Lecture 3: Referencing

Informatics Research Review (IRR)

Aurora Constantin

Content

- **Definitions**
- **Citation versus Reference**
- **Why and When to Use Citation and Reference?**
- **Styles of Referencing**
- **Quotation and Paraphrasing**
- **Identify a Reference**

Definitions

Citation - tends to mean the part of the text within an article, book or assignment where the author acknowledges the source of information

- notes in the text where you quote, paraphrase or use an idea from someone else.

Example:

Addressing children's challenging behavior has become a primary focus for practitioners, researchers, and policy makers (Hemmeter & Conroy, 2018)

Reference - refers to the full bibliographic information at the end.

Example:

Hemmeter, M. L., & Conroy, M. A. (2018). Advancement of evidence-based programs for young children with social and emotional learning difficulties. *School Mental Health, 10*, 199-201.

Definitions

Quotation – is where you copy an author's text word for word, place quotation marks around the words and add a citation at the end of the quote, including the page number where the quote can be found.

Example:

"Language is subject to change, and is not caused by unnecessary sloppiness, laziness or ignorance" (Aitchison, 1981, p.67).

Paraphrasing – is restating a piece of text using other words.

Example:

Original text: "A business firm's obligation, beyond that required by law and economics, is to propose long-term goals that are good for society" (Robins et al. 2003, p.138).

Paraphrased text: Business should focus on objectives that are not only legally and financially appropriate, but are long range benefit to society (Robins et al. 2003)

Citation vs Reference*

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	CITATION	REFERENCE
Meaning	Citation is a way of disclosing within the main body, that the quote, image, chart, statistics, etc. are taken from an outside source.	Reference is a list which contains all the sources which have been sought or cited while writing the article or assignment.
Use	It informs the readers, the basic source of information.	It informs the reader, the complete source of information.
Purpose	To indicate the source of the material taken.	To support or criticize an argument or point.
Placement	Presented in the bracket.	Presented as endnote or end of the document.
Information	It may contain information like publication year and last name of the author.	It contains information like publication date, title of book/journal, author's name, page number.

Why to Use Citation and Reference?

- put your work in context

- demonstrate the breadth and depth of your research

- show your understanding of the topic

- give supporting evidence for your ideas, arguments and opinions

- allow others to identify the sources you have used.

- help you to avoid plagiarism by making it clear which ideas are your own and which are someone else's

- make you think twice about using outdated and inaccurate books, articles, or websites.

Which paragraph below seems more authoritative?*

Paragraph one	Paragraph two
The importance, or otherwise, of lyrics in popular music, and academic approaches to song lyrics, is subject to much debate. The supposed 'poor' standard or presumed meaninglessness of popular music lyrics, become a means to critique popular music. Conversely, it could be argued that too much attention is given to a song's lyrics, to the point where the music itself is overlooked; it is also possible to overestimate the degree to which the music listener actually listens to the words, or perceives them to be the site of meaning in a song. Nonetheless, Simon Frith suggests that lyrics do allow songs to be 'used in particular ways': lyrics facilitate certain 'creative articulations'. In the case of protest music, the lyrics allow a song to be made to speak to political issues.	The importance, or otherwise, of lyrics in popular music, and academic approaches to song lyrics, is subject to much debate (Frith, 1998; Shepherd, 1999; Fornas, 2003). The supposed 'poor' standard or presumed meaninglessness of popular music lyrics, become a means to critique popular music. Conversely, it could be argued that too much attention is given to a song's lyrics, to the point where the music itself is overlooked; it is also possible to overestimate the degree to which the music listener actually listens to the words, or perceives them to be the site of meaning in a song (Shepherd, 1999:172). Nonetheless, Simon Frith suggests that lyrics do allow songs to be 'used in particular ways' (cited in Martin, 1995:273): lyrics facilitate certain 'creative articulations' (Johnson, 2000). In the case of protest music, the lyrics allow a song to be made to speak to political issues.

* https://www.student.unsw.edu.au/why-referencing-important

You Must Cite*

Always cite when you*:

○ ***quote two or more words verbatim****, or even one word* if it is used in a way that is unique to the source.

    Example: Alan Turing introduced the concept of a 'universal machine' (Turing, 1936)

○ ***introduce facts that you have found in a source***. When you paraphrase or summarize ideas, interpretations, or conclusions that you find in a source.

    Example: The integration of accessibility topics into curricula in Higher Education is frequently championed by a small group of advocates (Kawas et al., 2019)

○ ***introduce information that is not common knowledge*** or that may be considered common knowledge in your field, but the reader may not know it.

    Example: The implementation of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) has enabled substantial advancements in image recognition tasks, achieving accuracy rates that surpass traditional methods (Krizhevsky et al., 2017).

* https://edin.ac/3ThxbOM

You Must Cite*

Always cite when you*:

○ ***borrow the plan or structure*** of a larger section of a source's argument or ***an image/graph***.

○ ***build on another's method*** found either in a source or from collaborative work in a lab.

○ ***build on another's program*** in writing computer code or on a not-commonly-known algorithm.

○ ***collaborate with others*** in producing knowledge.

* https://edin.ac/3ThxbOM

You Don't Need to Cite

You don't need to cite when you are:

- writing your own observations or experiment results.

- analysing your data

- reflecting on your experience

- writing your comments, thoughts or conclusions

- using 'common knowledge', generally accepted facts or information.

Styles of Referencing

Referencing can be done in many styles. The most common are:

1. **Author and Date** (e.g. APA, Harvard, MLA) - the citation of someone's work is done with the author and year

Examples (using APA)

▪*citations in text:*

One study found that the most important element in comprehending non-native speech is familiarity with the topic (Gass & Varonis, 1984).

Gass and Varonis (1984) found that the most important element in comprehending non-native speech is familiarity with the topic.

▪*reference list:*

Derwing, T. M., Rossiter, M. J., & Munro, M. J. (2002). Teaching native speakers to listen to foreign-accented speech. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development,* 23(4), 245-259.

Krech Thomas, H. (2004). *Training strategies for improving listeners' comprehension of foreign-accented speech* (Doctoral dissertation). University of Colorado, Boulder.

Note: The reference list would arrange references in alphabetical order by author.

Styles of Referencing

2. numeric (e.g. Vancouver, AMA, Nature) – the citation of someone's work is done with a number

Examples (using Vancouver)

■*citations in text:*

As emphasized by Watkins (1) carers of diabetes sufferers 'require perseverance and an understanding of humanity' (p.1).

Simons et al. (2) state that the principle of effective stress is 'imperfectly known and understood by many practising engineers' (p.4).

■*reference list:*

(1) Watkins PJ. *ABC of Diabetes*. 5th ed. London: Blackwell Publishing; 2003.

(2) Simons NE, Menzies B, Matthews M. *A Short Course in Soil and Rock Slope Engineering*. London: Thomas Telford Publishing; 2001.

Note: When using the Vancouver style, the reference list should be in numerical order and each number matches and refers to the one in the text.

Cite Them Right*

Different sources are cited and referenced differently. For example, in APA*:

- **printed books:**
  - *citation in text*

    Cottrell (2019, p. 54) noted ...

  - *reference list*

    Cottrell, S. (2019). *The study skills handbook* (5th ed.). Red Globe Press.

- **eBooks:**
  - *citation in text*

    More recent research (Lichtenberg et al., 2011, p. 54) ...

  - *reference list*

    Lichtenberg, J. D., Lachmann, F. M., & Fosshage, J. L. (2011). *Psychoanalysis and motivational systems: A new look*. Routledge. http://lib.myilibrary.com/ProductDetail.aspx?id=303727

- **Journal article:**
  - *citation in text*

    Research by Frosch (2012) ...

  - *reference list*

    Frosch, A. (2012). Transference: Psychic reality and material reality. *Psychoanalytic Psychology, 19*(4), 603–633.

* https://www.citethemrightonline.com

13

Quotation

- should be used sparingly as over-quoting can suggest a lack of understanding of the text you are referring to.

- you are generally expected to paraphrase from sources, rather than quote directly.

- If the quotation is short (usually less than two lines), you should:
  - enclose it in quotation marks
  - give the author, date and page number(s) that the quotation was taken from, in brackets.

Example:

According to Aitchison (1981, p.67),"Language is subject to change, and is not caused by unnecessary sloppiness, laziness or ignorance" (Aitchison, 1981, p.67).

Quotation

- If the quotation is more than two lines:

  - separate it from the rest of the paragraph by one free line above and below

  - indent at left and right margins

  - it does not use quotation marks

  - the citation includes author, date and page number(s) that the quotation was taken from.

Example:

As Aitchison (1981, p.16) puts it:

Language, then, like everything else, gradually transforms itself over the centuries. There is nothing surprising in this. In a world where humans grow old, tadpoles change into frogs, and milk turns into cheese, it would be strange if language alone remained unaltered.

Paraphrasing

When paraphrasing, make sure that you:

- identify a relevant theme or point, depending on your purpose

- write the point in your own words

- focus on the meaning of an idea or argument

- include a reference to the original author.

Paraphrasing - example

Original text (Aitchison 1981, p.16)

Language, then, like everything else, gradually transforms itself over the centuries. There is nothing surprising in this. In a world where humans grow old, tadpoles change into frogs, and milk turns into cheese, it would be strange if language alone remained unaltered.

Paraphrased text

Aitchison (1981) points out that language is dynamic, just like other things in life. In a world where change is constant it would be unusual for language to remain static (p. 16).

Paraphrasing

Common pitfalls include:

- describing an author's idea or argument but not explaining the significance to your own argument, or the point that you are trying to make

- using too many of the original author's words, this includes using the same structure

- not distinguishing between the author's point and your own viewpoint

- providing too much detail.

Identify a Reference

- References can come from a wide range of sources, such as books, journal articles, websites, and so on. In tutorial 3 your tutors directed you to some of the sources, but you are expected to find out more for yourself.

- Select the sources carefully, thinking of the quality rather than quantity

- As a **general rule**, do not refer to sources such as:

  - Wikipedia

  - Book reviews

  - Lecture notes

Evaluate the Quality of a Source – CRAAP*

	Evaluation questions	Yes	No	Don't know
Currency	Does the source show when it was first published or posted?			
	Can you see if the information has been revised or updated?			
	If an online source, are the links on the page functional?			
	Does your topic require exclusively current information?			
Relevancy	Does the information relate to your research topic?			
	Are students, researchers and academics the intended audience?			
	Is the information written at an appropriate academic level?			
Authority	Is the author or organisation who produced the information clearly shown?			
	Are they appropriately qualified/experienced to write on this topic?			
	Is there any contact information for the author, organisation or publisher provided?			
Accuracy	Is the information supported by evidence (references, links, data etc.)?			
	Does the author provide references in an academic style?			
	Has the information been reviewed or refereed?			
	Are there spelling, grammar or typographical errors?			
Purpose	Do the authors/sponsors make their intentions or purpose clear?			
	Does the point of view appear objective and impartial?			
	Are there any clear political, ideological, cultural, religious, institutional or personal biases evident?			

* https://libguides.exeter.ac.uk/evaluatinginformation/checklist

Resources

More information on APA, here: https://guides.libraries.psu.edu/apaquickguide/intext

More information about referencing styles: https://libguides.reading.ac.uk/citing-references/referencingstyles

Cite Them Right: https://www-citethemrightonline-com.ezproxy.is.ed.ac.uk

Referencing and avoiding plagiarism (IAD): https://institute-academic-development.ed.ac.uk/study-hub/learning-resources/referencing-and-citations

What is referencing:
http://www.docs.hss.ed.ac.uk/iad/Undergraduate/Resources/Academic_practice/IAD_What_is_referencing_CC_2020.pdf

Tips for accurate referencing:
https://www.docs.hss.ed.ac.uk/iad/Undergraduate/Resources/Academic_practice/IAD_Tips_for_accurate_referencing_CC_2020.pdf