



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

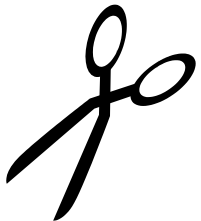
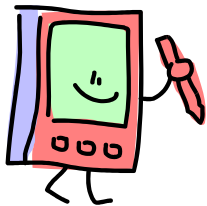
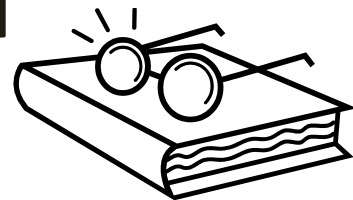
An Introduction to Citation and Referencing Management

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This session will cover:

- What is Citation, References and Bibliography
- Citing and Referencing Methods
- Harvard Referencing Style (for journal articles, books, reports, web pages etc.)
- Plagiarism – what it is and how to avoid it





Citation- What, When & How

- **What is a citation?**
 - The way that you (the writer) refer to “text” that you wish to include in your research work.
 - It can be - all of the information retrieved from a Literature Review/bibliographical database search.

Why Citation

- It is the acknowledgement of others’ work in your work to support your essay.

How to Cite

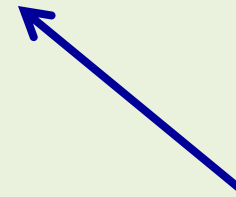
- Use Citation Style as Referred by institute



CITING SOURCES

The following sentence could be used in your investigation where you refer to ideas/information of others.

Infestation by microbes cause cross infection by pathogens and develop odor where the fabrics are worn next to skin or having direct contact with the skin. In addition, the staining and loss of the performance characteristics of textile substrates are results of microbial attack (Lewin and Eli,1998).





What to Reference/cite

- **What are References**

A list describing each source that you have used.

In a few styles such list is in alphabetical order.

- **What should I reference?**

- **All sources of information used in writing your essay**

Reference list

- List in alphabetical order by author's surname regardless of the type of source.
- Emphasise the title of the source using *italics*, **bold** or underlining.
- Use capital letters for author names, source titles & all main words in the title of a journal.



Allent M. J., White, J. F. and Morby, A. P. (2006) *The Response of E.Coli to Exposure to Biocide Polyhexamethylenebiguanide.* MICROBIOLOGY.[Online] 152, 989-1000. Available from: doi: 10.1099/mic.0.28643-0 [Accessed in June 2007]

Anand, S. C., *MEDICAL TEXTILES*, Ed 1st Edition CCR Press LLC, USA & WOODHEAD PUBLISHING LTD,, UK. (2001).






BIBLIOGRAPHY



A list of material you have read or inspiration for information but have not referred them to directly in essay.

Citation & referencing Guidelines



- i. Acknowledge the work of others wherever you make use of it.** 
- ii. Present these acknowledgements in a consistent way, using a recognised citation system.** 
- iii. Include a detailed reference list at the end.** 

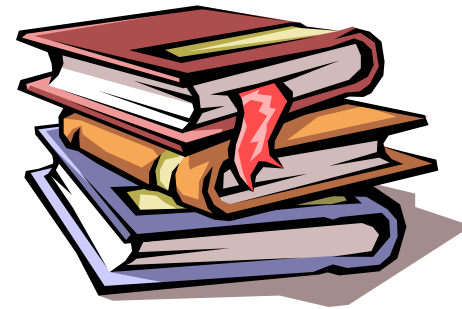
(i) Acknowledging the work of others

1. Acknowledge other writers when quote directly from a source,
2. Demonstrate the body of knowledge upon which your assignment is based.
3. Enable the reader(s) to locate your sources easily.
4. Its Key to good academic practice to enhances the presentation of your work
5. To **Avoid plagiarism**: i.e. the use of other people's work and the submission of it as though it were your own.



What /When to cite?

1. Direct quotes
2. Statistics/Studies
3. Theories and Facts
4. Interpretations
5. Paraphrases
6. *This includes all kinds of sources: printed materials like books or journal articles; electronic information like web-pages or emails; images, graphs and tables; recorded or spoken information; etc.*





(ii) Using a recognized citation system

- Always present references in a standard style.
- This determines how you write both in-text citations and the reference list at the end.
- Which ever system you use should apply throughout your piece of work – do not ‘mix and match’ different referencing styles.
- The two most common styles are MLA, APA **Harvard** (author/date) and **Vancouver** (numbering).



Vancouver Citation Style

In the **Vancouver style**, each citation should be numbered sequentially in the text, either in brackets or as a superscript.

e.g.

- “ as confirmed by Abrams (3) ”
- “ as confirmed by another study⁴ ”



Harvard Style Citation

In the **Harvard style**, the author's surname and year of publication should be quoted in the text.

e.g.

- "as confirmed by Abrams (1969)"
- "as confirmed by another study (Gillespie et al. 1983)"





CITING SOURCES

The following sentence could be used in your investigation where you refer to ideas/information of others.

Infestation by microbes cause cross infection by pathogens and develop odor where the fabrics are worn next to skin or having direct contact with the skin. In addition, the staining and loss of the performance characteristics of textile substrates are results of microbial attack. (Lewin and Eli,1998)

- For more authors you could begin,
'(Lewin et al.,1998)

If cite in beginning of a Paragraph

Lewin and Eli.(1998)

**Author's
name &
date (Year)**

Citation example for *Journal articles*

Single Author

Oktem (2003) investigated the antimicrobial activity on 100% cotton and 50:50 polyester/cotton blend woven and knitted fabric.



Two or more Authors

Cazzaniga et al. (2002) investigated the effects of antimicrobial treated wound dressing gauzes impregnated with 0.2% PHMB against growth of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*



(iii) Giving a formal Reference list

- Full details about everything you cite should be given in a reference list (sometimes called a bibliography) – at the end of your work.
- This should give sufficient details to enable a reader to look up the original source material.
- The referencing style you use will determine how the list is ordered, and the precise information you need to give.



How to write Referencing in Harvard Style



Author's name

Date

Source title

Place

Publisher

Crouch, D. (2006) **Tournament.** London: Oxford University Press.

Use of capitals

This title emphasised using italics/**Bold** or Underline



Referencing Conventions (HARVARD)

Book Reference:

Author(s),. (Date) *Title*. Edition. Place: Publisher.

Nicklin, P., and Kenworthy, N. eds., 3rd ed. (2000)
Teaching and Assessing in Nursing Practice.

PHI Publication London:



Book on line/electronic

Author(s). (Year) ***Title***. [Online] Place: Publisher.
Available from: <http://www.mylibrary.com?ID=93941>
[Accessed 18th June 2011]



Examples

Edited book:

Lee, R. and Stanko, E. (eds) 1st Edition, *Researching Violence*. London: Routledge. (2006)



Chapter in an edited book:

Chapter Author (Year) Chapter Name. In Book Authors Name (eds) **Book Name**. Place: Publisher



Referencing Exercise

Journal Reference:

Nicklin, P. (2001) Safety Conscious.

Health Management. 5 (5), 24-25.

Journal - Online:

Author Surname, Author Initial. (Date) Article title. **[formatted]**, Journal Title Place of Publication: Publisher: Available at: <URL> [Accessed Date].



Referencing Exercise

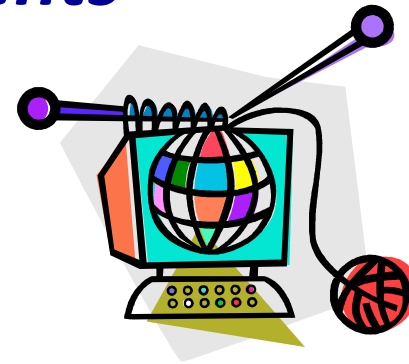
Reports

Statistics for Wales (2008). Health statistics Wales 2008. Weles Government Assembly.



Referencing Exercise

Web pages and online documents



Centres for Disease Control and Prevention:
Atlanta GA; April 2010 [online: accessed 27
September 2010];

[www.cdc.gov/tb/publications/factsheets/drtb/m
drtb.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tb/publications/factsheets/drtb/m
drtb.htm)



Citing Websites

- In the essay, identify the website in brackets:
e.g. (Justice, 2012)
- If you cite different pages from the same website, distinguish them by adding [a], [b] etc after the reference to the website in the essay
 - match this lettering in the bibliography
- In the bibliography, give full details –
 - URL of website, date accessed in alphabetical order



Examples in Bibliography

- Justice. (2012[a]) *Disposals*. [online] Available from: <http://www.justice.gov.uk/youth-justice/courts-and-orders/disposals> [Accessed 19 December 2012]
- Justice. (2012[b]) *Youth custody data*. Available from: <http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/youth-justice/custody-data> [Accessed 19 December 2012]



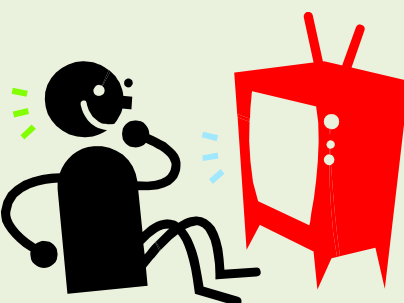
Use of Ibid and Op.cit

- **Ibid. and op. cit.**
- Ibid. (abbreviation for the Latin Ibidem, meaning "The same"). Refers to the same author and source (e.g., book, journal) in the immediately preceding reference.
- op. cit. (abbreviation for the Latin opus citatum, meaning "the work cited"). Refers to the reference listed earlier by the same author.

Twitter, Bebo and Facebook

Author or organisation	Title and format of document online	Available at (Web address)	Publication Date	Date accessed (Date you viewed site)
Obama B.	President Obama comments in favour of tax cuts	https://twitter.com/#!/barackobama	17.02.12	17.02.12

Audio-visual sources

	<p>Ahern, B., 1999. <i>Interview on Morning Ireland</i> Interviewed by... John Boyd [radio] RTE Radio 1, 15 February 1999, 08:30.</p>	<p><i>In the case of TV/radio-channel of transmission. Interviewed by -programmes, note the date and time</i></p>
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On line journals

- **What is a DOI?**
 - **Digital Object Identifier**
 - Permanent identifier used by publishers so article can always be found on line
 - Usually found at start of article
 - If you use a full-text data base service like EBSCO - is no DOI – use data base URL (URL = <http://.....> [Accessed 18th June 2012])