organized into themes, and the corresponding solutions were formulated based on my lived experiences. To accomplish this, I employed technological auto-reflective phenomenology, a methodology that enables a thorough reflection on self-experiences related to the phenomena under study. This methodology "involves the analytical isolation" of the phenomena under study (Gorichanaz, 2017, p. 3).

The solutions presented in the present study emerged from a combination of retrospective and introspective reflections on my learning and the usage of EndNote, as well as my experiences in training others for systematic source management and citation in academic writing. Notably, I customized the original reference types and the APA 7th output style, providing 'Microsoft Edge HTML' and 'EndNote Style' files, respectively.

Furthermore, I conducted comprehensive computer trials and formulated guidelines for entering information into EndNote reference fields to ensure precise citation. This involved

employing a verbal descriptive approach complemented by a demonstration-through-writing-and-screenshots method. The methodology's greater details are illustrated in the subsequent sections.

Study Population

The challenges faced by EndNote users were systematically gathered and organized, with solutions based on my firsthand experiences addressing various aspects of these issues. It is crucial to note that this study reflects the researcher's technical perspective, as informed by the unique insights gained through a technical auto-reflective phenomenological approach. Consequently, the findings presented here do not claim to represent the entire user population but rather offer the researcher's technical perspective as per the technical auto-reflective phenomenological nature of the study.

Data Collection Methods and Tools

To achieve the objectives, I gathered the relevant data through a retrospective approach, recalling past events as a participant. Drawing on my introspective self-experience, I formulated effective measures to address the challenges faced by EndNote users.

Data Analysis Procedure

I undertook the thematic analysis of the dataset, systematically classifying the issues according to their root causes. Following this, I formulated the solutions, structuring the description of each remedy within the corresponding thematic category. The framework for discussing the thematic findings aligns with the APA (2020) literature. This integration occurred concurrently, with the description of each subtheme nested under the first global theme, namely the root causes of citation inaccuracy, and at the conclusion of the exploration of all subthemes within the second global theme, namely solving the inaccuracy issues.

Results and Discussion

I systematically present and explore the research findings by first addressing challenges related to citation inaccuracies encountered by EndNote users. These challenges stem from (1) the inherent configuration of the software and (2) the improper entry of the information into the EndNote library. Following this, I deal with the modifications I made to the configuration of reference types and the APA 7th output style in the original EndNote library. Finally, I offer guidelines on managing sources within specific basic reference types in the library, ensuring precise citations in a Word file through the use of EndNote.

The Root Causes of Citation Inaccuracy

In this section, I discuss the causes of citation inaccuracy, drawing on both personal experiences and reports from other EndNote users. Utilizing my own recollections, diary entries, and a thorough search of the EndNote library on my computer, I categorize the root causes of the inaccurate citation format into two main headings, acknowledging the potential overlap between the two categories.

The Inherent Configuration of the EndNote Library. Some of the citation inaccuracy issues emerge due to the nature of the inherent configuration of the EndNote reference types and the bibliography templates in the APA 7th output style. Some of them includes:

1. The DOI and URL components of the end-text citation of a thesis do not appear in the reference list in MS Word file even if they are appropriately entered in the reference fields because of their absence in the bibliography templates of the Thesis reference field.

2. The 'Bibliography Author Lists' configuration fails to display more than seven authors in the end-text citation.

3. There is no reference field for ProQuest theses/dissertations, the citation of which differs from that of normal theses following APA (2020). Therefore, the management of ProQuest thesis citation proves to be very challenging.

4. During the transition from the APA 6th style to the APA 7th style through EndNote, some references do not conform to APA (2020) due to the nature of the inherent configuration of the EndNote library, particularly the nature of reference types and the output styles.

Overall, the inherent configuration of EndNote reference types and the APA 7th output style does not align properly with APA (2020).

Inappropriate Entry of the Information. The inaccurate formatting of citations is further exacerbated by the users' tendency to improperly input relevant information into the corresponding reference fields within the EndNote library. Some of them include the following:

1. Some users inter the abbreviated form of the corporate author in the Author field. Some others do not put the comma at the end of the corporate author in the field, which is a must to achieve the precise citation of the sources with corporate author.

2. Most of the EndNote users do not edit references imported from Google Scholar and other databases. Some of them even do not have the knowledge that the references

imported from databases are not always accurate. To fix this, the imported information should be properly edited.

3. Some users of EndNote put the relevant information in wrong fields. For example, the university related information should be entered into 'University' field rather than 'Academic Department' while manage the reference of a thesis.

4. Some users of EndNote do not enter the information accurately. For example, sometimes, they type the journal article title in the title case instead of the sentence case; and sometimes, they put the name of a journal in the sentence case instead of the title case.

5. The EndNote users sometimes select wrong types of references to put the relevant information in the concerned reference fields. For example, some users select the 'Thesis' reference type for both thesis and unpublished work; some of them select 'Thesis' instead of 'Unpublished Work' and vice-versa. As a result, they do not get the accurate format of citation.

In general, the users do not inter the relevant information properly in the proper reference type and the proper reference field or slot that contributes to the inaccuracy of citation.

Solving the Inaccuracy Issues

As the identified root causes of citation inaccuracy, in this section, I describe, how I modified the original configurations in the EndNote library and how to enter the relevant information into the library to achieve accurate format of citation in accordance with APA (2020).

Modification in the Inherent Configurations. I have modified the original EndNote reference types and the APA 7th output style of citation. Below are the major changes I made in the original configuration of the EndNote library.

Modification in the EndNote Reference Types. In addressing the challenges associated with citing theses or dissertations obtained from the ProQuest database, I took proactive measures by tailoring a new reference category called 'ProQuest Thesis.' This involved substituting the default reference type 'Unused 1' with an empty bibliography template in the original EndNote reference types. This customization was essential due to the variations in citation formats between theses accessible through the ProQuest Dissertation and Theses database and those from the other sources (APA 2010, p. 208; 2020, p. 334).

Then, I imported the modified reference type in the EndNote library and opened the empty bibliography template for 'ProQuest Thesis' in the APA 7th output style as indicated as follows:

I created a bibliography template within this vacant space through numerous trials and iterations in the computer device. This template incorporates an array of related fields, punctuations, and symbols as depicted below.

The purpose of this template insertion is to ensure a precise citation of the specific reference type in accordance with the guidelines outlined in APA (2020).

Additionally, I fixed the reference fields of some other common reference types including Book, Edited Book, Book Section, Journal Article, Thesis, Unpublished Work, Report, Newspaper Article, Magazine Article, Audiovisual Media, and Webpage to achieve the accurate citations of these source types.

I capsulized this modification of the reference types, by exporting from the modified EndNote library, in the form of a Microsoft Edge Document file indicated as ' Reference Types Uma' that can be imported into an EndNote library to bring about changes in reference types.

Modification in the EndNote APA 7th Style of Citation. I modified the EndNote APA 7th output style of citation as follows.

I customized the original APA 7th template of the 'Thesis' reference type:

into the template shown below:

to achieve an accurate format of citation of theses or dissertations with or without DOI or URL. I fixed this after several trials through the computer.

Then I also changed the 'Bibliography Author Lists' format from

Abbreviated Author List
○ List all author names
○ If 3   or more authors, list the first   1   author(s)
   and abbreviate with: , et al.   ☐ Italic
◉ If eight or more authors, list the first 6 authors, insert: , . . .
   and add the last author's name

For Subsequent Works by the Same Author
◉ Print the author list as defined above
○ Omit the author list
○ Replace repeated authors with: ---

into

◉ List all author names
○ If 3   or more authors, list the first   1   author(s)
   and abbreviate with: , et al.   ☐ Italic
○ If eight or more authors, list the first 6 authors, insert: , . . .
   and add the last author's name
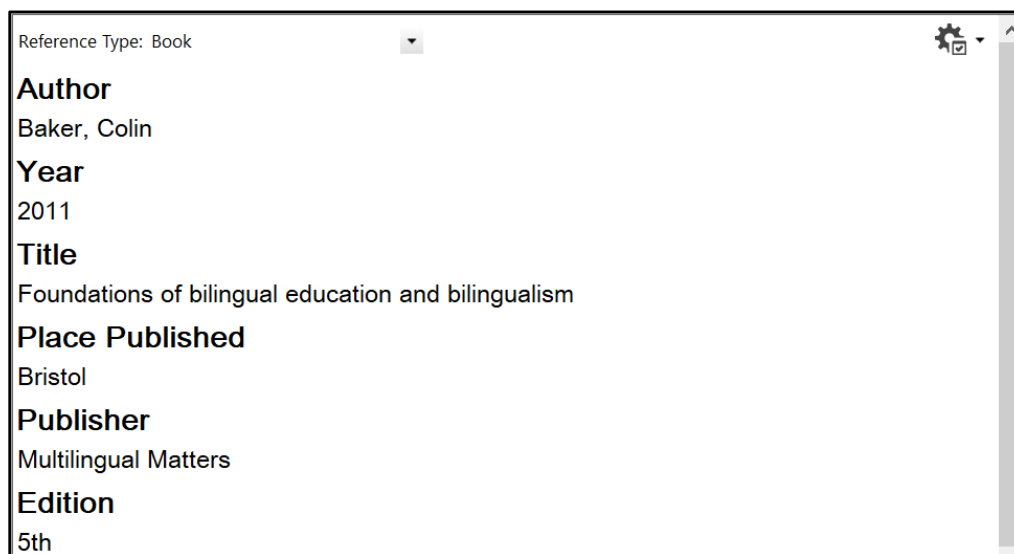
For Subsequent Works by the Same Author
◉ Print the author list as defined above
○ Omit the author list
○ Replace repeated authors with: ---

for the precise citation of works authored by eight or more scholars following APA (2020). This change solved the problem of not displaying more than seven authors.

Furthermore, I rearranged the Bibliography Templates of the other basic reference types to achieve their precise citations. I capsulized the total modification of the APA 7th output style in the form of an EndNote Style file indicated as ' ▣ APA 7th Uma' that can be added to the list of output styles in an EndNote library to bring about this change.

Guideline for Proper Entry of Information. The proper entry of information involves the selection of an appropriate EndNote reference type, and the entry of the data into the fields under the selected reference to achieve the accurate citations.

Book. The EndNote reference type 'Book' encompasses any authored book, whether or not it credits an editor on the book cover page, and whether or not it includes a digital object identifier (DOI) or a uniform resource locator (URL). Figure 1 illustrates how I input the relevant data into the specified reference fields for an authored book without an editor, ensuring the precise citation format depicted directly following Figure 1.

Figure 1. Reference-Field Entries for the Authored Book Without Editor

(Baker, 2011)

Baker, C. (2011). *Foundations of bilingual education and bilingualism* (5th ed.).

      Multilingual Matters.

    Book Section. The 'Book Section' reference type includes "edited book chapter" (APA, 2020, p. 295) irrespective of whether there is the DOI or URL of the book. The edited (encyclopedic) dictionary with multiple authors also fits this reference type. For the entry of information related to a book section with or without DOI and URL (of the book) in the ENL, I chose 'Book Section' from the 'Reference Type' option in the reference window and entered the relevant data into the corresponding reference fields as showcased in Figure 2, so as to achieve the citation directly following Figure 2.
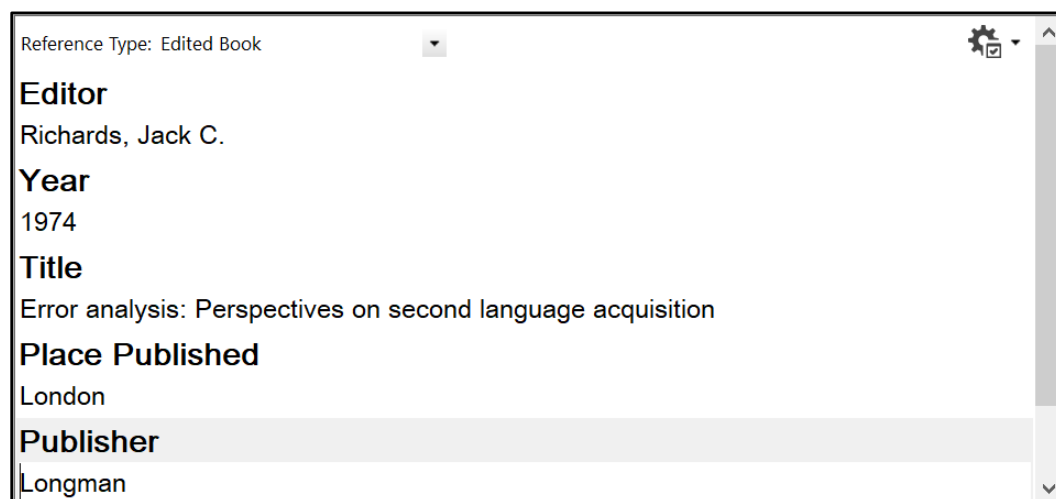
Figure 2. *Reference-Field Entries for Book Section*

Reference Type: Book Section ▾
Author
Bell, Lee Anne
Year
2016
Title
Theoretical foundations for social justice education
Editor
Maurianne Adams
Lee Anne Bell
Diane J. Goodman
Khyati Y. Joshi
Book Title
Teaching for diversity and social justice
Place Published
New York
Publisher
Routledge
Pages
24 - 54
Edition
3rd

(Bell, 2016)

Bell, L. A. (2016). Theoretical foundations for social justice education. In M. Adams,
L. A. Bell, D. J. Goodman, & K. Y. Joshi (Eds.), *Teaching for diversity and social justice* (3rd ed., pp. 24–54). Routledge.

  Edited Book. In EndNote, use this reference type for books with editor(s) but no author(s). This includes compiled books or dictionaries without authors, with or without a DOI or URL. The associated fields and input format for the accurate APA style citation is depicted in Figure 3, followed by the intended citation.

Figure 3. *Reference-Field Entries for Edited Book Without DOI or URL*

(Richards, 1974)

Richards, J. C. (Ed.). (1974). *Error analysis: Perspectives on second language acquisition*. Longman.

Journal Article. The 'Journal Article' reference type encompasses any article found in a journal, whether it has a DOI and/or URL or not. This reference type necessitates the completion of specific fields, namely: Author, Year, Title (i.e., the article title), Journal (i.e., the name of the journal), Volume, Issue, Pages, and, if applicable, DOI or URL. This structure is depicted in Figure 4, followed by the output citation.

Figure 4. *Reference-Field Entries for a Journal Article With DOI*
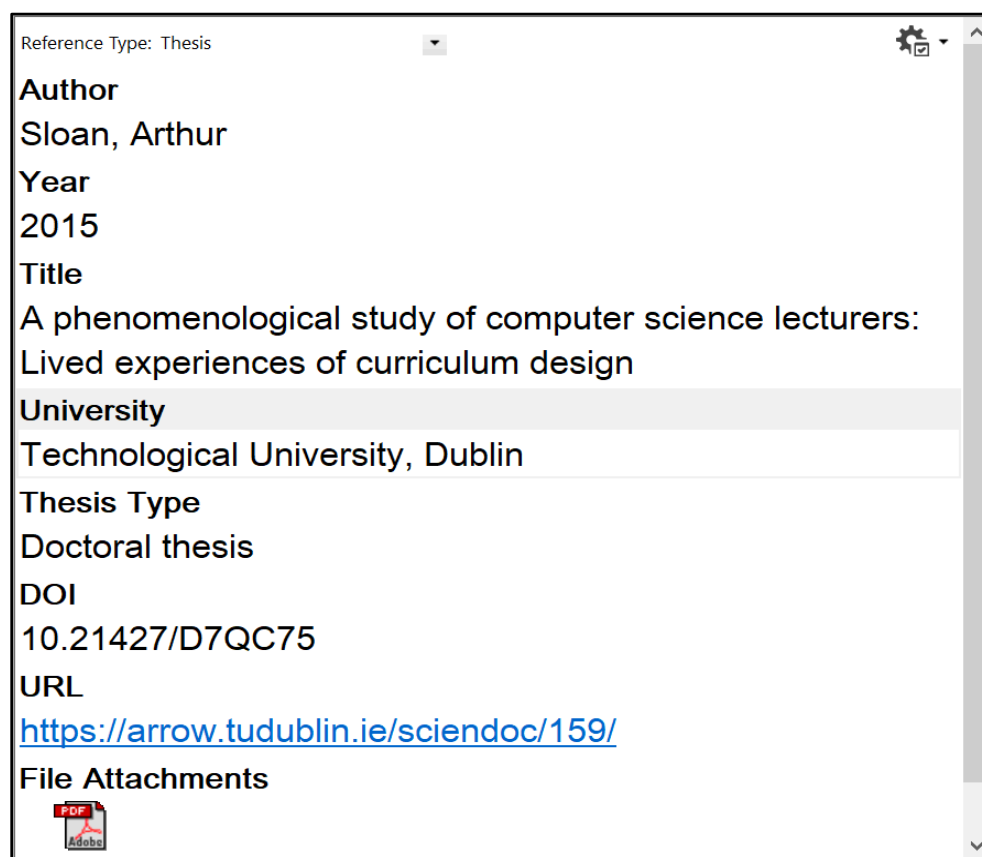
Reference Type: Journal Article

Author
Sharma, Uma Nath
Year
2021
Title
Teachers' beliefs on students' home language as a resource in EFL classroom
Journal
Studies in ELT and Applied Linguistics
Volume
1
Issue
1
Pages
116 - 126
DOI
10.3126/seltal.v1i1.40612

(Sharma, 2021)

Sharma, U. N. (2021). Teachers' beliefs on students' home language as a resource in
EFL classroom. *Studies in ELT and Applied Linguistics, 1*(1), 116–126.
https://doi.org/10.3126/seltal.v1i1.40612

Thesis. Within the ENL, the 'Thesis' reference type encompasses master's, MPhil, or doctoral theses and dissertations that are accompanied by a DOI or URL. For references falling under this type, essential details must be inputted into designated fields, including Author, Year, Title, University, Thesis Type, and DOI or URL (or both if applicable), as depicted in Figure 5, followed by the resultant citation.

Figure 5. *Reference-Field Entries for a Doctoral Thesis With DOI and URL*

(Sloan, 2015)

Sloan, A. (2015). *A phenomenological study of computer science lecturers: Lived experiences of curriculum design* [Doctoral thesis, Technological University, Dublin]. https://doi.org/10.21427/D7QC75

ProQuest Thesis. It has already been clarified that the original list of EndNote reference types does not include the ProQuest Thesis reference type. Its addition has been stemmed from the modification. The formatting of the bibliography template associated with this reference type has been meticulously adjusted. This refined template ensures the precise citation of theses or dissertations accessible from the ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database, adhering to APA 7th citation style.

To achieve a pinpoint accuracy in citing such sources, it is essential to appropriately input the necessary information into the ENL, as visually represented in Figure 6.

Figure 6. *Reference-Field Entries for ProQuest Thesis*

The resultant output citation of this entry in the EndNote library looks like:

(Kano, 2012)

Kano, N. (2012). *Translanguaging as a process and a pedagogical tool for Japanese students in an English writing course in New York* (Publication No. 3512508) [Doctoral dissertation, Columbia University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global

In Figure 6, the term 'Publication Number' refers to the 'UMI Number' displayed on the dissertation or thesis cover page. Additionally, both the 'Name of Database' and the corresponding 'Database Provider' should be clearly specified, as illustrated in the figure.

Unpublished Work. 'Unpublished Work' encompasses master's or doctoral theses, dissertations, and any additional research reports that lack availability within repositories or

preprint archives. Figure 7 serves as a demonstration, outlining the requisite data fields for effective management when employing 'Unpublished Work' as a reference category. The resultant output citation is given immediately after the figure.

Figure 7. *Reference-Field Entries for Unpublished Doctoral Thesis*

Reference Type: Unpublished Work

Author
Acharya, Kamal Prasad
Year
2021
Title of Work
Actvity-based science learning through school gardening: A paticipatory action research in Nepal
Institution
Tribhuvan University, Faculty of Education, Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Type of Work
Unpublished doctoral thesis

(Acharya, 2021)

Acharya, K. P. (2021). *Activity-based science learning through school gardening: A participatory action research in Nepal* [Unpublished doctoral thesis]. Tribhuvan University, Faculty of Education, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

In the context of the 'Unpublished Work' reference type, the term 'Title of Work' refers to the title of the unpublished piece under consideration, which could be a thesis, dissertation, or any other form of research report. The designation 'Institution' corresponds to the name and address of the university or institution that provides the backing for the research in question. Additionally, the category 'Type of Work' encompasses potential classifications such as an unpublished doctoral or master's thesis, dissertation, or any other variant of a research report as specified within the work itself.

Report. This reference type includes any government, technical or research reports with the publisher and/or, URL or DOI. It covers original research that may or may not be peer reviewed (APA, 2010, 2020). Figure 8 shows a sample of EndNote reference-field entries for a research report with report number, the institution as the publisher, and URL.

Figure 8. *Reference-Field Entries for a Report With Report Number and URL*

Note. Not all reports have the publisher, and the 'report number' (sometimes referred to as 'document code'). Fill in the fields with the information if available.

The citation resulting from the entry in Figure 8 was:

(Ball, 2011)

Ball, J. (2011). *Enhancing learning of children from diverse language backgrounds:*
Mother tongue based bilingual or multilingual education in the early years
(ED-2011/WS/21). UNESCO.

https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000212270

Interview (Published). I choose this reference type when the source being cited corresponds to a published interview, irrespective of whether a URL is present or not. Upon selecting for this reference type, I input the relevant data into the designated fields: Author, Year, Title, Interviewer, Publisher, and, where applicable, Type of Work, as showcased in Figure 9, followed by the precise citation resulted from the entry.

Figure 9. *Reference-Field Entries for Published Written Interview With URL*


```
Reference Type: Interview (Published)        ▼
Author
Karki, Jeevan
Year
2015
Title
Parents have rights to choose medium of instruction: Executive director of NCED
Interviewer
Jeevan Karki
Publisher
ELT Chautari
Date
August 9
Type of Work
Interview
URL
http://eltchoutari.com /2015/08/parents-have-rights-to-choose-medium-of-instruction-
executive-director-of-nced/
```

(Karki, 2015)

Karki, J. (2015, August 9). Parents have rights to choose medium of instruction:
 Executive director of NCED [Interview]. *ELT Chautari*. http://eltchoutari.com
 /2015/08/parents-have-rights-to-choose-medium-of-instruction-executive-
 director-of-nced/

  Newspaper Article. I choose this reference type when the source being cited is part of a newspaper article. Upon selecting for this reference type, I input the relevant data into the designated fields: Reporter, Year, Title, Newspaper, Issue Date, URL, and, where applicable, Translated Title, mirroring the example shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10. *Reference-Field Entries for Newspaper Article With URL*

The citation obtained through this entry is:

(Pokhrel, 2018)

Pokhrel, U. (2018, August 1). Angreji madhyamle pathan pathanma sudhar

[Improvement in teaching learning activities due to EMI]. *Pradesh Portal*.

http://surl.li/jzrau

Magazine Article. The reference type 'Magazine Article' is selected when the source to be cited is part of a magazine article. Upon selecting for this reference type, the relevant data are entered into the designated fields: Author, Year, Title, Magazine, Issue Date, and URL, and, where applicable, Translated Title, mirroring the example shown in Figure 11. The resultant citation has been given below the figure.
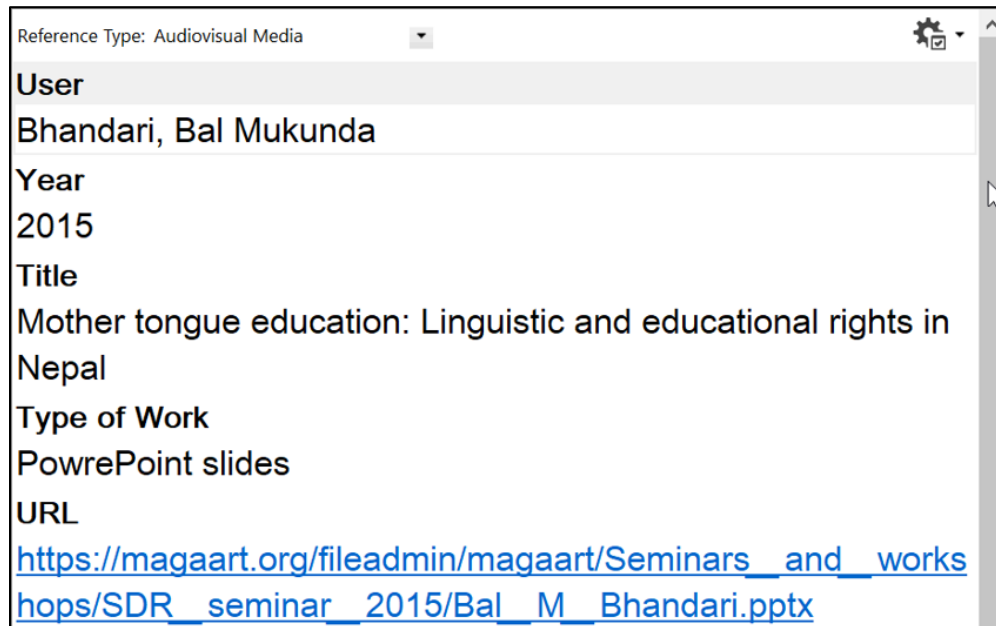
Figure 11. *Reference-Field Entries for Magazine Article With URL*

Reference Type: Magazine Article

Author
Pangeni, Laxmi Prasad
Year
2018
Title
Samudayik bidhyalayama angreji madhyam bidhyarthile na angreji jane na nepali!
Magazine
Shikshak Masik
Issue Date
April 14
URL
http://surl.li/jzqzv
Translated Title
EMI in community school: Students learn neither English nor Nepali!

(Pangeni, 2018)

Pangeni, L. P. (2018, April 14). Samudayik bidhyalayama angreji madhyam
      bidhyarthile na angreji jane na nepali! [EMI in community school: Students
      learn neither English nor Nepali!]. *Shikshak Masik*. http://surl.li/jzqzv

   Audiovisual Media. Following APA (2020), audiovisual media can encompass a
combination of both visual and audio elements, exemplified by formats like films, TV shows,
and YouTube videos (p. 341). Conversely, they might consist solely of audio components, as
seen in music or speech recordings. Additionally, some instances may comprise solely visual
components, such as artworks, PowerPoint slides, or photographs. I select this specific reference
type to achieve a precise citation of the sources of this nature in line with APA (2000). Figure 12
provides a visual guide on how to input the necessary information into the specified reference
fields for PowerPoint slides. The text following the figure is the resultant format of citation.

Figure 12. *Reference-Field Entries for PowerPoint Slides With URL*

(Bhandari, 2015)

Bhandari, B. M. (2015). *Mother tongue education: Linguistic and educational rights in Nepal*
    [PowrePoint slides].
        https://magaart.org/fileadmin/magaart/Seminars_and_workshops/SDR_seminar_2015/Bal_M_
        Bhandari.pptx

The 'User' field within the 'Audiovisual Media' reference type serves as a versatile attribute capable of encompassing a range of information, such as the author, creator, presenter, producer, distributor, and more.

Webpage. The reference style 'Webpage' encompasses content derived from webpages or websites. To ensure the precise citation of webpages with access date, it is imperative to input the pertinent information exactly as exemplified in Figure 13 to obtain the accurate citation following APA (2020) as shown below the figure.

Figure 13. *Reference-Field Entries for Webpage With Access Date*


```
Reference Type: Webpage                    ▼              ⚙ ▾  ^
Author
Cherry, Kendra
Year
2020
Title
The zone of proximal development as defined by Vygotsky
Website
verywell mind
Access Date
8 December, 2020
Last Update Date
July 6
URL
https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-the-zone-of-proximal-
development-2796034
```

(Cherry, 2020)

Cherry, K. (2020, July 6). *The zone of proximal development as defined by Vygotsky*.

verywell mind. Retrieved 8 December, 2020 from

https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-the-zone-of-proximal-development-

2796034

As shown in Figure 13, the website's name is written exactly as presented in the source, retaining its original punctuation (APA, 2020).

Sources With Corporate Author(s). The fields in the reference, apart from the 'Author' field, are completed similarly for works attributed to both corporate and personal authors. The key distinction lies in the act of concluding the corporate or group author's name with a comma. Figure 14 illustrates how the reference fields are filled for the management of citation of a book with the corporate author. The citation obtained has been given below the figure.

Figure 14. *Reference-Field Entries for a Book by Corporate Author*


```
Reference Type: Book                              ⚙▾  ᴧ
Author
American Psychological Association,
Year
2020
Title
Publication manual of the American Psychological
Association: The official guide to APA style
Place Published
Washington, DC: Author
Edition
7th
```

(American Psychological Association, 2020)

American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American*

Psychological Association: The official guide to APA style (7th ed.).

https://doi.org/10.1037/000016S-000

To sum up, the citation of the specified source types can be managed in the reference window of the EndNote library by selecting appropriate reference type from the EndNote library, and entering the information properly to the specified fields under the reference types. After saving the management, the preview of the reference citation can be seen and further edited if necessary. We can cite the references in a word file to see the format of in-text and end-text citations and cross-check them with the corresponding style of writing.

Conclusion and Implication

To conclude, this article provides a systematic exploration of the challenges associated with citation inaccuracies encountered by EndNote users. By thoroughly investigating both inherent software configurations and the issue of improper information entry, the root causes, including shortcomings in EndNote reference types and the APA 7th output style, are brought to light. Practical solutions are proposed, exemplifying meticulous adjustments to the EndNote library's configurations, the introduction of custom reference types such as 'ProQuest Thesis,' and the refinement of the APA 7th style. Guidelines for precise data entry across various reference types are outlined, placing a strong emphasis on the accurate citation management. The comprehensive approach presented herein is expected to equip EndNote users with valuable

insights and tools to effectively address citation inaccuracies, ensuring strict adherence to APA (2020). The implication is that EndNote can reliably produce accurate citations in the desired academic writing style, as long as the reference types are correctly customized, the output styles are meticulously adjusted, and the information is entered accurately. This highlights the importance of careful management of reference data and output settings to fully utilize EndNote's capabilities for scholarly writing.

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