An Introduction to Citing & Referencing
Learning outcomes for this session

✓ Understand what referencing is
✓ Know the essential elements of referencing
✓ Understand what plagiarism is
✓ Learn when and how to quote
✓ Know how to read a reference
What is referencing?

Referencing acknowledges the books, articles, websites, and any other material used in the writing of a paper, essay, or thesis.
There are many different referencing styles

Check with your lecturer to learn what style your discipline uses

• Many departments in UL use the Harvard UL style
• History – The Irish Historical Society (IHS)
• Law – OSCOLA Ireland based on the OSCOLA (Oxford Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities) standard
• Psychology – APA Style (American Psychological Association)
Whatever referencing style you choose to follow you must ensure...

- that you are **consistent** with the rules of that style
- that you **acknowledge** all the sources you used
- that you provide sufficient bibliographic **detail** to enable your reader to locate the item to which you are referring
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.
Reference list or bibliography?

Two terms often used interchangeably

Be aware that there are differences between the two

- The **reference list** is a detailed list of all references cited within the text of a paper.

- A **bibliography** is also a detailed list of references and background reading, but these references may or may not have been cited within the text.
“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, p.78). 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
When should I reference?

Whenever you use somebody else`s idea
Plagiarism

• Passing off another scholar’s work as your own is plagiarism and is considered a major disciplinary offence.

• Read more about plagiarism in Chapter 6 and Appendix 3 of the UL Student Handbook
  https://www.ul.ie/studentacademic/

Plagiarism

Your assignments will be examined by lecturers who are well-read in the field.

They will know if you try and pass the idea of somebody else off as your own – particularly if they are well-established or influential.
Week 5

Understand Relevance of Demand and Factor Conditions to IB

Supply and demand is perhaps one of the most fundamental concepts of economics and is the function of a market economy.

Supply refers to how much of a product or service is available to producers. The quantity supplied is the amount of a product people are willing to sell at a certain price. The relationship between price and quantity supplied is known as the supply relationship. Supply represents how much the market can offer.

Demand, on the other hand, refers to the amount of goods and services that consumers are willing to buy at a certain price. The correlation between price and how much of a good or service is demanded is known as the demand relationship. Demand represents how much the market wants.

Additionally, the world is divided by MENA and non-MENA countries. MENA countries have a smaller population than the EU, but they are generally richer. The quantity supplied refers to the amount of a good produced by producers willing to supply when receiving a certain price. The correlation between price and how much of a good is available is referred to as the supply relationship. Price, therefore, is a reflection of supply and demand.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.

Market value is the price at which a good/service is sold.

Final goods/services refer to everything produced and sold in the economy, excluding things outside of the legal market.

Within a country means that it has a boundary.

In period of time means ideally a year/quarter.

Consumption + Investment + Government Purchases + Net Exports

Consumer refers to the spending of goods by households (education is seen as consumption).

Investment refers to the purchasing of goods in order to produce future goods/services.
Types of Plagiarism

Here’s one way of conceptualizing different types of plagiarism, from turnitin.com:

1. CLONE
   - Submitting another’s work, word-for-word, as one’s own

2. CTRL-C
   - Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations

3. FIND - REPLACE
   - Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source

4. REMIX
   - Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together

5. RECYCLE
   - Borrows generously from the writer’s previous work without citation

6. HYBRID
   - Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation

7. MASHUP
   - Mixes copied material from multiple sources

8. 404 ERROR
   - Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources

9. AGGREGATOR
   - Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work

10. RE-TWEET
    - Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text’s original wording and/or structure


Content sourced from NUIG’s Libguide
Plagiarism and Citation: Understanding plagiarism
https://libguides.library.nuigalway.ie/c.php?g=543943&p=3727795
When & how to quote

To **quote** is to directly use another's words and to acknowledge the source:

The rise in obesity grew from a "boundary-free culture of American food consumption" (Critser 2003, p.31), ...

To **paraphrase** is to express the author's work in your own words and to acknowledge the source:

Increasing obesity levels in the United States grew from a food consumption culture that was boundary-free (Critser 2003), ...

To **summarise** is to describe broadly the findings of a study without directly quoting from it:

In a popular study, Critser (2003) argues that our culture is now without boundaries...
When & how to quote

Is it a direct quotation?
- YES: CITE IT, put it in quotation marks and include it in your reference list
- NO: Is it a paraphrase?
  - YES: CITE IT, include it in your reference list
  - NO: Is it someone else's theory or idea?
    - YES: CITE IT, include it in your reference list
    - NO: You DON'T NEED TO CITE anything that is common knowledge or your own ideas
Some examples of common knowledge

- A well known period of time; for example: "There are seven days in a week."
- A well-known historical fact; for example: "Winston Churchill was British".
- A geographic piece of information easily verified by a non-specialist map; for example: "London is in Great Britain"
- An observation by sight; for example: "A dome is at the top the St. Paul's Cathedral in London"
- Inherent national traits; for example: "French is the primary language in France"
- Mathematical or logical truisms; for example: "1 + 1 = 2"
- Universally-accepted everyday natural orders that are taught in an infants school; for example: "A comes before B in the English Alphabet" or "September follows August"

Common knowledge (n.d) Trafford College, available:
http://www.trafford.ac.uk/static/plato/quotepara/common-knowledge.html
Online tutorial

https://www.ul.ie/library/citing-and-referencing
Referencing Tips

• https://www.oxbridgeesays.com/blog/top-10-essay-referencing-tips/

Guide for citing & referencing

• https://www.ul.ie/library/citing-and-referencing
Acknowledgements

This PowerPoint presentation has been adapted from the ‘Citing & Referencing’ resource produced by the Glucksman Library of the University of Limerick as part of the All Aboard project funded by the National Forum for Teaching & Learning.

Extensive use was made of content published and released under creative commons licensing terms by fellow higher education institutions specifically University of Manchester Library
My Learning Essentials
Citing it right: introducing referencing
https://www.escholar.manchester.ac.uk/learning-objects/mle/introducing-referencing/story_html5.html
My Learning Essentials resources are developed by The University of Manchester Library, and are licensed under CC BY-NC 3.0. My Learning Essentials © The University of Manchester.