

# Referencing

What is it?  
Plagiarism  
Different styles  
Reference management software

Department of Engineering, Library and Information Service

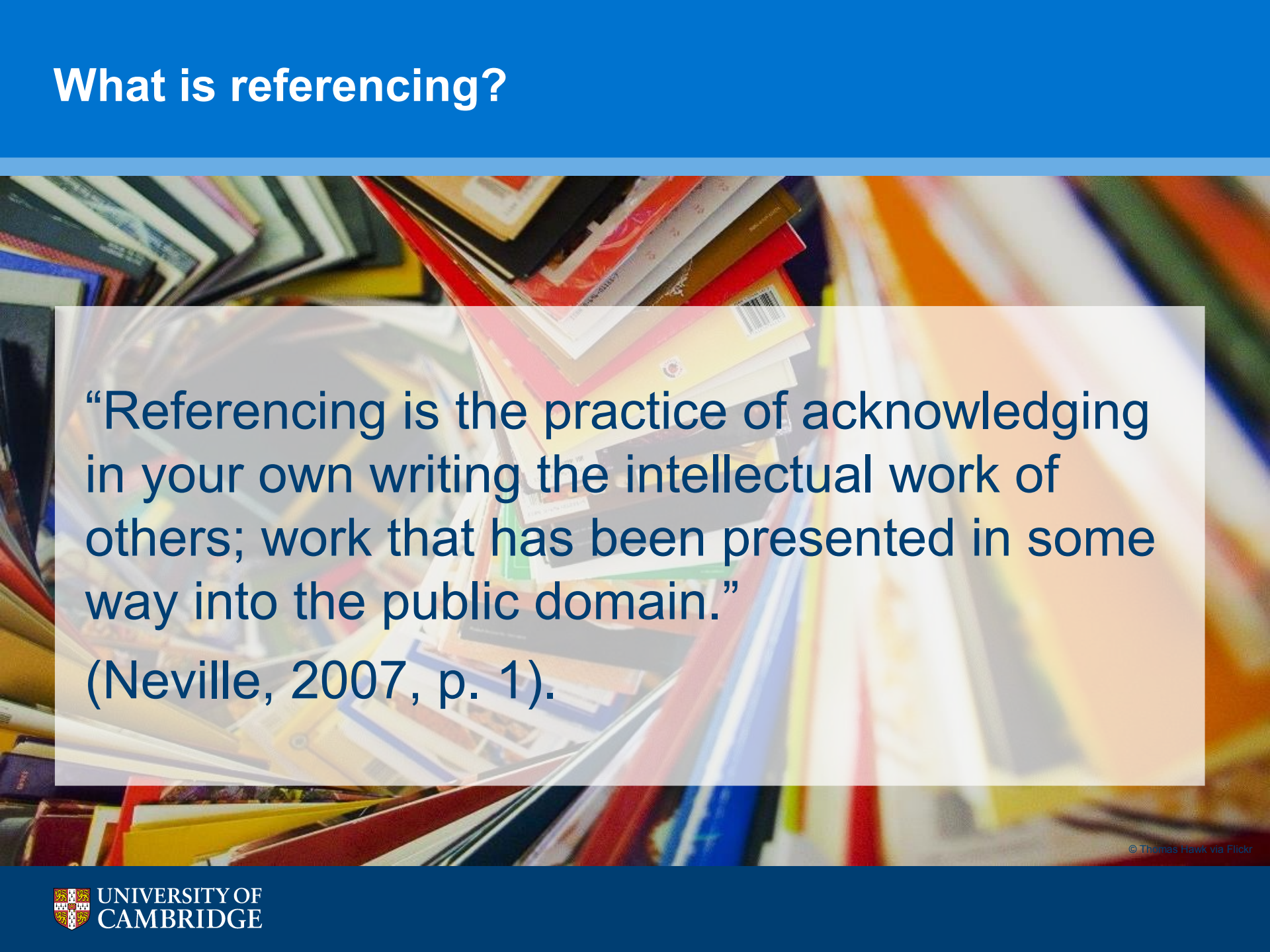


# 1



## Introduction

# What is referencing?



“Referencing is the practice of acknowledging in your own writing the intellectual work of others; work that has been presented in some way into the public domain.”

(Neville, 2007, p. 1).

© Thomas Hawk via Flickr



# Reference list or bibliography?

**Reference list** contains only the items read and specifically cited in text;

**Bibliography** is a list of everything you read in preparation for writing an assignment, whether you found them worth citing in text or not.

© Thomas Hawk via Flickr

# Example

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Andersen, P. (2007). *What is Web 2.0?: ideas, technologies and implications for education*. Disponível em <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/techwatch/tsw0701b.pdf> (consulted 26 June 2011).
- Beatty, M. J. (1996). Thinking quantitatively. In M. B. Salwen & D. W. Stacks (Eds.), *An integrated approach to communication theory and research* (pp. 33-43). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Cox, R. J. (1998). Access in the digital information age and the archival mission: The United States. *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, 19(1), 25-40. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00379819809514420>
- Education Resources Information Center. *ERIC thesaurus* (Base de dados). Available at <http://www.eric.ed.gov/ERICWebPortal/thesaurus/thesaurus.jsp> (consulted 8 January 2012).
- Escarpit, R. (1991). *L'information et la communication: Théorie générale*. Paris: Hachette Livre.
- International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. (2011). *IFLA statement on libraries and intellectual freedom*. Available <http://www.ifla.org/publications/ifla-statement-on-libraries-and-intellectual-freedom> (consulted 30 December 2011).

# What is citing?

**Citing is an abbreviated form to reference contents from another author in order to correspond to a bibliographic reference.**

There are generally two ways to cite:

- > Citing (Author, date, p.) within the text

e.g. A previously study demonstrated... (Grover, 2005).

The full reference will be presented in the work's bibliography.

- > Numerical citing in the text or footnote

e.g. A previously study demonstrated... [1].

The full reference will be presented in the work's bibliography.

e.g. A previously study demonstrated... (1).

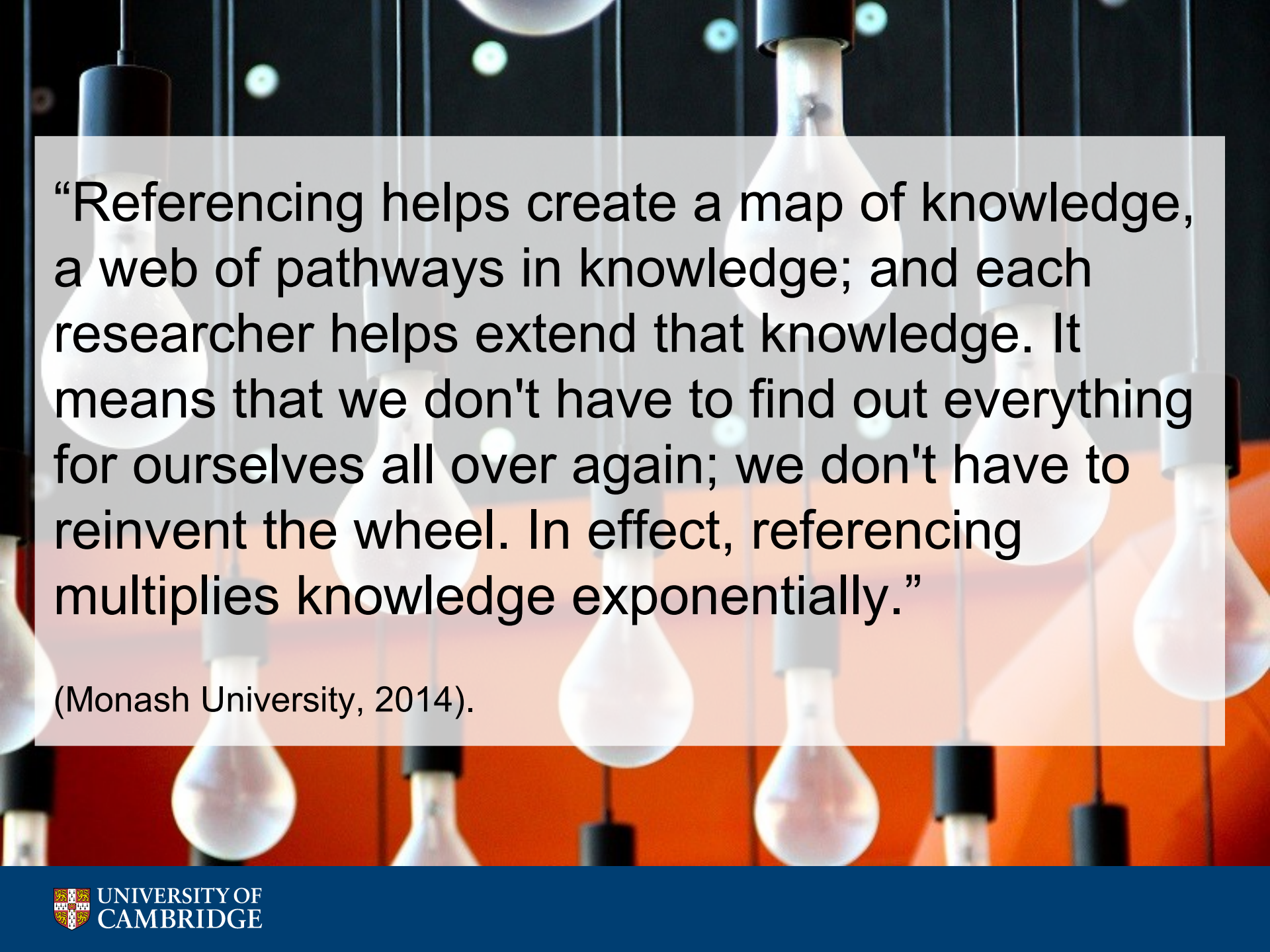
The full reference is given in the note field at the bottom of the page.



# Why reference materials?

- Trace the origins of ideas;
- Build a web of ideas;
- Find your own voice;
- Validate arguments;
- Spread knowledge;
- Appreciation;
- Influences;
- Avoid plagiarism.

(Neville, 2007, p. 8-10)

The background of the slide features a collection of white incandescent light bulbs hanging from black cords against a dark background. Some bulbs are in sharp focus, while others are blurred, creating a sense of depth. The lighting is soft, with some bulbs glowing slightly.

“Referencing helps create a map of knowledge, a web of pathways in knowledge; and each researcher helps extend that knowledge. It means that we don't have to find out everything for ourselves all over again; we don't have to reinvent the wheel. In effect, referencing multiplies knowledge exponentially.”

(Monash University, 2014).



# What to reference?

You can cite references taken from a range of sources:

- Books and chapters of books (print or online);
- Reference books;
- Notes supplied by a lecturer;
- Legal documents;
- Articles from journals or newspapers;
- Reports (university working papers)
- Papers presented at conferences;
- Internet sources (including weblogs, email correspondence)
- DVD/CD databases;
- Radio/television/videos/audio cassette/CD-ROMS;
- Interview transcripts;
- Illustrations;
- Works of art and design.

# Criteria for choosing to reference.

- **Relevance:** to what extent is this source relevant? Is the information provided a partial or restricted view of the subject? Are counter-arguments presented and treated with respect?
- **Currency:** when was the source published? Are there revised editions?
- **Authority:** is the source authoritative/credible? Do other authors refer this source?
- **Scope:** how general or particular are the ideas/models/practices described (limited in time/space/population)?

(Neville, 2007, p. 15-16)

# What is your system?

## Notes on Technical Papers, PhD specific

Key:

Contact Mechanics	Viscoelasticity	Natural Adhesion	Man-made Adhesion	Polymer Gels / Hydrogels	Microindentation / Delamination rig	Nanoindentation / AFM
-------------------	-----------------	------------------	-------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------

Paper Name	Authors	Journal	Comments
<sup>1</sup> Contact Mechanics	Johnson (1985)	MIT Phd Thesis, 1999	Good explanations of Hertz contact theory. Hertz's theory does not account for tangential forces developed when surfaces slide/carry traction. Looking at typical geometry – sphere. Goes through hertz equations for circular contact, elliptical contact, line contact, sphere and cone, tangential loading of an elliptical contact, stationary elliptical contact, variable tangential forces and rolling circular contact with constant tangential force. It estimates the accuracies of the equations and estimates percentages to which creep is underestimated in some of the calculations.
<sup>2</sup> Spherical-tip indentation of viscoelastic material	L Cheng, X Xia, LE Scriven, WW Gerberich	Mechanics of materials 37 (2005) 213-226	
<sup>3</sup> Contact Mechanics (Mechanics Bible)	KL Johnson		
<sup>4</sup> Adhesion of Viscoelastic bodies.	M. Duszyk	Rheol Acta (1986) vol. 25 (2) pp. 199-200	Builds on Johnson's famous 1971 paper. Looks at linearly viscoelastic spheres and $R_2$ are the spheres radii, $P(t)$ is the interaction force between the viscoelastic functions of materials of each sphere and $a$ is the contact area. $a^3(t) = \frac{3}{4} R \left[ (K^1 + K^2) * dP \right](t); R = R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2); P_0 = P + 3\gamma\pi$ $\text{For } a_0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} a(t); G_2 = \infty \rightarrow G_1 = E_R \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{\tau_\sigma}{\tau_e} \right) e^{-t/\tau_e} \right] H(t); H$ $K^2 = \frac{1}{2E_R} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{\tau_e}{\tau_\sigma} \right) e^{-t/\tau_\sigma} \right] H(t) \rightarrow a_0^3(t) = \frac{3}{8} \frac{R}{E_R} \left\{ Q + 3\gamma\pi R + \right.$



© digitalart, FreeDigitalPhotos.net



© Stuart Miles, FreeDigitalPhotos.net



# 2

## Plagiarism

# Plagiarism: what is it?

“Plagiarism is defined as submitting as one's own work, irrespective of intent to deceive, that which derives in part or in its entirety from the work of others without due acknowledgement. It is both poor scholarship and a breach of academic integrity.”

(Cambridge University, 2011)

# VARSITY

Friday October 31 2008

The Independent Cambridge Student Newspaper since 1947

Issue No 681 | varsity.co.uk

»p14 Arts  
*Halloween-themed  
comic strip*

»p12 Features  
*American Election  
Special Preview*

»p34 Sport  
*Legendary writer  
Simon Barnes*



## '1 in 2' admits to plagiarism



LUKE JOHNSON

*Varsity*, 31  
October 2008

*Varsity survey reveals that 49% per cent of Cambridge students have committed some form of plagiaristic act whilst at the University  
Students criticise unrealistic plagiarism guidelines; others blame rigour of Cambridge degrees*



**“‘Sometimes when I am really fed up,’ said Land Economy student at Pembroke, ‘I Google the essay title, copy and throw everything on to a blank word document and jiggle the order a bit. They usually end up being the best essays.’”**  
(Stothard, 2008, p.1)

**“Most extra-curricular activities I take part in would be impossible for me if I didn’t cut corners with my academic work.”** (Stothard, 2008, p.4)

*Varsity survey reveals that 49% per cent of Cambridge students have committed some form of plagiaristic act whilst at the University  
Students criticise unrealistic plagiarism guidelines; others blame rigour of Cambridge degrees*

# Examples of plagiarism

- “**quoting verbatim** another person’s work without due acknowledgement of the source
- **paraphrasing** another person’s work by changing some of the words, or the order of the words, without due acknowledgement of the source
- **using ideas** taken from someone else without reference to the originator
- **cutting and pasting** from the Internet to make a pastiche of online sources
- **submitting someone else’s work** as part of a candidate’s own without identifying clearly who did the work.”
- “... **colluding** with another person...” (Cambridge University, 2011)

# Avoiding plagiarism

While you are reading/writing, make sure you identify:

- Which part is **your own thought** and which is **taken from other authors**;
- Which parts of your own writing are a **response** to the argument or **directly inspired** by ideas in the text;
- Which parts are **paraphrases** of the author's points;
- Which parts were done in **collaboration** with others.



# Avoiding plagiarism: further reading

- CUED Guide to integrity, plagiarism and referencing  
[http://to.eng.cam.ac.uk/teaching/teachoff/study\\_skills/ReportWritingGuide/2\\_](http://to.eng.cam.ac.uk/teaching/teachoff/study_skills/ReportWritingGuide/2_)
- CUED, UG Teaching: “plagiarism, cooperating and cheating”  
<http://teaching.eng.cam.ac.uk/node/526>
- Examples of good and bad paraphrasing  
<https://www.indiana.edu/~istd/example1paraphrasing.html>

# 3



## Reference styles

# Introduction

- Reference styles are numerous and some standards are more popular in certain subject areas (e.g. Social Sciences usually use APA 6<sup>th</sup>).
- For Engineering, these are some of them:
  - IEEE
  - Harvard
  - ASCE
  - Vancouver (predominant in the medical field)
  - Chicago
  - Oxford

The Department of Engineering does not have a specific style adopted, so check with your department or supervisor.



# IEEE style

**Citing:** Arabic numbers in square brackets

E.g. Plasma tests [57, 12, 15] have proved...

E.g. Plasma tests [57], [12]-[14], [9] have... and Brown and Jones [1]

Citations are numbered consecutively in the order in which they appear in the text.

# IEEE style

## Bibliographic references

### Printed article

[#] Author, "Title of article," *Title of Journal*, vol. #, no. #, pp. ##, Month year.

e.g.

- [1] E. P. Wigner, "Theory of traveling wave optical laser," *Phys. Rev.*, vol. 134, pp. A635- A646, Dec. 1965.

### Printed book

[#] Author, *Title: subtitle*, Edition (if not the first), Vol. City: Publisher, Year, page numbers.

e.g.

- [2] S. M. Hemmington, *Soft Science*. Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan Press, 1997.

### Website

[#] Author. "Title" Year. [Type of Medium]. Available: URL . [Accessed: ].

e.g.

- [5] G. Sussman, "Home page - Dr. Gerald Sussman," July 2002. [Online]. Available: <http://www.comm.pdx.edu/faculty/Sussman>. [Accessed: Sept. 12, 2004].

# IEEE style > further reading

- IEEE Editorial Style Manual (starts in page 5):  
<http://www.ieee.org/documents/stylemanual.pdf>
- Tutorial from the Murdoch University Library and Information Services:  
<http://libguides.murdoch.edu.au/IEEE>
- Tutorial from the University of Canterbury:  
<http://library.canterbury.ac.nz/services/ref/ieee.shtml>

# Harvard style

**This style is particularly used in the physical, natural and social sciences.**

**Citing:** in-text citations; 1 author – (Author, year, p.); several authors – (1<sup>st</sup> Author et al., year, p.)

e.g. Geck (2001, p. 25-30) proved... while other studies... (Moniz et al., 2005; Wilson, 1995).

The bibliography is done alphabetically, beginning with the authors' surname.



# Harvard style

## Bibliographic reference:

### Printed article

Author Year. "Title", *Journal name*, Volume no., Pages.

e.g.

Guthrie, J. and Parker, L. (1997) "Editorial: Celebration, reflection and a future: a decade of AAAJ", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal* , Vol. 10 No.1, pp. 3-8

### Printed book

Author Year. *Title*, City, Publisher, city.

e.g.

Patton, M.Q. (1990), *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods* , 2nd ed., Sage, Newbury Park, CA.

### Website

Author Year. *Title* [Online]. City: Publisher. Available: URL [Accessed Date Accessed].

e.g.

Leeds Metropolitan University (2002), "Business Start-Up@Leeds Met", available at: [www.lmu.ac.uk/city/bus\\_startup.htm](http://www.lmu.ac.uk/city/bus_startup.htm)

# Harvard style > further reading

- Tutorial from The University of Queensland Library:  
[http://www.library.uq.edu.au/training/citation/harvard\\_6.pdf](http://www.library.uq.edu.au/training/citation/harvard_6.pdf)
- Tutorial from Emerald:  
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/harvard.htm>
- Tutorial from the University of South Australia:  
<http://www.unisa.edu.au/ltu/students/study/referencing/harvard.pdf>
- Tutorial from Anglia Ruskin University Library:  
<http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/harvard.htm>
- Snooks and Co. (rev.) 2002, *Style manual for authors, editors and printers*, 6th edn, John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd., Milton, Qld.

# Vancouver style

This style is predominantly used in the Biomedicine and Health Sciences.

**Citing:** Arabic numbers in round brackets or Arabic numbers in superscript.

E.g. Tests have proved... about diabetes. (57, 12, 15)

E.g. Arnold's test<sup>57(pp.3)</sup> proved...

Citations are numbered consecutively in the order in which they appear in the text.

# Vancouver style

## Bibliographic reference:

### Printed journal article

#. Author. Title. Journal Title. Year Date;  
Volume(Issue):Pages.

e.g.

1. Drummond PD. Triggers of motion sickness in migraine sufferers. Headache. 2005 Jun;45(6):653-6.

### Printed book

#. Author. Title. Edition ed. City: Publisher; Year.

e.g.

3. Davidovits P. Physics in biology and medicine. 3 ed. Amsterdam: Elsevier; 2008. 520 p.

### Website

#. Author. Title. [Type of Medium] City: Publisher; Year [updated Last Update Date; cited Access Year  
Access Date]. Available from: URL.

e.g.

12. Department of Engineering. Home [Internet]. Cambridge: University of Cambridge, Department of Engineering; 2013 [access 10/1/2014]. Available from <http://www.eng.cam.ac.uk/>



# Vancouver style > further reading

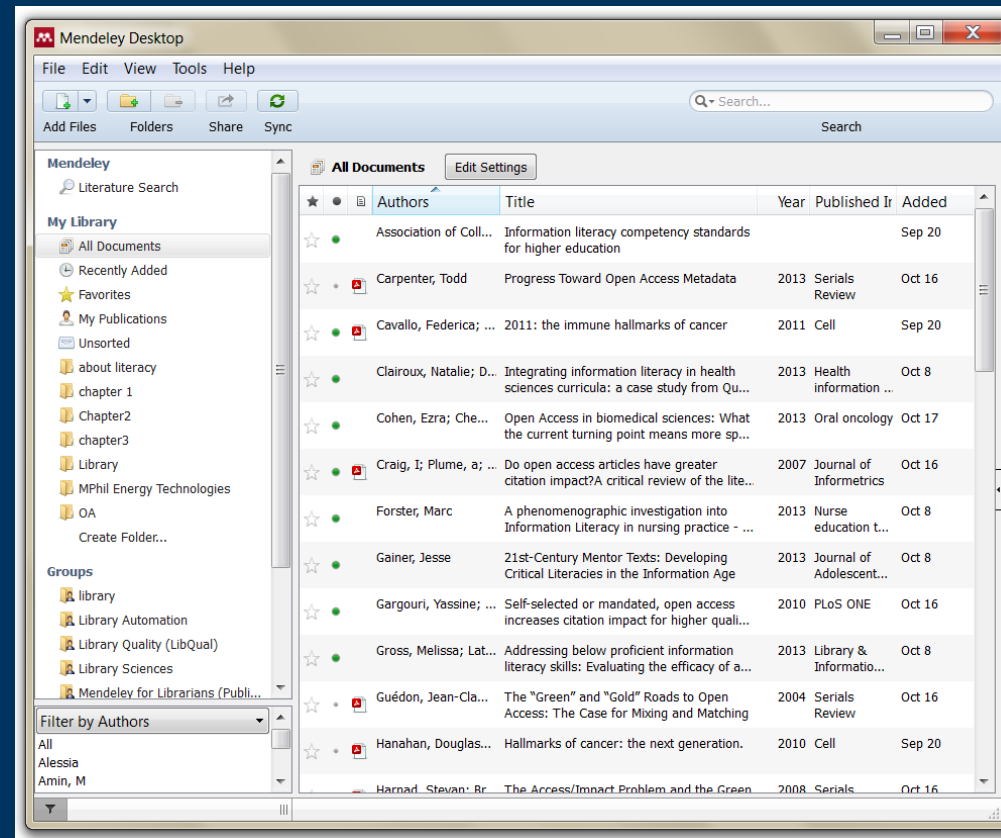
- Tutorial from The University of Auckland Libraries and Learning Service  
[http://  
www.library.auckland.ac.nz/subject-guides/med/setref-vancouver.htm](http://www.library.auckland.ac.nz/subject-guides/med/setref-vancouver.htm)
- Tutorial from The University of Queensland Library [http  
://www.library.uq.edu.au/training/citation/vancouv.pdf](http://www.library.uq.edu.au/training/citation/vancouv.pdf)
- Tutorial from the Murdoch University Library and Information Services  
<http://libguides.murdoch.edu.au/Vancouver>
- Referencing@Portsmouth  
<http://referencing.port.ac.uk>

# Vancouver style > further reading

## See also

- Patrias K. Citing medicine: the NLM style guide for authors, editors, and publishers [Internet]. 2nd ed. Wendling DL, technical editor. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US); 2007 [updated 2009 Oct 21; cited 2010 March 7]. Available from: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine>
- “Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals” from the U.S. National Library of Medicine [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform\\_requirements.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html)

# 3



# Reference management software

# Why use reference management software?

- **Take the stress and headaches out of referencing;**
- **Keep track** of every bibliographic reference used/seen;
- **Backup** your bibliographic data;
- **Tag, search** and **sort** references;
- Make it easier to **insert a citation into your document** (“cite while you write” functionality) and create an **automatic bibliography;**
- To quickly **change citation and reference style;**



[www.mendeley.com](http://www.mendeley.com)



[www.zotero.org](http://www.zotero.org)



[www.myendnoteweb.com](http://www.myendnoteweb.com)



[www.latex-project.org](http://www.latex-project.org)

## Further information

University Library webpage about  
[Mendeley](#), [Zotero](#) and [EndNote](#)



# Bibliography

Coonan, E. (2013). *Referencing Without Tears*. Retrieved 10 January 2014 from <http://researchcentral.wordpress.com/2013/11/13/referencing/>

Monash University. (2014). *Why do we reference?*. Available at <http://www.monash.edu.au/lls/llonline/writing/general/reference/index.xml> (retrieved 10 January 2014).

Stothard, M. (2008). '1 in 2' admits to plagiarism. *Varsity*, 681, 1,4-5.

Neville. (2007). *The Complete Guide To Referencing And Avoiding Plagiarism*. Open University Press. Retrieved 10 January 2014 from <http://www.myilibrary.com?ID=112960>

University of Cambridge. (2011). University-wide statement on plagiarism. Retrieved 10 January 2014 from <http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/plagiarism/students/statement.html>



**Thank you**

Graça Gabriel

[gdcf2@cam.ac.uk](mailto:gdcf2@cam.ac.uk)

## Department of Engineering, Library and Information Service

[cued-library@eng.cam.ac.uk](mailto:cued-library@eng.cam.ac.uk)

Telephone: +44 1223 332626