



# PharmD Program

# Referencing

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# Objectives

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- Define Referencing and Citing.
- Differentiate between Reference and Bibliography.
- Identify the Importance of Referencing.
- Describe the Needs to be Referenced.
- List Referencing/Citation styles.
- Outline Source of References.
- Mention Elements in the Reference List.
- Describe Two Types of Citations.

# Reference and Citing

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- **REFERENCE:** the detailed description of the document from which you have obtained your information. Referencing is a way of demonstrating that you have done that reading.
- **CITING:** acknowledging within your text the document from which you have obtained your information.

# Reference Vs. Bibliography

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- The terms „References“ and „Bibliography“ are often used synonymously, but there is a difference in meaning between them.
- References are the items you have read and specifically referred to (or cited) in your work , and your list of sources at the end of the assignment will be headed „References“.

# Reference Vs. Bibliography

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- Bibliography is a list of everything you read - whether or not you referred specifically to it .
- Normally contain sources that have been cited and also those found to be influential, but decided not to cite.
- A bibliography can give a tutor an overview of which authors have influenced your ideas and arguments even if you do not specifically refer to them.

# Identify the Importance of Referencing

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## Why do we need reference?

- ❑ To acknowledge others works
- ❑ To allow others (readers) to find the original sources easily (cited reference)
- ❑ To get recognition & authentication of the work.
- ❑ To make the work informative. (Quality)
- ❑ To trace the intellectual development of the ideas you present.
- ❑ To avoid **plagiarism**

# The Needs to be Referenced

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## What?

- Has it been presented formally into the public domain in some way?
- Has it been presented in a tangible form? (Printed material, the Internet, a public talk/lecture etc).
- Does someone have an ownership of it? Look for a named author or writer, or organization, including a website or host?
- Is the information presented in the source in question outside the realm of „common knowledge“ ?

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# The Needs to be Referenced

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## When?

- ❑ To give the source of tables, pics, statistics and diagrams.
- ❑ When describing a theory, model.
- ❑ To give credibility to an argument presented by you.
- ❑ When giving emphasis to a particular ideas.
- ❑ To inform the reader of sources of direct quotations or definitions.
- ❑ When paraphrasing another person's idea.



# Referencing/Citation styles

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- Chicago Manual of Style

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- Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA)

3

- MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers (MLA)

4

- The Harvard system

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- The Vancouver system

# Source of References

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- Book
- Journal
- Newspaper / magazine
- Conference paper/proceedings
- Annual report
- Institutional / Government publication
- Electronic sources-Website, CD-ROM, Databases
- Theses/ Reports/ unpublished works etc.

# Elements in the Reference List

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Author



Title of document



Date ( year of publication



Place of publication



Edition



Periodicity (volume / issue / part number



Series

# Types of Citations

1. In-text citations are used when directly quoting or paraphrasing a source. They are located in the body of the work and contain a fragment of the full citation.
  - Depending on the source type, some Harvard Reference in-text citations may look something like this:
    - "After that I lived like a young rajah in all the capitals of Europe..." (Fitzgerald, 2004).

# Types of Citations... cont.

2. Reference Lists are located at the end of the work and display full citations for sources used in the assignment.

Harvard Reference List citations follow this format:

1. Last name, First Initial. (Year published). Title. City: Publisher, Page(s).
2. Citations are listed in alphabetical order by the author's last name.
3. If there are multiple sources by the same author, then citations are listed in order by the date of publication.

Here is an example of a full citation for a book found in a Harvard Reference list:

Fitzgerald, F. (2004). *The great Gatsby*. New York: Scribner.

# Types of Citations... cont.

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In-Text Citations for Four or More Authors Only use the first listed author's name in the in-text citation, followed by et al. and the publishing year.

Example: „ It can be said that knowledge of the stages of growth and development helps predict the patient's response to the present illness or the threat of future illness (Potter et al., 2013).

Example: „ Potter et al. (2013) go on to explain that among the most Catholic Filipinos, parents keep the newborn inside the home until after the baptism to ensure the baby's health and protection. ”

# Types of Citations... cont.

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## In-Text Citations With No Date

- When a date is not included in a source, simply omit that information from the in-text citation.

Example:

- “Her hair was the color of lilac blossoms, while a peculiar color, it fit her quite well”

(Montalvo)

# Types of Citations... cont.

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- “A range of values can express emotion, too. Stark, high-contrast drawings may carry a
- strong emotional charge” (Lazzari and Schleiser, 2011).
- □ “Rather than constantly seeking approval from others, try to seek approval from the person
- who matters the most - yourself” (Bardes, Shelley and Schmidt, 2011).



# Types of Citations... cont.

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## Harvard Reference List Citation for Books with One Author

- The structure for a Harvard Reference List citation for books with one author includes the following:
- Last name, First initial. (Year published). Title. Edition. (Only include the edition if it is not the first edition) City published: Publisher, Page(s).
- ❖ If the edition isn't listed, it is safe to assume that it is the first addition, and does not need to be included in the citation.

Example: One author AND first edition

- ❖ Patterson, J. (2005). *Maximum ride*. New York: Little, Brown.

Example: One author AND NOT the first edition

- ❖ Dahl, R. (2004). *Charlie and the chocolate factory*. 6th ed. New York: Knopf.

# Types of Citations... cont.

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- Harvard Reference List Citations for Books with Two or More Authors When creating a citation that has more than one author, place the names in the order in which they appear on the source. Use the word “and” to separate the names.
- Last name, First initial. and Last name, First initial. (Year published). Title. City: Publisher, Page(s).

Example:

- Desikan, S. and Ramesh, G. (2006). Software testing. Bangalore, India: Dorling Kindersley, p.156.

# Types of Citations... cont.

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## **Harvard Reference List Citations for Chapters in Edited Books**

When citing a chapter in an edited book, use the following format:

- Last name, First initial. (Year published). Chapter title. In: First initial. Last name, ed., Book Title, 1st ed.\* City: Publisher, Page(s).
- Bressler, L. (2010). My girl, Kylie. In: L. Matheson, ed., The Dogs That We Love, 1st ed. Boston: Jacobson Ltd., pp. 78-92.

# Types of Citations... cont.

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## Harvard Reference List Citations for Journal Articles Found on a Database or on a Website

### Structure:

Last name, First initial. (Year published). Article Title. Journal, [online] Volume(Issue), pages. Available at: URL [Accessed Day Mo. Year].

### Example:

Raina, S. (2015). Establishing Correlation Between Genetics and Nonresponse. Journal of Postgraduate Medicine, [online] Volume 61(2), p. 148. Available at:

<http://www.proquest.com/products-services/ProQuest-Research-Library.html> [Accessed 8

Apr. 2015].

# Referencing

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- Style, H.R., An Introduction to the Harvard Referencing Style (Author–Date).

**Thank you for Attention**