Harvard UL Referencing Workshop

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What is referencing?

• Referencing acknowledges the books, articles, websites, and any other material used in the writing of a paper, essay, or thesis.
The essential elements of referencing

There are 2 parts to a reference

1. Citation
   A citation should appear in your text whenever you refer to the ideas or work of another author

2. Reference List
   A reference list is a complete listing of all of the books, journal articles, websites and other sources that you have referred to in a piece of work
“The early 21st century has seen the development of a global epidemic of obesity, as emphasised by a growing body of articles, popular books, and most recently the movie Supersize Me (Spurlock 2004). To prevent obesity, habits need to be changed and dietary education as part of the school curriculum is key (MacDonald 1997). It is clear that to decrease obesity levels in populations, significant sociological changes will need to take place.”

This is how the entries would look in your reference list:


Why is referencing important?

• Referencing enables you to:
  
  • **Inform** your readers of the sources you have used
  
  • **Demonstrate** that you have read widely
  
  • **Separate** your ideas from the ideas of others
  
  • **Reinforce** your arguments
  
  • **Acknowledge** contributions from others
Aim of this workshop

• Get you comfortable with referencing
• Get familiar with using a style guide
• Identify the essential elements of a source to create your reference
• Use a variety of sources
Split into groups

- Ideally groups of 3-4 people
- You will be given a style-guide and some sources
- Appoint
  - 1 person to consult the style-guide
  - 1 to examine the source
  - 1 to transcribe the reference
What are we doing?

1. Decide what type of source you have
2. Find the source that matches yours in the table of contents
3. Identify the essential elements of your source
4. Create your reference following the example template in the style guide
Book

Essential Information
✓ Title
✓ Author
✓ Year of publication
✓ Publisher
✓ Place of publication
✓ Edition (if greater than 1\textsuperscript{st} Ed)

Harvard UL

Audience can respond at PollEv.com/jessewaters115
text JESSEWATERS115 to +353 86 180 0400 to join the session, then they text A, B, or C
• In-text citation =

(O`Connor 2013)

• Reference list=

• In-text citation =

(Moore et al. 2010)

• Reference list=

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text JESSEWATERS115 to +353 86 180 0400 to join the session, then they text A, B, or C
(Catalano and Phillips 2016)

Three Options:

Web Document With An Author

Author(s) name, initial(s). (year of publication) Title of document, Title of publication or webpage, available: web address [accessed date].


...(O’Connell 2013) ...

Web Document With No Author And No Date

Title of document (n.d.) Author(s) of website, available: web address [accessed date].


...(Ireland’s plants n.d.) ...

The ‘author’ of a website refers to the organisational author, not to the individual who may have designed or created the site. Use the site’s logo and banner to identify the organisational author.

Webpage Of An Organisation Or Company

Author(s) of website (year of publication) Title of webpage, available: web address [accessed date].


...(Ireland, Department of Public Expenditure and Reform 2013) ...
FAQ`s (see pages 12 & 13 of Cite it Right for more)