

A Proposal for Conventions for biblioentry elements

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Terminology	2
The biblioref element	2
Location attributes	2
The biblioentry element	3
Authors and other contributors	5
Titles	6
pubwork	6
abbrev	7
biblioset	7
Publisher information	7
Open questions	7
Examples	8
Book with single author	9
Book with one author and one editor	9
Book with two authors	9
Book with three authors	10
Book with two authors and edition included	11
Book with a single editor and no author	11
Book with two subtitles	12
Chapter in a book	12
Article in a journal	13
Conference paper	13

Introduction

This article proposes conventions for consistently marking up bibliographic entries using the `biblioentry` element. *DocBook 5: The Definitive Guide; The Official Documentation for DocBook* (Walsh 2010) defines the schema for `biblioentry`, but does not provide further guidance on how to use this element consistently. As a result, any attempt to generate output in any consistent style (Chicago, APA, MLA, etc.) is immediately hampered by a lack of information on how to interpret the contents of a `biblioentry`.

The conventions proposed here are designed to give guidance to authors who want to use `biblioentry` and stylesheet developers who want to develop stylesheet customizations for particular styles.

Terminology

I use the following terms in this article:

style	A set of guidelines for how bibliographic information should be rendered. There are hundreds of such styles, including Chicago (aka CMOS), Modern Language Association (MLA), and many more.
markup	The format used to encode bibliographic information. Examples include the DocBook <code>biblioentry</code> element, BiBTeX, OpenCitation, and many more.
inline reference	A brief reference in the main text of a publication that points to an entry in a bibliography, which contains the full reference. For example, this inline reference, <i>DocBook 5: The Definitive Guide; The Official Documentation for DocBook</i> (Walsh 2010, 112), points to the full bibliographic entry in the section titled “Examples” and, the page reference is to the description of <code>biblioentry</code> element in that book.
note	A bibliographic entry within the text of a publication, often in a footnote. In this case, there is no need for a separate bibliography, though some styles allow for one in addition to the note. In some styles, for example CMOS, there is a <i>first note</i> , which is a full entry, followed by a <i>short note</i> for subsequent references. Some styles use a short note in the text plus a bibliography.
bibliography	Also referred to as <i>Works Cited</i> (MLA) or <i>Reference List</i> (APA), this is a full bibliographic reference, typically placed in a separate back-of-the-book section.
resource	The publication that a <code>biblioentry</code> describes.

The `biblioref` element

The `biblioref` element is an inline reference to a `biblioentry` or `bibliomixed` entry. This element can be used mostly unchanged, however, I suggest the following interpretation for the attributes that define a location within a resource, and I recommend adding stylesheet parameters to allow `biblioref` to create an entry that includes both a title and a reference to the `biblioentry`.

Location attributes

<code>units</code>	Defines the units (pages, sections, etc.) that <code>begin</code> and <code>end</code> refer to. Units has the following values:
<code>page</code>	Page or pages. Whether it should be plural or singular can be determined by looking at <code>begin</code> and <code>end</code> .
<code>section</code>	Section or sections. Whether it should be plural or singular can be determined by looking at <code>begin</code> and <code>end</code> .
<code>volume</code>	Volume or volumes. Whether it should be plural or singular can be determined by looking at <code>begin</code> and <code>end</code> .

<code>text</code>	Text that does not match one of the keywords above is used verbatim.
<code>empty</code>	Show <code>begin</code> and <code>end</code> if present, but show nothing for <code>units</code> .
<code>begin</code>	Should be a number (Arabic or Roman). If the location is a single page, use <code>begin</code> and omit <code>end</code> . If a text description for the location is needed, put the text into <code>units</code> (e.g., <code>units="Preface"</code>) and omit <code>begin</code> .
<code>end</code>	Should be a number (Arabic or Roman).
<code>endterm</code>	Points to an element that contains the text for the link. If used, the <code>begin</code> , <code>end</code> , and <code>units</code> attributes are ignored if present.

The `biblioentry` element

The `biblioentry` element wraps a bibliographic entry. It contains bibliographic information for a resource in raw form. It does not encode any formatting information, punctuation, or extraneous text. The contents of `biblioentry` need to provide enough information to generate inline references, notes, and a bibliography entry for that resource. Table 1 shows the required attributes.¹ Note that as of DocBook 5.1, the `pubwork` attribute is not valid in the DocBook schema (see Open Question 1).

Table 1 – Required attributes on `biblioentry`

Attribute	Values	Notes
<code>xml:id</code>	Valid XML ID	
<code>pubwork</code>	Current values allowed on <code>pubwork</code> , possibly expanded.	Other possibilities are the existing <code>role</code> or <code>typeof</code> attributes. See Open Question 1.

Table 2 lists the child elements of `biblioentry` that these conventions affect.

Table 2 – Child elements on `biblioentry`

Element	Required	Notes
<code>title</code>	yes	See the section titled “Titles”
<code>abbrev</code> , <code>titleabbrev</code>	??	See the section titled “Titles” and Open Question 3.
<code>subtitle</code>	no	See the section titled “Titles”
<code>citetitle</code>	deprecated	Use <code>title</code> instead.
<code>author</code> , <code>editor</code> , <code>other-credit</code>	yes	May be better to group these elements under <code>author-group</code> . See the section titled “Authors and other contributors” and Open Question 2.

¹In this article, I use the term *required* to mean required by convention, not necessarily required by the schema.

Element	Required	Notes
<code>publisher</code>	depends	I think this element should be required for certain publications, understanding that publisher is a broad category that may include traditional publishers, web sites, blogs, etc. However, there are situations where it isn't needed, for example for personal communications. See the section titled "Publisher information"
<code>pubdate</code>	yes	Since the publication date is used in many places in most styles, it should be required, though stylesheets should be able to handle cases where it's missing. I suggest requiring it to be in one of the following <code>xs:date</code> formats: <code>date</code> , <code>gYear</code> , or <code>gYearMonth</code> (YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM, and YYYY). See Open Question 7.
<code>edition</code>	no	If this is a number, then render according to the style (e.g., 2nd edition or 2nd ed.). If text other than a number, use the text directly. See Open Question 9.
<code>volumenum</code>	no	If this is a number, then render according to the style with the assumption that a number represents either a volume number (e.g., vol. 2) or the number of volumes in a series (e.g., 2 vols). Differentiate using the <code>role</code> attribute. If text other than a number, render as is. See Open Question 10. Note: <code>volumenum</code> is typically interpreted differently when associated with a journal, conference paper, or other periodical. See the section titled "bibliaset".
<code>biblioset</code>	no	Used to describe an enclosing resource. For example, if you are referencing a journal article, the complete <code>biblioentry</code> would be for that article, but there would be a <code>biblioset</code> child element that would describe the journal that includes the article. See the section titled "biblioset".
<code>biblioid</code>	no	Used to describe an identifier, for example, an ISBN. The <code>class</code> attribute identifies the type of identifier, so the contents should not contain extra identification (i.e., use "978-1-937434-007" not "ISBN: 978-1-937434-007."). If there is no <code>class</code> attribute, use the value as is. If there is a <code>class</code> attribute, then look for that value in <code>gentext</code> . If a <code>gentext</code> value exists, use it, otherwise use the <code>class</code> attribute itself as a prefix (use <code>otherclass</code> if <code>class="other"</code>).
Other elements	no	The <code>citebiblioid</code> and <code>citerefentry</code> elements don't seem to have a role to play in a <code>biblioentry</code> . The <code>person</code> , <code>personblurb</code> , and <code>personname</code> elements are better used as children of <code>author</code> , <code>editor</code> , or other-

Element	Required	Notes
		credit, rather than directly under biblioentry. See the section titled “Authors and other contributors”.

Authors and other contributors

Table 3 contains examples of markup for authors and other contributors. In this table, the `author` element can be replaced by `editor` or `othercredit`. It may be advisable to enclose multiple `author`, `editor`, or `othercredit` elements in `authorgroup`. See Open Question 2.

I think that contributor(s) (`authorgroup` or some combination of `author`, `editor`, or `othercredit`) should be required. If there is no person(s) or organization to credit as the originator of the resource, I suggest using “unknown” or “anonymous” rather than omitting this information. That makes this information explicit so that a stylesheet that implements a style can decide the best way to render the output in this situation (e.g., some styles omit the author when it's unknown or anonymous, and others use “Anonymous” or some other keyword for this situation).

Table 3 – Markup for contributors

Type	Markup	Notes
human	<pre><author> <personname> <firstname>FIRST</firstname> <surname>LAST</surname> </personname> </author></pre>	firstname can also be given-name. Can also include honorific, lineage, or othername (see those entries in this table for more).
organization	<pre><author> <orgname>ORG NAME</orgname> </author></pre>	
honorific	<pre><personname> ... <honorific>Mr.</honorific> </personname></pre>	Prefixes such as Mr., Mrs., or Dr. Not required. Probably ignored by most styles.
lineage	<pre><personname> ... <honorific>Jr.</honorific> </personname></pre>	Suffixes such as Jr., Sr., or III. Not required. Used by some styles in full bibliography entries and notes.
othername	<pre><personname> ... <othername>J</othername> </personname></pre>	A part of a name that isn't covered by the other elements here. That could include middle names, initials, or nicknames. The Definitive Guide suggests using <code>role</code> to disambiguate this element. I'm not sure if it's best to use

Type	Markup	Notes
		othername for middle names or initials or to leave them as part of the first name (see Open Question 5).

Titles

There are three elements that can be used for titles: `title`, `subtitle`, and `titleabbrev`. The first two are obvious. The third is typically used to designate a shortened title, which some styles use for notes. (e.g., CMOS short notes). I propose requiring at least the `title` element and allowing the other two elements with the following interpretation:

- If `title` is the only element, then any place that needs the title, including places that could use a shortened title, uses the value of `title`.
- If `title` and one or more `subtitle` elements exist, but there is no `titleabbrev` element, use `title` for the shortened title and combine `title` and the `subtitle` tag(s) (with a style-specific separator) for the full title.
- If `titleabbrev` exists (with or without a subtitle) use it for a shortened title and handle the full title as described above.

By allowing all three elements, writers can handle two edge cases:

- Two (or even more) subtitles. For example, *DocBook 5: The Definitive Guide: The Official Documentation for DocBook*. In this case, the author can use `titleabbrev` to identify the desired shortened title (just *DocBook 5* or *DocBook 5: The Definitive Guide*).
- A very long title or a title that the author wants to shorten in a non-obvious manner. Again, the author can use `titleabbrev` to identify the desired shortened title. For example, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* as a shortened version of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

Allowing multiple `subtitle` elements, which the DocBook schema currently does, gives the style flexibility in how to separate the titles. For example, CMOS separates the title from the first subtitle with a colon and the first subtitle from the second with a semicolon.

`title role="translation"` should be allowed in addition to the title to provide a translated title (e.g., in CMOS style, *L'Étranger* [The Stranger]).

pubwork

Because the type of a `biblioentry` or a `biblioset` is defined in the parent element, I don't think it's necessary to add `pubwork` to `title` or to use `citetitle` in place of `title`.

abbrev

The default and the ISO 690 stylesheets use `abbrev` to generate an inline reference and as the label for an entry in a bibliography. However, it might be better to generate the text in these two cases from other information, such as the author's name and the pubdate, since inline references may or may not contain punctuation. I suggest it be allowed as an override but not required.

biblioset

I propose using `biblioset` only in a case where the `biblioentry` is for a resource that is part of a larger work. This could be a chapter in a book, an article in a journal, a book in a book series, or a conference paper in proceedings. When it is used, I suggest not using a separate `biblioset` for the main resource. Define the main resource directly under `biblioentry` and use `biblioset` to define the larger work (see Open Question 6). The child elements of `biblioset` are the same as for `biblioentry`. However, they may be interpreted differently (e.g., `volumenum`), and you can't nest `biblioset` elements.

Publisher information

Publisher information is contained in the `publisher` element, with the name of the publisher in the `publishername` element and the address of the publisher in the optional `address` element. `publishername` can also be the name of a web site or other, less formal, publisher.

For some resources, for example personal communications, publisher can be omitted.

The `address` element can be used with plain text if the address is simply the city, city plus state/province, or city plus country. I recommend that if it goes beyond this simple use (or even if it is that simple), that the child elements be used. This is particularly helpful if the markup contains a full street address, since styles typically don't use street addresses. Using the child elements lets the processor decide how much of the address to use. See Open Question 8.

Open questions

1. Which attribute should be used on `biblioentry` to identify the type of resource? Possibilities include, but are not limited to: `pubwork`, `role`, `typeof`. I suggest allowing `pubwork` and expanding the current enumeration list.
2. Should there be a requirement that contributors (authors, editors, etc.) be grouped in the `authorgroup` element? Processors can handle either case, so it may be fine to allow both.
3. Should `abbrev` be required, and if so, what conventions should be applied to its contents? Currently, the default stylesheets use `abbrev` to generate inline references and, in some cases, as a label in the bibliography. They use `xml:id` as a fallback when `abbrev` is missing. There is enough variety in what different styles require for an inline reference that most implementations will probably need to generate

inline references using the author and date information. The question is whether `abbrev`, if present, should override any generated inline reference or not.

4. Do the `citebiblioid` and `citerefentry` elements belong as direct children of `biblioentry`, and if so, how would they be used?
5. Should we use `othername` for middle name and initials, or leave them as part of `firstname`? The latter seems most expedient. However, `othername` could be useful for nicknames.
6. When a resource is part of another resource, should there be two `biblioset` elements as children of `biblioentry`, one for the direct resource and one for the containing resource, or should there be just a `biblioset` for the containing resource? My suggestion is the latter so that the main `biblioentry` and its direct children pertain to the resource in question and the containing resource is handled in `biblioset`.
7. Is it necessary to restrict `pubdate` to a particular format, such as `xs:date`? That may be necessary if the objective is to allow the stylesheets to use full or abbreviated month names or to select how much of a date to use. Since a publication date needs no more detail than YYYY-MM-DD, allowing that plus YYYY-MM and YYYY ought to be enough and be easy enough for writers to use.
8. Should the child elements of `address` be required? I'm inclined to recommend them, but not require that they be used, with the understanding that some styles may require the address in a form that doesn't match a raw text rendering. Most of the time, however, I suspect this won't be an issue, since most publisher addresses are just city, city+state, or city+country.
9. What, if any, requirements should there be on the `edition` element? Simplest would be to just have a number. However, there cases where the edition can be more than that. For example, "50th anniversary edition" or "Revised and updated edition." I suggest that if the edition is a number, the style can choose how to render it, and if the edition is text other than a number, the style should use it as is.
10. What, if any, requirements should there be on the `volumenum` element for a book? Simplest would be to just have a number. In periodicals, that should work fine. However, for books, there is the case where `volumenum` could mean the number of volumes (e.g., 3 vols.) or have a more complex structure (e.g., Volume 4 of 5). I suggest that when the value is just a number, it be interpreted by default as the volume number, but if the `role` attribute has a value of "numberof", interpret it as the number of volumes. If the value is text other than a number, the style should use it as is. If `volumenum` is inside a `biblioset` element, it should only be a number representing the volume number of the resource being described.

Examples

This section contains examples of several common types of references. Each example shows the markup, followed by a rendering in CMOS reference list style (the article is rendered using what CMOS calls "author-date" style). The rendering comes from a beta implementation of a CMOS stylesheet customization created to test whether the markup suggestions are adequate to support a customization.

Here is a PDF version of this article. [bib-article.pdf]

Book with single author

```
<biblioentry xml:id="ref.Swisher2014" pubwork="book">
  <author>
    <personname>
      <surname>Swisher</surname>
      <firstname>Val</firstname>
    </personname>
  </author>
  <title>Global Content Strategy</title>
  <subtitle>A Primer</subtitle>
  <publisher>
    <publishername>XML Press</publishername>
    <address><city>Laguna Hills</city><state>CA</state></address>
  </publisher>
  <pubdate>2014</pubdate>
</biblioentry>
```

Swisher, Val. 2014. *Global Content Strategy: A Primer*. Laguna Hills, CA: XML Press.

Book with one author and one editor

```
<biblioentry xml:id="ref.abelbailie14" pubwork="book">
  <authorgroup>
    <author>
      <personname>
        <surname>Abel</surname>
        <firstname>Scott</firstname>
        <lineage>Jr</lineage>
      </personname>
    </author>
    <editor>
      <personname>
        <surname>Bailie</surname>
        <firstname>Rahel Anne</firstname>
      </personname>
    </editor>
  </authorgroup>
  <title>The Language of Content Strategy</title>
  <publisher>
    <publishername>XML Press</publishername>
    <address><city>Laguna Hills</city><state>CA</state></address>
  </publisher>
  <pubdate>2014</pubdate>
  <biblioid class="isbn">978-1-937434-14-4</biblioid>
</biblioentry>
```

Abel, Scott. 2014. *The Language of Content Strategy*. Edited by Rahel Anne Bailie. Laguna Hills, CA: XML Press.

Book with two authors

This example uses authorgroup around the two authors and also contains an optional biblioid element that contains the ISBN.

```
<biblioentry xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"
  xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  version="5.0" role="book">
  <abbrev>Abel 2014</abbrev>
  <authorgroup>
    <author>
```

```
<personname>
  <surname>Abel</surname>
  <firstname>Scott</firstname>
  <lineage>Jr</lineage>
</personname>
</author>
<author>
  <personname>
    <surname>Bailie</surname>
    <firstname>Rahel Anne</firstname>
  </personname>
</author>
</authorgroup>
<title>The Language of Content Strategy</title>
<publisher>
  <publishername>XML Press</publishername>
  <address><city>Laguna Hills</city><state>CA</state></address>
</publisher>
<pubdate>2014</pubdate>
<biblioid class="isbn">978-1-937434-14-4</biblioid>
</biblioentry>
```

Abel, Scott, and Rahel Anne Bailie. 2014. *The Language of Content Strategy*. Laguna Hills, CA: XML Press.

Book with three authors

This example does not use the city and state elements in the address.

```
<biblioentry xml:id="ref.schnabel15" pubwork="book">
  <authorgroup>
    <author>
      <personname>
        <surname>Schnabel</surname>
        <firstname>Bryan</firstname>
      </personname>
    </author>
    <author>
      <personname>
        <surname>Hackos</surname>
        <firstname>JoAnn T</firstname>
      </personname>
    </author>
    <author>
      <personname>
        <surname>Raya</surname>
        <firstname>Rodolfo</firstname>
        <othername>M</othername>
      </personname>
    </author>
  </authorgroup>
  <title>A Practical Guide to XLIFF 2.0</title>
  <publisher>
    <publishername>XML Press</publishername>
    <address>Laguna Hills, CA</address>
  </publisher>
  <pubdate>2015</pubdate>
  <biblioid class="isbn">978-1-937434-14-4</biblioid>
</biblioentry>
```

Schnabel, Bryan, JoAnn T Hackos, and Rodolfo M Raya. 2015. *A Practical Guide to XLIFF 2.0*. Laguna Hills, CA: XML Press.

Book with two authors and edition included

This example includes the `edition` element and also the `titleabbrev` element. Also, the author elements are not enclosed in `authorgroup`.

```
<biblioentry xml:id="ref.Rockley2012" pubwork="book">
  <abbrev>Rockley, 2012</abbrev>
  <author>
    <personname>
      <surname>Rockley</surname>
      <firstname>Ann</firstname>
    </personname>
  </author>
  <author>
    <personname>
      <surname>Cooper</surname>
      <givenname>Charles</givenname>
    </personname>
  </author>
  <title>Managing Enterprise Content</title>
  <subtitle>A Unified Content Strategy</subtitle>
  <edition>2</edition>
  <publisher>
    <publishername>New Riders: Voices That Matter, Pearson Education</publishername>

    <address><city>Berkeley</city> <state>CA</state></address>
  </publisher>
  <pubdate>2012</pubdate>
  <biblioid class="isbn">978-0-321-81536-1</biblioid>
</biblioentry>
```

Rockley, Ann, and Charles Cooper. 2012. *Managing Enterprise Content: A Unified Content Strategy*. 2nd ed. Berkeley, CA: New Riders: Voices That Matter, Pearson Education.

Book with a single editor and no author

This example uses `othername` for the author's middle name.

```
<biblioentry xml:id="ref.flores18" pubwork="book">
  <editor>
    <personname>
      <surname>Flores</surname>
      <firstname>Maria</firstname>
      <othername>Antonieta</othername>
    </personname>
  </editor>
  <title>The Language of Cybersecurity</title>
  <publisher>
    <publishername>XML Press</publishername>
    <address><city>Laguna Hills</city><state>CA</state></address>
  </publisher>
  <pubdate>2018</pubdate>
  <biblioid class="isbn">978-1-937434-62-5</biblioid>
</biblioentry>
```

Flores, Maria Antonieta, ed. 2018. *The Language of Cybersecurity*. Laguna Hills, CA: XML Press.

Book with two subtitles

This example has two subtitles and both an author and an editor.

```
<biblioentry xml:id="ref.tdg" pubwork="book">
  <author>
    <personname>
      <surname>Walsh</surname>
      <firstname>Norman</firstname>
    </personname>
  </author>
  <editor>
    <personname>
      <surname>Hamilton</surname>
      <firstname>Richard L.</firstname>
    </personname>
  </editor>
  <title>DocBook 5</title>
  <subtitle>The Definitive Guide</subtitle>
  <subtitle>The Official Documentation for DocBook</subtitle>
  <publisher>
    <publishersname>O'Reilly Media</publishersname>
    <address><city>Sebastopol</city><state>CA</state></address>
  </publisher>
  <pubdate>2010</pubdate>
</biblioentry>
```

Walsh, Norman. 2010. *DocBook 5: The Definitive Guide; The Official Documentation for DocBook*. Edited by Richard L. Hamilton. Sebastopol, CA: O'Reilly Media.

Chapter in a book

This example is for a chapter in a book that is a compilation of contributions from several authors. The author is the author of the chapter and the editor is the editor of the full book.

```
<biblioentry xml:id="ref.valenzuela18" pubwork="chapter">
  <author>
    <personname>
      <surname>Valenzuela</surname>
      <firstname>Flavio</firstname>
    </personname>
  </author>
  <title>Governance, Risk Management, Compliance (GRC)</title>
  <pagenums>80-81</pagenums>
  <biblioset relation="book">
    <editor>
      <personname>
        <surname>Flores</surname>
        <firstname>Maria</firstname>
        <othername>Antonieta</othername>
      </personname>
    </editor>
    <title>The Language of Cybersecurity</title>
    <publisher>
      <publishersname>XML Press</publishersname>
      <address><city>Laguna Hills</city><state>CA</state></address>
    </publisher>
    <pubdate>2018</pubdate>
  </biblioset>
</biblioentry>
```

Valenzuela, Flavio. "Governance, Risk Management, Compliance (GRC)." In *The Language of Cybersecurity*, edited by Maria Antonieta Flores, 80–81. Laguna Hills, CA: XML Press, 2018.

Article in a journal

This example also includes a URL for the article, which was published in both print and online versions.

```
<biblioentry xml:id="ref.anderson04" pubwork="article">
  <author>
    <personname>
      <surname>Anderson</surname>
      <firstname>Chris</firstname>
    </personname>
  </author>
  <title>Consumer Surplus in the Digital Economy</title>
  <subtitle>Estimating the Value of Increased Product Variety at Online
Booksellers</subtitle>
  <pagenums>23-25</pagenums>
  <bibliosource>
    <link xlink:href="http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/12.10/tail.html"/>
  </bibliosource>

  <biblioset relation="journal">
    <title>Wired</title>
    <volumenum>12</volumenum>
    <issuenum>10</issuenum>
    <pubdate>2004-10</pubdate>
  </biblioset>
</biblioentry>
```

Anderson, Chris. "Consumer Surplus in the Digital Economy: Estimating the Value of Increased Product Variety at Online Booksellers." *Wired* 12, no. 10 (October 2004): 23–25.
<http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/12.10/tail.html>

Conference paper

This example includes a URL for a conference paper and a note about the format of the reference in a bibliomisc.

```
<biblioentry xml:id="ref.andisheh11" pubwork="paper">
  <author>
    <personname>
      <surname>Andisheh</surname>
      <firstname>Saniei</firstname>
    </personname>
  </author>
  <title>Who Is An Ideal Native Speaker?!</title>
  <pagenums>74-78</pagenums>
  <biblioset relation="proceedings">
    <title>2011 International Conference on Languages, Literature and
Linguistics</title>
    <volumenum>26</volumenum>
    <publisher>
      <publishername>IACSIT Press</publishername>
      <address>Singapore</address>
    </publisher>
    <pubdate>2011</pubdate>
  </biblioset>
  <bibliosource>
    <link xlink:href="http://www.ipedr.com/vol26/16-ICLL%202011-L00033.pdf"/>
  </bibliosource>
```

A Proposal for Conventions for biblioentry elements

```
<bibliomisc>PDF format</bibliomisc>
</biblioset>
</biblioentry>
```

Andisheh, Saniei. "Who Is An Ideal Native Speaker?!" *2011 International Conference on Languages, Literature and Linguistics* 26 (2011): 74–78. PDF format. <http://www.ipedr.com/vol26/16-ICLL%202011-L00033.pdf>