

Postprint: An Impact Study of Liu Guojun's "The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries" Based on Citation Content Analysis

Authors: Zhang Jiuzhen, Cui Rui, Zhang Jiuzhen

Date: 2022-11-26T00:00:00+00:00

Abstract

"The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries" is an early representative work in library science by Mr. Liu Guojun, and its influence on contemporary library science research warrants exploration. Using citation content analysis, an indicator system is constructed to annotate the citing literature of this article across five dimensions: citation manner, citation content, citation position, citation sentiment, and citation function; the article's citation statistics are compiled, qualitative analysis methods are employed to code citation content and extract core categories, thereby analyzing the article's impact. The article has exerted long-term influence, primarily in the field of library science history. Its summaries of characteristics of ancient book collections, descriptions of the nature of modern libraries, and the viewpoint that libraries represent an institution are frequently cited. The article possesses not only historical value but also provides enlightening implications for today's library science research.

Full Text

A Study on the Influence of Liu Guojun's *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* Based on Citation Content Analysis

Zhang Jiuzhen, Cui Rui

Department of Information Management, Peking University, Beijing 100871

Abstract:

[Purpose/Significance] *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* is a representative early work of library science by Mr. Liu Guojun, and its influence on contemporary library science research merits exploration. [Method/Process]

Using citation content analysis, this study constructed an index system to annotate citing literature in terms of citation method, citation content, citation position, citation sentiment, and citation function. The citation status of the article was statistically analyzed, and qualitative methods were employed to code citation content and extract core categories for analyzing the article's influence. [Result/Conclusion] *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* has exerted long-lasting influence, primarily affecting the field of library science history. The article's summary of ancient collection characteristics, description of modern library properties, and perspective regarding libraries as an institution have been frequently cited. The article possesses not only historical value but also provides enlightenment for today's library science research.

Keywords: Liu Guojun; *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*; citation content analysis

Classification Number: G250.9

DOI: 10.13266/j.issn.0252-3116.2022.20.010

The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries is a renowned theoretical work in library science published by Mr. Liu Guojun in 1922, marking its 100th anniversary this year. The approximately 2,000-character article is concise yet rich in content, divided into six sections: the importance of collection, ancient collection practices, the rise of modern libraries, the nature of modern libraries, the value of modern libraries, and the professionalization of modern library work. The first two sections focus on collection, addressing the significance of books for cultural preservation and social development, and the "storage-oriented" nature of ancient Chinese libraries. The latter four sections examine modern libraries, summarizing their historical development, analyzing their nature and value, and discussing issues of professional specialization.

The article has long attracted scholarly attention. Fan Bingsi noted: "The concepts in this article are modern and innovative. The summary of modern library properties and functions—namely 'eight characteristics, three properties, and four values'—still radiates rational brilliance today" [1]. Gu Yeqing et al. conducted an in-depth analysis of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* and Liu's modern library concepts by examining the academic trends at the time of publication and Liu's other contemporary writings, revealing that a major contribution of the article was its early proposal of the institutional view of libraries by integrating new ideas, theories, and methods of that era [2].

What kind of influence has this article exerted on library science research? In which research domains has it made an impact? Which specific viewpoints have significantly influenced subsequent research, particularly contemporary library science? Previous studies have provided partial answers, but these remain vague and superficial. This paper employs citation content analysis (CCA) to conduct a more thorough examination of the influence of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*, summarizing its impact on contemporary library science research to commemorate the 100th anniversary of its publication.

The publication history of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* is complex. In addition to its original publication in *Jinling Guang*, three other sources are known to have reprinted it: the 1923 *Zhejiang Public Library Annual Report* (Issue 8) appendix, which noted “see *Jinling Guang* Vol. 12, No. 2”; the 1983 *Selected Library Science Papers of Liu Guojun* edited by Shi Yongyuan and Zhang Shuhua; and the 2005 *Century Anthology: Echoes in an Empty Valley* edited by Fan Bingsi. However, both *Selected Library Science Papers of Liu Guojun* and *Century Anthology* incorrectly list the publication date as 1921, causing many subsequent citation errors.

1 Research Methods and Data Sources

1.1 Citation Content Analysis

Citation analysis has been widely applied across disciplines to evaluate the influence of papers, journals, and scholars, identify characteristics of different documents, and understand disciplinary development patterns. However, traditional citation analysis based solely on citation frequency is insufficient for comprehensively evaluating paper influence. Citation content analysis serves as an important supplement to traditional citation analysis, effectively revealing semantic connections between cited and citing documents [3]. It primarily examines citation position, citation sentiment, and citation motivation, though no unified, standard framework or index system currently exists. Some studies focus on establishing citation content analysis frameworks and demonstrating their feasibility. For example, G. Zhang et al. summarized different citation content analysis frameworks and proposed a two-dimensional dual-module citation content analysis coding table encompassing cited and citing document dimensions, citation function, citation tendency, citation position, citation relationship, and other indicators [4]. Lu Wei et al. constructed a detailed citation content analysis annotation framework including citation importance, citation object, and citation characteristics [5], with fine internal classifications. Zhang Mengying et al. built a standardized dataset for citation content analysis from perspectives of citation object, citation function, citation sentiment, citation position, citation importance, and annotation confidence [6]. Overall, major indicators in citation content analysis frameworks include citation motivation, citation sentiment, citation tendency, citation function, citation position, citation characteristics, and citation importance.

Regarding citation content analysis of single papers or books, the main purpose is to identify highly cited topics or viewpoints to analyze influence. For example, by analyzing the thematic distribution and evolution of citing literature, the primary academic influence domains of *As We May Think* were revealed, with specific content analysis confirming its academic impact scope and depth on related disciplines [7]. A citation content attribute indexing system was constructed to analyze the academic influence of *Little Science, Big Science* [8]. For scholar influence studies, academic contributions are examined through citation content analysis of their works. Zheng Dejun et al. analyzed Zhang

Qiyu' s academic contributions through disciplinary distribution, keyword distribution, cited position analysis, cited content categorization, and timeliness analysis of cited content [9]. Citation content analysis can more thoroughly examine citation patterns of papers and books, extract major influential topics and disciplines, and enhance scientific rigor.

1.2 Construction of Citation Content Analysis Index System

Based on existing literature, this study obtained common citation content analysis indicators and constructed a citation content analysis index system tailored to the specific document under examination (see Table 1).

This study annotates citing literature across five dimensions: citation method, citation content, citation position, citation sentiment, and citation function. Citation methods are divided into direct quotation, specific mention with explanation, and simple mention. Citation content extracts the original text and context to analyze the position of citations, with paragraphs annotated according to the original sections of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*. Citation position refers to where citations appear in citing documents, categorized into introduction, literature review, analysis/argumentation, and conclusion sections. Since some citing documents are library science textbooks that introduce Liu Guojun' s library science thoughts, "introduction" was added as a specific value. Citation sentiment judges the author' s attitude toward *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* and its citations, classified as positive, negative, or neutral. Citation function examines the role citations play in citing documents' arguments, including research based on citations, providing background, offering previous experience/evidence, proposing viewpoints, and constructing theory.

1.3 Data Sources

This survey selected the CSSCI, CNKI, Wanfang Dissertation Database, and Peking University Dissertation Database, collecting 89 citing journal papers and dissertations. An additional 38 citing books were collected through the DuXiu database. After reviewing the papers and books, nine papers were found to list *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* in their references but either quoted sentences not from this article or could not identify specific sources. Two papers contained no discernible citations of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*. These eleven papers were excluded from final statistics. Four books were excluded as they were paper collections (with citation counts already included in journal statistics), one book only mentioned the article without any citation, and one book quoted content not from the article. Consequently, 78 papers and 32 books served as the data sources for statistical analysis.

During the investigation, the citation patterns of this article proved complex, primarily in reference formatting. First, all four publication sources have been cited. Second, when recording references, many incorrectly list the publication

date in *Jinling Guang* as 1921, and some incorrectly record the publication year of *Selected Library Science Papers of Liu Guojun* as 1981 or 1982, though the actual publication year is 1983. The title of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* also appears in various forms. After examining original citation content and analyzing reference information on authors, journals, and dates, this study found references written as *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*, *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*, and *The Nature and Public Function of Modern Libraries*. Cross-checking with the original text confirmed the correct title as *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*; variations likely resulted from typographical errors.

2 Citation Status of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*

2.1 Citation Frequency and Temporal Distribution

Based on collected documents, *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* is typically cited once per article or book. As shown in Table 2, among 110 documents, 99 cited the article only once. The document with the highest citation frequency is a master's thesis, *On Mr. Liu Guojun's Academic Achievements* [10], which cited the article 11 times. Wu Liannian's *On the Characteristics of Mr. Liu Guojun's Early Library Academic Thought and the Sources of His Philosophical Thought* [11] and *The Starting Point of Liu Guojun's Library Academic Thought—Commemorating the 95th Anniversary of the Publication of "The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries"* [12] each cited the article five times. Documents with higher citation frequencies primarily focus on library history or Liu Guojun's academic contributions, indicating the article's significant influence in library science history.

Figure 1 [Figure 1: see original paper] shows the publication timeline of citing documents. From 1990 to 2020, documents consistently cited *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*, demonstrating its enduring influence. The period from 2009 to 2011 saw a higher number of citing documents, with research concentrated on library history and library science history, as well as articles related to the *Library Service Declaration* (released in 2008). The article's ideas of popularization and socialization continue to influence contemporary library services.

2.2 Citing Authors

A total of 106 distinct authors contributed citing documents. Wu Liannian cited *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* most frequently, with 16 citations. Scholars contributing multiple citations primarily research library history, and their published papers or books focus on library history topics. Although some scholars' research fields are not library history, their citations of this article serve to elucidate modern Chinese library science thought, still falling within the scope of library history. This demonstrates the high status of *The Nature*

and Function of Modern Libraries and its modern library concepts in Chinese library history, making it an indispensable article in library history research. Authors with three or more citations are shown in Table 3 .

2.3 Keyword Distribution of Citing Literature

This study examined keywords and abstracts of all citing documents. The 110 documents contained 185 distinct keywords. Keyword analysis revealed that articles citing *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* primarily focus on libraries, Liu Guojun, library science history, and library history (see Figure 2 [Figure 2: see original paper]), confirming the article's important position in Chinese library science history and its significance among Liu Guojun's academic achievements. The library science thought embodied in the article continues to be commemorated by later generations. Additionally, some papers on social education, institutional guarantees, and library spirit also cited the article, reflecting its influence on modern library science theory research.

A thematic analysis of citing books yielded similar results to paper keyword statistics (see Figure 3 [Figure 3: see original paper]). Citing books primarily focus on library science history and library scholars, though books on public libraries also show some citations. Beyond library science, books on modern history, education history, and classical literature disciplinary history also cite *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*, indicating the article's influence extends beyond the library science community.

3 Citation Characteristics of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*

3.1 Analysis of Citation Features

Citation methods are categorized as “direct quotation” (quoting original text), “specific mention with explanation” (mentioning original viewpoints with elaboration), and “simple mention” (generally referencing viewpoints or content without interpretation). After annotating citation methods for 141 citations across 110 papers (see Table 4), direct quotations of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* exceeded 50%, followed by specific mentions with explanation, with simple mentions being relatively rare. This indicates that citations of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* carry substantial weight in these articles, contributing to analytical exposition and viewpoint presentation. Citing documents do not merely summarize the article's content but conduct relatively in-depth analysis.

Citation position can demonstrate the influence degree of citations in citing documents. After manually annotating 110 documents (see Table 5), citations appeared in introduction, literature review, and analysis/argumentation sections, with the highest frequency in analysis/argumentation sections—the core content of papers. This indicates that *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*

serves as important evidence for academic viewpoints.

In citation sentiment distribution (see Table 6), over 80% of documents exhibit neutral sentiment, showing no obvious praise or criticism, with a neutral attitude toward the article's viewpoints. However, citation itself indicates recognition. Among other citing documents, those showing positive sentiment far exceed negative ones, indicating general scholarly approval. In negative sentiment cases, scholars primarily criticize the article for forcibly comparing Chinese and Western libraries to illustrate that ancient Chinese library concepts lag behind modern Western library concepts, arguing this exposition is one-sided [13-14].

Citation function can more deeply reveal citations' impact on citing documents. Statistics (see Table 7) show that citations of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* most frequently provide previous experience and evidence, serving as historically existing viewpoints and thoughts. The second most common function is "research based on citations," where the article serves as a research object for in-depth interpretation and analysis of its viewpoints and significance. Few citations provide background for citing documents, promote viewpoint proposal, or contribute to theory construction, indicating minimal role in theoretical building.

3.2 Analysis of Citation Content

The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries naturally divides into six paragraphs addressing six distinct themes (see Table 8). The most frequently cited section is "The Nature of Modern Libraries," a crucial part of the article proposing eight characteristics of modern libraries: "(1) public, (2) free reading, (3) free access to stacks, (4) special children's reading rooms, (5) collaboration with schools, (6) establishment of branches and traveling libraries, (7) scientific management, (8) outreach movements" and three properties: "automatic," "socialized," and "popularized" [15]. This demonstrates that Liu Guojun's summarized viewpoints retain value and continue influencing contemporary research. The next most cited paragraphs are "Ancient Collection Practices" and "The Value of Modern Libraries." "Ancient Collection Practices" summarizes ancient collection characteristics and identifies the "emphasis on storage over use" problem, while "The Value of Modern Libraries" proposes educational, recreational, social, and economic values [15]. These viewpoints and thoughts still inspire modern library science and practice.

Table 9 presents the most frequently directly quoted sentences from each paragraph. The most quoted sentence in the entire article is from "The Nature of Modern Libraries": "(1) public, (2) free reading, (3) free access to stacks, (4) special children's reading rooms, (5) collaboration with schools, (6) establishment of branches and traveling libraries, (7) scientific management, (8) outreach movements." The paragraph's "automatic," "socialized," and "popularized" properties are also the most elaborated viewpoints, fully demonstrating the influence of Liu's perspectives on modern library nature. Other frequently cited sentences

can be distilled into concepts such as libraries as social institutions, modern libraries' use-oriented nature, and libraries' role in promoting social education—viewpoints widely recognized and still influential today. Liu' s summary of ancient collection characteristics has also been cited by many scholars, with most affirming his concise characterization of ancient libraries' nature as “storage” [16].

To further explore citing documents' interpretation and evaluation of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* and deepen understanding of its influence on contemporary library science research, this study constructed a small corpus from extracted citation content (sentences before, of, and after citations). Using grounded theory' s three-level coding method [17], citation content and author viewpoints were systematically categorized. Specifically, open coding of original citations generated 25 initial codes. Axial coding then merged and categorized these codes based on raw data, extracting eight specific categories. Selective coding finally formed three core categories based on relationships among specific categories: library science theory construction, Western library thought, and modern library concepts. The relationships among core categories, specific categories, and open codes are shown in Table 10 .

Comparing directly quoted sentences, the two most frequently cited parts of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* are the summary of modern library characteristics and the comparison between ancient collections and modern libraries. The former represents Liu Guojun' s construction of library science theory systems. Some scholars note that the characteristics and properties Liu summarized had been mentioned before the article' s publication [2], indicating that scholars at the time were gradually building a library science theoretical system with Chinese characteristics based on China' s library undertakings, with Liu among them. The latter involves the introduction and dissemination of Western library thought. *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* essentially uses descriptions of ancient collections to highlight the advantages of Western or modern libraries, explaining Western libraries' advancement and ancient collections' backwardness through comparison to promote the establishment of modern libraries in China—a consensus in the modern library science community. This concept significantly influenced Chinese library circles, though contemporary scholars have reflected on it as forced interpretation [14], arguing that ancient collections inherently possess libraries' essential attributes of collection and use [18]. Whether historical review or reflection on *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* demonstrates its influence.

Coding analysis of citing documents also reveals that citations reflect modern library concepts, specifically humanism, reader-centeredness, citizens' rights to library use, equality, non-discriminatory service, proactive service, openness, library institutions, and library missions. Some concepts—such as equality, openness, and library institutions—receive considerable discussion in contemporary literature, reflecting the article' s foresight and influence. The 100-year-old article already proposed concepts like “popularization” and “libraries as insti-

tutions.” After a century of evolution and library practice development, these concepts have become core library values, demonstrating the vitality and strong theoretical permeability of this classic literature.

Conclusion

Through citation status and content analysis, we can understand a paper’ s influence and contributions to subsequent research. Although this study may not have comprehensively collected all citing documents due to various reasons, searching multiple databases, document organization, and citation analysis provide a general picture of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*’ influence, revealing its specific impact degree and domains on today’ s library science research from a citation content perspective. Liu Guojun was a master of library science, and *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* as his representative theoretical work constitutes an important academic heritage of Chinese library science, inspiring theoretical research and the construction and promotion of library spirit both then and now.

This study’ s statistical analysis reveals that *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* is an important document in library science history research with high historical status, representing a high-level achievement of Republican-era library science that subsequent narratives of library science academic history cannot ignore. The article has been cited over a long period and still holds value for today’ s library science research, with its ideas of library popularization, socialization, and social education value proving timeless and continuing to influence contemporary library science scholars and academic achievements. Citation content analysis summarizes three outstanding contributions of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*:

1. **Summary of ancient collection characteristics:** Liu Guojun briefly summarized the history, purposes, and characteristics of ancient collections, concisely capturing their essence. He characterized ancient collections by “storage,” a view affirmed by most scholars at the time and cited by some contemporary literature for its precise summary.
2. **Description of modern library properties:** Liu’ s proposal of eight characteristics and three properties (automatic, popularized, socialized) of modern libraries constitutes the article’ s essence and the section receiving most attention from later scholars, exerting considerable influence. His summary of modern library properties is incisive, providing valuable direction for scholars understanding modern and contemporary libraries.
3. **Perspective on libraries as institutions:** Though not the article’ s focus, the sections “The Rise of Modern Libraries” and “The Professionalization of Modern Library Work” both mention libraries as indispensable institutions. Scholars have excavated and elaborated this viewpoint: “Libraries’ open service to the public demonstrates that they are not merely institutions but a form of social security system” [19]. Liu’ s perspective on

libraries as institutions represented advanced understanding at the time and remains meaningful today for establishing library systems within national institutional frameworks and improving library-related laws in legal systems.

Thematic and citation content analysis of citing documents reveals that while citing literature primarily focuses on historical research such as modern history and library science history—confirming the article’s important position in library science history—citation content analysis also shows that *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* possesses not only historical significance as a classic work but also important practical meaning for today’s library science research and library development. As early as the 1920s-1930s, pioneers of Chinese library circles had already explicitly proposed public library concepts of public welfare, freedom, and equality [20]. *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* is a representative work promoting these ideas, with its concepts of modern library “popularization,” “socialization,” and “libraries’ social education value” being continuous with today’s ideas of universal and equal library services. Although modern libraries have changed considerably compared to those of 100 years ago, libraries’ service spirit and equality concepts remain unchanged as core values continuously carried forward.

Through *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*, we can see that Chinese libraries 100 years ago possessed strong humanistic spirit, with the article’s concepts serving as seeds of library spirit being promoted by today’s libraries. History has “antecedents.” Library science pioneers represented by Liu Guojun already laid a solid ideological foundation for core content such as public library nature and value. Their works constitute precious spiritual heritage of library science that continues to play important value today. Perhaps the way to commemorate *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries* should shift thinking patterns—not only viewing the article’s significance and value from a historical perspective but also inheriting its spiritual heritage, adding new theories to these ideological foundations to build a Chinese library science discourse system.

References

- [1] Fan Bingsi. Commentary on *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*[M]//China Library Society, *Architectural Creation Magazine*. Century Anthology: Echoes in an Empty Valley. Beijing: China City Press, 2005.
- [2] Gu Yeqing, Wu Liannian, Liu Yu. Rereading *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*—On Liu Guojun’s Early Modern Library Concepts[J]. *Library Development*, 2013(7): 25-29, 35.
- [3] Zhu Qingsong, Leng Fuhai. Research on High-Cited Paper Topic Identification Based on Citation Content Analysis[J]. *Journal of Library Science in China*, 2014, 40(1): 39-49.
- [4] ZHANG G, DING Y, MILOJEVIĆ S. Citation content analysis (CCA): a framework for syntactic and semantic analysis of citation content[J]. *Journal*

- of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 2013, 64(7): 1490-1503.
- [5] Lu Wei, Meng Rui, Liu Xingbang. Research on Citation Content Annotation Framework for Citation Relationships[J]. Journal of Library Science in China, 2014, 40(6): 93-104.
- [6] Zhang Mengying, Lu Chao, Zheng Rujia, et al. Construction of Standardized Dataset for Citation Content Analysis[J]. Library Tribune, 2016, 36(8): 48-53.
- [7] Li Hong, Han Yi. Citation Analysis of *As We May Think*'s Influence on Chinese Academia—Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of Its Publication[J]. Library and Information Service, 2015, 59(12): 71-79.
- [8] Lei Tianjiao, Sun Haodong, Wang Luyan. Research on Book Academic Influence Based on Citation Content Analysis—Taking *Little Science, Big Science* as an Example[J]. Library and Information, 2021(2): 108-116.
- [9] Zheng Dejun, Zhu Yufei, Zhang Zhenghui, et al. Research on Zhang Qiyu's Academic Contributions Based on Citation Content Analysis[J]. Library Journal, 2021, 40(3): 4-12.
- [10] Wei Chenggang. On Mr. Liu Guojun's Academic Achievements[D]. Beijing: Peking University, 2008.
- [11] Wu Liannian. On the Characteristics of Mr. Liu Guojun's Early Library Academic Thought and the Sources of His Philosophical Thought[J]. Library, 2013(3): 24-29.
- [12] Wu Liannian. The Starting Point of Liu Guojun's Library Academic Thought—Commemorating the 95th Anniversary of the Publication of *The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries*[J]. Shandong Library Journal, 2014(3): 7-14.
- [13] Fu Rongxian. Research Methods for Ancient Chinese Library Science Thought: Dilemmas and Breakthroughs[J]. Journal of the National Library of China, 2013, 22(4): 71-75, 82.
- [14] Jiang Guaijun. Library Science: Forced Interpretation and Theoretical Originality[J]. Library Development, 2020(1): 39-43, 54.
- [15] Liu Hengru. The Nature and Function of Modern Libraries[J]. Jinling Guang, 1922, 12(2): 22-24.
- [16] Zuo Yuhe. From Private Libraries to Public Libraries: Establishment of Modern Library System in China[J]. Historical Review, 2007(4): 24-39, 189.
- [17] EISENHARDT K M. Building theories from case study research[J]. Academy of Management Review, 1989, 14(4): 532-550.
- [18] Han Yongjin. Reflections on Chinese Library History Research[J]. Journal of Library Science in China, 2015, 41(4): 4-13.
- [19] Fan Bingsi, Qiu Wufang, Pan Wei, et al. Library Science in 20th-Century West and China—A Theoretical History Based on Delphi Evaluation[M]. Beijing: National Library Press, 2016.
- [20] Pan Yantao. Historical Characteristics and Core Thoughts of Chinese Public Library Thought in the Past 60 Years[J]. Library and Information Knowledge, 2011(1): 29-35.

Author Contributions:

Zhang Jiuzhen: Proposed the research idea, developed the outline, and revised the paper;

Cui Rui: Collected data, conducted analysis, and drafted the initial manuscript.

Zhang Jiuzhen, Cui Rui. Based on Citation Content Analysis: A Study on the Influence of Liu Guojun' s *Libraries' Properties and Functions in Modern Time*[J]. Library and Information Service, 2022, 66(20): 93-100.

Abstract: [Purpose/Significance] *Libraries' Properties and Functions in Modern Time* is a representative early paper of Liu Guojun' s library science, and its influence on modern library science research is worth exploring. [Method/Process] Based on citation content analysis, this article established an index system to annotate citing documents in terms of citation methods, citation contents, citation positions, citation emotions, and citation effects, counted the citation indexes, and used qualitative analysis to code citation contents and extract core categories to analyze the paper' s influence. [Result/Conclusion] *Libraries' Properties and Functions in Modern Time* has long-lasting influence, mainly in the field of library science history. The paper' s summary of ancient collection characteristics, description of modern library properties, and viewpoint regarding libraries as an institution are frequently cited. The paper has historical value and provides enlightenment for today' s library science research.

Keywords: Liu Guojun; *Libraries' Properties and Functions in Modern Time*; citation content analysis

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

Source: ChinaXiv –Machine translation. Verify with original.