

Referencing – Section 2

Citation and Referencing – common examples

Citation and referencing are the two parts of the referencing process, as is explained above in Section 1.

Section Outline

1. Books by a single author
2. Books by two authors
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If you can't find an example here for the referencing type you need, look in Section 3 where there are examples of less common types of source.

1. Books by a single author

This is the basic template for referencing a book. This placing of full-stops and use of italics can be applied to all books used. If you are quoting or using material from a source that is specific to a particular page (or number of pages), the citation will need to have a page reference.

Citation:

The importance of sustainable design was an issue that design theorists were beginning to raise (Papanek 1974).

or:

Papanek dismisses Le Corbusier's house as a machine for living as "a perversion of aesthetics and utility" (1974: 8).

or: Papanek (1974: 8) dismisses Le Corbusier's house as a machine for living as "a perversion of aesthetics and utility".

In the second example, the surname is not in the citation as it has already been given; the page number is provided to locate the quotation. Note that sentence punctuation comes after the citation, not at the end of the quotation – unless the quotation itself ends in a question or exclamation mark.

Reference:

PAPANEK, Victor. 1974. *Design for the Real World: Human Ecology and Social Change*. St Albans: Paladin.

Note that first letters of all words in the title of a source are upper case, apart from articles (a, the), conjunctions (but, and, etc.), and prepositions (for, to, in, etc.) – though the first word is always capitalised. Also, the surname of the author is all in capital letters in the reference (but not in the citation).

Some authors use an initial or initials instead of a first name. You should follow the author's name as it appears on the source.

Reference:

THOMPSON, E. P. 1966. *The Making of the English Working Class*. New York: Vintage Books.

2. Books by two authors

Use 'and' when the authors' names go into the citation.

Citation: (McCarthy and Hatcher 1986)

or: McCarthy and Hatcher (1986) have pointed out that...

MCCARTHY, Patsy and Caroline HATCHER. 1996. *Speaking Persuasively: Making the Most of your Presentations*. Sydney: Allen and Unwin.

3. Secondary referencing (source within a source)

This is where you want to use a source that is referred to in the source that you are reading. For example, you want to use a quotation by Walter Benjamin in an essay by Salzani. The best advice is to go to the original source as this will allow you to check you are not using it out of context – and then reference the source in its original form. If that isn't possible, you would cite and reference as below:

Citation:

Benjamin said that the figure of the flaneur, "lies at the origin of the detective story" (cited in Salzani 2007: 171).

...an eighteenth century view that staying in bed weakened the body: "the flesh is as it were parboiled, and becomes soft and flabby" (John Wesley, cited in Thompson 1993: 392).

The references in these cases would be to Salzani and Thompson; always reference the source that is in front of you.

4. Articles published in an edited book

The reference for an article or report gives its author, not the editor of the book it comes from – although you need to provide information about the editor in the reference. Note that the date refers to the date of publication for the book in your hand, not the date when the material was originally published.

Citation:

This presents the important distinction between science as a field of testable knowledge and as a form of religion (Szasz 1999: 278-9), which...

A page range is given in the citation because the section referred to spans two pages.

Reference:

SZASZ, Thomas. 1999. 'Ceremonial Chemistry'. In Mike JAY(ed.). *Artificial Paradises: A Drugs Reader*. London: Penguin, 278-82.

There is quite a lot of information to include in this kind of reference. Notice that:

- the article title goes in inverted commas and the book title in italics;
- the editor's name goes in normal order (not surname first);
- the page spread for the article is given after the publisher;
- when there are two parts to a title, you should separate them with a colon (:) if they are not separated with any other punctuation on the title page.

5. Articles published in a journal / magazine

This is similar to an article in an edited book (above). The title of the journal goes in italics, and the volume / issue number information shows to the reader that the source is a journal.

Citation:

Cook argues that children have wrongly been excluded from theories of consumer culture (2008).

Reference:

COOK, Daniel Thomas. 2008. 'The Missing Child in Consumption Theory'. *Journal of Consumer Culture*, 8(2), 219-243.

The numbers after the title of the journal refer to the volume number first, then the issue or part number in brackets. Some journals or magazines don't follow the volume / issue formula, in which case you can use the information they provide – 'Spring' or 'May' for example.

6. Articles published by a journal online

Some journals allow free access online and your access to the library resources gives you access to many more. In most cases, you read the journal in PDF format, which gives you an electronic version of the printed journal, complete with page numbers. In this case, the citation and reference are exactly the same as if you were using the paper version and there is no need to give the url address or the date of access.

Some journals are viewed in HTML and the page numbers are inserted into the text (usually in the form: [end page 67]). This again gives you all the information you need to cite and reference the source as you would the paper version.

It is only when you do not have the page numbers of the article you are looking at that you need to reference it as an online source, in much the same way as accessing a newspaper online (see below), including the url address and the date accessed.

Citation:

... (Villard and Nudds 2007).

Reference:

VILLARD, Marc-André and Thomas D NUDDS. 2007. 'Making the Most of Science during the New Environmental Fervor'. *Avian Conservation and Ecology* 2(1), [online]. Available at: <http://www.ace-eco.org/vol2/iss1/art8/> [accessed 18 July 2008].

7. Articles published in a newspaper

A newspaper source could be used to support your essay in a different way from an article in an academic journal, for example when you are giving examples of how the media has reacted to an issue.

Citation:

There have been attempts in the media to link the panic over teenage knife-crime to Britain's aggressive foreign policy (North 2008: 25).

Reference:

NORTH, Rachel. 2008. 'Drop the Knife – But We'll Keep our Missiles, Thanks'. *The Independent*, 21 July.

8. Online newspaper articles

This is much like the example above, but you need to provide the full link to the article (in place of a page number) and the date you accessed the web-page. In the citation, no page number is given. Below is how the citation and reference would work for the online version of the example above.

Citation:

There have been attempts in the media to link the panic over teenage knife-crime to Britain's aggressive foreign policy (North 2008).

Reference:

NORTH, Rachel. 2008. 'Drop the Knife – But We'll Keep our Missiles, Thanks'. *The Independent* 21 July [online]. Available at: <http://www.independent.co.uk/opinion/commentators/rachel-north-drop-the-knife-ndash-but-well-keep-our-missiles-thanks-872835.html> [accessed 21 July 2008].

9. Website with a named author

You should ask yourself if material published on a website has sufficient credibility to be used in your essay – if you are presenting that material as authoritative rather than just as a point of view. There are, of course, plenty of websites that are excellent sources; there are also times when referring to material from a website as an example of a point of view or way of writing is relevant.

Citation:

...expressions of this idea (Betancourt 2006).

Leni Schwendinger emphasises the importance of communication and collaboration (Schwendinger ca. 2007.).

The first citation is straightforward, but the second has no date of publication - ca 2007 means about 2007. If the year of publication is not given but you can have other information which tells you the year then you should give that year. If you can't work out an exact year but know approximately then you should use **ca.** before the year **or** follow the year with a question mark.

Reference:

BETANCOURT, Michael. 2006. 'Same as it ever was: Acts of Digital Re-Authoring'. *VJ Theory.net* [online]. Available at: http://www.vjtheory.net/web_texts/text_betacourt.htm [accessed 22 July 2008].

SCHWENDINGER, Leni. [ca. 2007] 'How can we help designers get the right skills?'. *Design Council* [online]. Available at: <http://www.creative-net.co.uk/Live-Issues/How-can-we-make-sure-designers-have-the-right-skills/> [accessed 31 March 2011].

The title for the Schwendinger reference is taken from the title at the top of the web page; if there is no title, you can try to use something appropriate from the site. Although this is a good website to use, you can see from the link that the source is quite thin. Ideally, you would look for a more substantial source. The ca. 2007 is in square brackets to indicate that it is information not taken directly from the source (ie we have added it in).

10. Website with no author

Some online materials have a named author; others don't give a name but use the © symbol. For example, unauthored information on the Falmouth University website has ©Falmouth University 2013 at the bottom. In this case, you would use Falmouth University as the author and 2013 as the date.

You need to be very clear on *why* you are using a source with no named author and from a source which is not peer-reviewed or traceable in any way. There are lots of reasons why websites without a named author might be valuable sources; and sometimes the nature of the site is seen to have

enough credibility – because it is the official site of an authoritative institution. But you are advised against using a web source as an authority if there is not a good reason to treat that source as authoritative. You are advised against using Wikipedia as a source – due to the fact that its content can be adapted by users.

There are sites which provide data that can be used, for example

<http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs/>

The following would not be acceptable for reliable data:

<http://gristmill.grist.org/story/2006/12/14/01828/236>. If in doubt, you should ask your tutor whether sources are usable or not.

Citation:

“The theory behind the readymade was explained...” (Tate.org ca. 2011).

Data from the Met Office on April 4 2011 shows a typical... (Met Office 2011).

Reference:

TATE.ORG. ca. 2011. Glossary entry: ‘readymade’. Available at:
<http://www.tate.org.uk/collections/glossary/definition.jsp?entryId=239> [accessed 31 March 2011].

MET OFFICE. 2011. ‘Latest Marine Observations (04.04.11)’. Met Office [online]. Available at:
<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/marine/observations/> [accessed 4 April 2011].

As you can see from these references, the name of the website can stand in for the author. You have to use what you think is the most appropriate title for the page, though what is given in the tab title by your browser is usually appropriate.

11. TV programmes

Television programmes don’t have an author in the way that an article does. You have to choose who or what would be most appropriate to stand as the author; the most common are the director, the speaker or the name of the programme.

Citation:

In a *Newsnight* interview in 1997, the Prime Minister only agreed to apologise for the ERM disaster if his critics acknowledged the achievement of low inflation (Major 1997).

...the view that contemporary debates about the liberty of the individual in society derive from Cold War mathematics (Curtis 2007).

...the appeal of BBC’s longest running dramas (*Eastenders*; *Casualty*).

In the first example, it is the speaker who is cited (and his role as presenter or interviewee is given in the reference). In the second, the director is cited, much like the author of an article or book. In the last example, the titles of the programmes are used; they are italicised, like book titles. Given that it is the whole series that is referred to (not a particular episode), it is not appropriate to give a date of broadcast.

Reference:

MAJOR, John. 1997. Interview with Jeremy Paxman on *Newsnight* [TV broadcast]. BBC 2, 5 March 1997.

CURTIS, Adam. 2007. *The Trap: What Happened to Our Dreams of Freedom? Part I: Fuck You Buddy* [TV broadcast]. BBC 2, 11 March 2007.

EASTENDERS. BBC 1 [TV broadcast].

12. Radio programmes

There is very little difference between referencing TV and radio programmes, although, if it is relevant, you might like to add in the place of production for radio, as in the reference for the second example.

Citation:

In interview with the chairman of the BMA, Jim Naughtie suggested that the move would make the profession less attractive to potential doctors (2008).

...campaigns on local radio to overturn the decision to close the recycling centre at United Downs (Pirate FM 2008).

Reference:

NAUGHTIE, Jim. Presenter on *The Today Programme* [radio broadcast]. BBC Radio 4, 23 July 2008.

PIRATE FM. 2008. [radio broadcast] Redruth: Pirate FM, 23 July 2008.

13. Films

Some versions of Harvard allow you to choose between the director, the screen-playwright, producer and even the director of photography for the film's 'author' in the citation and reference. We prefer a simplified system in which the director(s) is consistently used. Also, to clarify the referencing for your reader, the director and date should always be provided at the first mention of the film in your writing. Later mention of the film does not need to provide the date, unless you need to distinguish which film(s) by a director you are talking about.

Citation:

Alex Garland's screenplay for *28 Days Later* (Boyle 2002) recast the zombie genre for new audiences.

...other films such as *Performance* (Cammell & Roeg 1970).

References:

BOYLE, Danny. 2002. *28 Days Later* [Film].

CAMMELL, Donald and Nicholas ROEG,. 1970. *Performance* [Film].

14. Digital Games

Citation:

The *Dead Space* series – which includes *Dead Space* (2008) and *Dead Space* (2011) – uses progressively more sophisticated gameplay mechanics...

References:

Dead Space. 2008. EA Redwood Shores, Electronic Arts.

Dead Space 2. 2011. Visceral Games, Electronic Arts.

Because we don't have an individual author or creator, we are using the title of the game (in italics) to begin the reference. You may be asked by your course to also include the format or platform. In this case we have included the studio or division of EA which is responsible. You could also include the developer if this is different to the publisher.