

# Referencing

## Making Citations

# Referencing

- Giving credit to, referring to, the sources of information that you have used, read, for producing your own essay, presentation, or other academic work.
- Also called *making citations*.
- Sw. *källhänvisningar*

# Referencing

## Inline

## Bibliography/ List of references

### How?

### Where?

Direct  
(quote)

Indirect

Paren-  
thetical

Foot-  
notes

Lim says  
“... the car  
sucks”

Lim says  
he really  
disliked  
the car.

Lim  
(2013:28)  
says ...

Lim<sup>5</sup> says  
...

Anderson et al (1993). ***The Future of Motor Vehicles.*** McGraw-Hill Education

Lim, M (2013).  
***Environmentally Friendly Driving.*** Penguin  
Random House

Zhang, B. 18 April 2015. ***The 10 Best Green Cars of 2015.*** Accessed 16 February 2016, <[uk.businessinsider.com/10-best-green-cars-of-2015-2015-4?r=US&IR=T](http://uk.businessinsider.com/10-best-green-cars-of-2015-2015-4?r=US&IR=T)>. Business Insider UK

# Referencing - two parts

## Inline citations

- Marking each passage in your text based on, or quoted from, a source, with a reference to that source

Cras egestas lacinia elit, vel venenatis lectus bibendum eu<sup>4</sup>. Proin augue arcu, convallis eu consectetur gravida, tincidunt nec dui. Ut tempor odio non nunc bibendum.

<sup>4</sup>AAA (2002:68)

## Bibliography/ List of references

- Listing all your sources at the end of your paper, with full references

- AAA (2002). *Isn't It Wonderful? A Study of Happiness*. Pearson

- Taylor (1968). *Soviet Invasion of Prague*. Wiley

- Taylor (1975). *Vietnam - an American Nightmare*. Wiley

- Williams et al (2008). *Why Are We Here?*. McGraw-Hill

Inline citations

# How?



```
graph TD; A[How?] --- B[Direct (quote) "verbatim"]; A --- C[Indirect "paraphrase"]; B --- D["Taylor (1968:26) reports <i>... global warming must be considered one of the greatest threats to the environment</i>"]; C --- E["Taylor (1968:26) reports that global warming is a major threat to the environment."];
```

Direct (quote)  
“verbatim”

*Taylor (1968:26) reports  
“... global warming must  
be considered one of the  
greatest threats to the  
environment”.*

or

Indirect  
“paraphrase”

*Taylor (1968:26) reports  
that global warming is a  
major threat to the  
environment.*

# Verbs for reporting

Direct (“verbatim”) = quoting

*Taylor (1968:26) **reports** “... global warming must be considered one of the greatest threats to the environment”.*

Indirect (“paraphrase”)

*Taylor (1968:26) **reports** that global warming is a major threat to the environment.*

Other “reporting verbs”:

*claim, demonstrate, discuss, explain, find, observe, propose, report, say, show, suggest, write, ...*

# Where on the page?

Either as **footnotes**

- *the “Oxford” system*

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent malesuada sem eu dolor semper, et porta velit tempor<sup>1</sup>. Integer facilisis, turpis non bibendum sagittis, turpis augue laoreet mi, nec lobortis odio neque varius turpis<sup>2</sup>. Mauris scelerisque ultrices sagittis.

<sup>1</sup>AAA 2002:24

<sup>2</sup>Taylor 1968:223



# Where on the page?

Or as **parenthetical** references

- *the “Harvard” system*

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent malesuada sem eu dolor semper, et porta velit tempor **(AAA 2002:24)**. Integer facilisis, turpis non bibendum sagittis, turpis augue laoreet mi, nec lobortis odio neque varius turpis **(Taylor 1968:223)**. Mauris scelerisque ultrices sagittis.

# Summary of inline citations: How and Where

	Direct (quote) “verbatim”	Indirect “paraphrase”
Paren- thetical	Taylor (1968:26) reports “... global warming must be considered one of the greatest threats to the environment”.	Taylor (1968:26) reports that global warming is a major threat to the environment.
Footnotes	Taylor <sup>5</sup> reports “... global warming must be considered one of the greatest threats to the environment”.	Taylor <sup>5</sup> reports that global warming is a major threat to the environment.
	<sup>5</sup> Taylor (1968:26)	<sup>5</sup> Taylor (1968:26)

# Bibliography/ List of references

# Bibliography/List of references

- Sw. *källförteckning*
- More details than the inline referencing
- Content differs depending on type of media (printed, online, interviews, ...)

AAA (2002). ***Automobiles in Future America***. Accessed 1 May 2015.

<[www.aaa.com](http://www.aaa.com)>

Anderson et al (1993). ***The Future of Motor Vehicles***. McGraw-Hill Education

Lim, M (2013). ***Environmentally Friendly Driving***. Penguin Random House

Zhang, B (2015). ***The 10 best green cars of 2015***. Accessed 16 February 2016. <[uk.businessinsider.com/10-best-green-cars-of-2015-2015-4?r=US&IR=T](http://uk.businessinsider.com/10-best-green-cars-of-2015-2015-4?r=US&IR=T)>. Business Insider UK

# What's the difference?

## Bibliography

- Contains ***all*** the sources you consulted for your work.

## List of references

- Contains ***only*** the sources that you ***cited*** (referred to) in your work.

# Which one should I use?

It depends on the assignment.

Mostly, a *list of references* is enough.

Check with your teacher.

# Non-text sources

## Interviews

<https://apastyle.apa.org/learn/faqs/cite-interview>

# Referencing - a summary



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# Academic Honesty

# Academic Honesty

- *Plagiarism* means copying someone else's text, instead of writing your own.
- To a limited extent, you can of course copy parts of someone else's text, if you want to show exactly what that other person wrote.
- If so, you have to use quotation marks and an appropriate phrase. (See previous slides.)
- Plagiarism, however, is
  - Unethical
  - Illegal
  - Not very clever
- Academic honesty = no plagiarism
- Plagiarism can lead to a student being suspended for two weeks.

# Tips for Further Reading

# Links

- <http://www.oxbridgeessays.com/blog/focus-on-footnotes-602/>
- <https://student.unsw.edu.au/how-do-i-cite-electronic-sources>
- <http://www.ub.umu.se/en/write>

