Referencing your work

Harvard Referencing PowerPoint Presentation by researchers of www.newessays.co.uk

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Referencing in context

Read and Take Notes

Assignment
Evidence to support your ideas or argument
- Paraphrase
- Direct quote

Acknowledge sources used
- Briefly, in your text
- In full, at the end
Outline

- **What** is a reference?
- **Why** reference?
- **When** to reference
- **How** to reference
  - Within your assignment
  - At the end of your assignment
What is a Reference?

An acknowledgement that you have referred to (cited) information from published sources in your own work.

In other words, a recognition that you have borrowed other people’s work, ideas or opinions.
Why Reference?

- Shows off your research!
- Published evidence to support your own ideas/argument/point of view or give examples
- Plagiarism - using other people’s work and ideas as your own without acknowledgement
- Copyright
- Helps others to trace your information sources
- Part of the marking scheme
When to Reference

- A particular theory, argument or viewpoint
- Statistics, examples, case studies
- “Direct quotations” - writer’s exact words. Use sparingly!
- Paraphrasing
How to Reference

There are various systems for referencing. Harvard system (Author/Date) is the most popular and recommended at the University.

You need to reference in two places:
- Brief details, within the main body of your assignment
- Full details, at the end of your assignment
How to Reference: Direct Quotations

**AUTHOR, DATE, PAGE NUMBER(S)**

- As Brown (2010, p.136) states, “The critical breakthrough was achieved by Thomas Hunt Morgan.”
- According to Brown (2010, p.136), “The critical breakthrough was achieved by Thomas Hunt Morgan”
- Thomas Hunt Morgan has recently been described as achieving “the critical breakthrough” (Brown, 2010, p.136)

Larger quotes (3 lines +): Start quote on new line and indent. No need to use quotation marks.
Useful verbs and phrases for introducing direct quotes

- As X states/believes/suggests/indicates/points out/observes/explains/argues/outlines/contradicts/proposes, “......”.

- For example, X has argued that “......”.

- According to X, “......”.

- X suggests/believes/observes that “......”.

How to reference paraphrases

Thomas Hunt Morgan made the connection between partial linkage and the behaviour of chromosomes when the nucleus of a cell divides. This breakthrough was proved to be critical (Brown, 2010).
Referencing at the end of your assignment

References or Bibliography – what’s the difference?

- **Reference list** – a single alphabetical list by author of everything you have specifically mentioned in your assignment

- **Bibliography** – a list of sources you have read but not specifically mentioned in your assignment
What information do I need to include?

- Name(s) of the Author(s)
- Title
- When and where it was published
- Who published it
- Web site address and date you looked at it
Referencing books

Using the title page (not the front cover) note the:

- Author(s)  R.R. Jordan
- Title  Academic writing course
- Year of Publication ©  2010
- Edition (if not the first)  3rd edition
- Place of publication  Harlow
- Publisher  Pearson Education Limited

Referencing a Web site

- Author/editor/organisation
- Year written (or last updated)
- Title
- URL
- Date you accessed it

For future reference, print and keep a copy of the web site.
More Examples


