
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



214

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Documentation — Abstracts for publications and documentation

Documentation — Analyse pour les publications et la documentation

First edition — 1976-03-01

UDC 002 : 001.814.4 : 655.535.54

Ref. No. ISO 214-1976 (E)

Descriptors : documentation, abstracts, preparation, layout, specifications.

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that Committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 214 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Documentation*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in May 1974.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	Spain
Austria	Iran	Sweden
Belgium	Ireland	Switzerland
Brazil	Israel	Thailand
Bulgaria	Italy	United Kingdom
Canada	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Finland	Poland	U.S.S.R.
France	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Germany	Romania	
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 214-1961, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Documentation — Abstracts for publications and documentation

0 INTRODUCTION

The growing volume of scholarly, scientific, technical, and other informational and instructional documents makes it increasingly important that the basic content of each document be quickly and accurately identifiable both by readers of the primary literature and by users of secondary services. This ready identification is aided if the author of a primary document (aided by editors) begins it with a meaningful title and a well-prepared abstract.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard presents guidelines for the preparation and presentation of abstracts of documents. Emphasis is placed on the abstracts prepared by the authors of primary documents, and on their publication, because such abstracts can be both helpful to the readers of these documents and reproducible with little or no change in secondary publications and services. The basic guidelines are also suitable for the preparation of abstracts by persons other than the authors, so specific guidelines are also included for the presentation of abstracts in secondary publications and services.

2 DEFINITIONS

In this International Standard, the term **abstract** signifies an abbreviated, accurate representation of the contents of a document, without added interpretation or criticism¹⁾ and without distinction as to who wrote the abstract.²⁾

An abstract should be as **informative** as is permitted by the type and style of the document; that is, it should present as much as possible of the quantitative and/or qualitative information contained in the document.³⁾ Informative abstracts are especially desirable for texts describing experimental work and documents devoted to a single theme. However, some discursive or lengthy texts, such as broad overviews, review papers, and entire monographs, may permit the preparation of an abstract that is only an **indicative** or descriptive guide to the type of document, the principal subjects covered, and the way the facts are treated. A combined **informative-indicative** abstract must often be prepared when limitations on the length of the abstract or the type and style of the document make it necessary to confine informative statements to the primary elements of the document and to relegate other aspects to indicative statements. See examples 1 to 3.

Abstracts should not be confused with related, but distinct, terms: annotation, extract, and summary. An **annotation** is a brief comment or explanation about a document or its contents, or even a very brief description, usually added as a note after the bibliographic citation of the document. An **extract** is one or more portions of a document selected to represent the whole. A **summary**, if one is needed, is a brief restatement within the document (usually at the end) of its salient findings and conclusions, and is intended to complete the orientation of a reader who has studied the preceding text. (Because other portions of the document, for example purpose, methodology, are not usually condensed into this type of summary, the term should not be used synonymously with "abstract"; i.e. abstract as defined above should not be called a summary, and a summary, if used, should not duplicate — should not take on the full scope of — the abstract.)

1) A brief, critical **review** of a document often takes on much of the character of an informative or informative-indicative abstract, but its writer is expected to include suitable criticism and interpretation.

2) The word **synopsis** was formerly used to denote a résumé prepared by the author, with the term **abstract** restricted to a condensation prepared by some other person. Elimination of this distinction, which has largely disappeared, was one of the reasons for revising ISO/R 214-1961.

3) More-indicative abstracts or even annotations are less expensive to prepare, and may sometimes be all that stringencies in publication economics will permit. However, governing factors such as economics should not be confused with true standards for the quality of abstracts.