

Referencing Within Assignments



Undergraduate Study: A Question



WHY ARE UG'S ASKED TO USE
VERIFIED RESEARCH WHEN
WRITING ASSIGNMENTS?



WHY DON'T WE JUST ASK
FOR YOUR OPINIONS OR
PERSONAL EXPERIENCES?



HOW CAN RESEARCH BE
DEEMED VERIFIED OR
FALSIFIABLE?

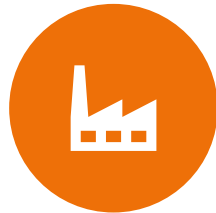
General Answers



You are being trained in using academic or scientifically sound research and materials to present knowledge and / or answer a question in a way that cannot be refuted



These are valid experiences and you can learn from each other. But they are only one small part of a larger body of knowledge



Verified: scientific (observable, measurable, repeatable)



Falsifiable: able to be proven or disproven

Importance

- The type of research you use within assignments can be worth up to 30% of your grade
- You must use the correct types of research to complete your assignments
- You must reference this research correctly in order to use them effectively



Question

- What types of research should you use in an assignment?



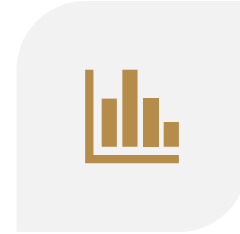
Answer



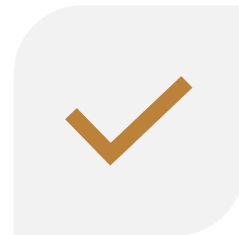
TEXTBOOKS /
CHAPTERS FROM
TEXTBOOKS



JOURNAL
ARTICLES



REPORTS



VERIFIED
WEBSITES



CONFERENCE
PAPERS

Question

Which should
you NOT
use?

Why is this?

Answer



Wikipedia (go to sources)



Newspaper articles (go to sources)



'anon' articles



Websites with no clear author or date of publication



First hand experiences



Unverified research of any kind

Where to find research



Referencing

- What is referencing?

Referencing

- Referencing is

An acknowledgement that you have referred to (cited) information from published sources in your own work.

Put this into your own words

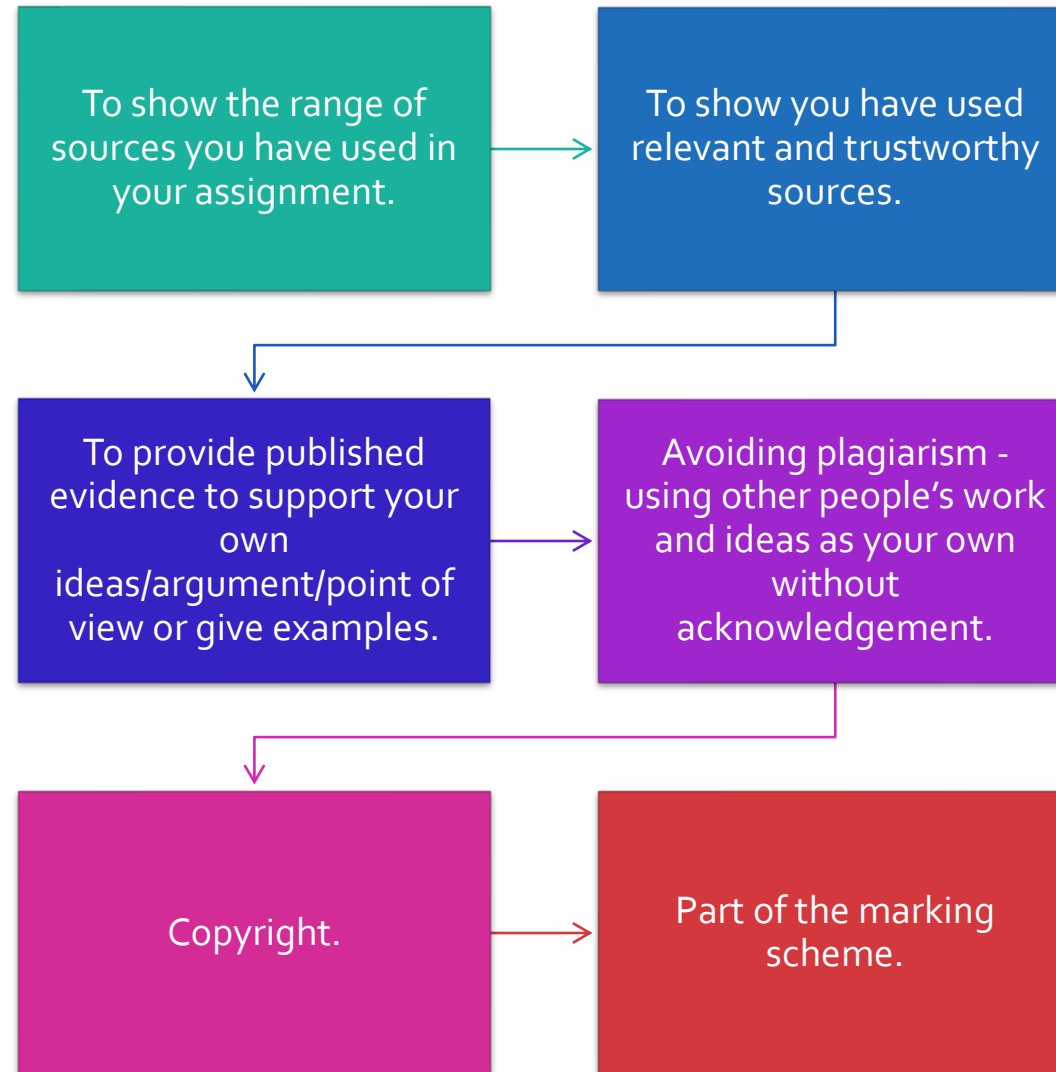




Referencing

Give at least two reasons why all students and academics must reference all work

Answers: Academic Reasons



Answers: Practical Reasons

To help a reader or marker to trace the sources you have used.



To help you to retrace the sources used in the past.



To help markers to examine the validity of sources they may not be familiar with.

Question

- At what stage in your assignment would you include references?
- Where in an essay?
- A report?
- What about in a presentation?



When to Reference

In the main body of an assignment

When building an argument

When explaining or examining a particular theory or viewpoint.

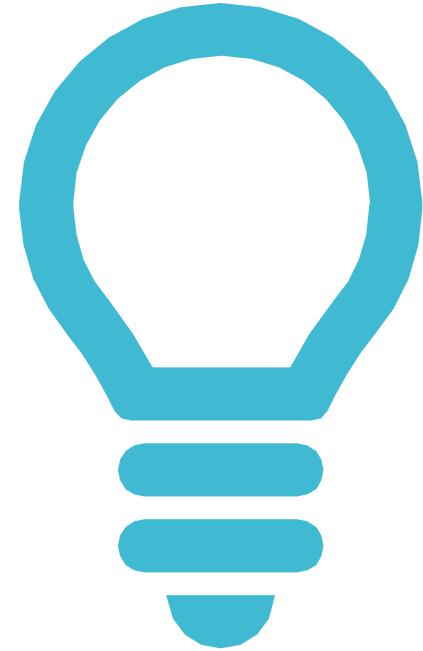
When giving any statistics, examples, case studies.

Paraphrasing.

REMEMBER YOU ALWAYS GET MORE MARKS FOR PARAPHRASING SO AVOID DIRECT QUOTES WHERE POSSIBLE

How to reference

- MOST IMPORTANTLY: USE THE HANDBOOK
- <https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/media/uwtsd-website/content-assets/documents/library-and-learning-resources/Harvard-eng.PDF>
- It is YOUR RESPONSIBILITY to learn and check your referencing method
- We will give you information, guidance and outline only
- We cannot do it for you



Question

Do you reference:

In the text

At the end of the text

Both

Depends on the assignment

Answer

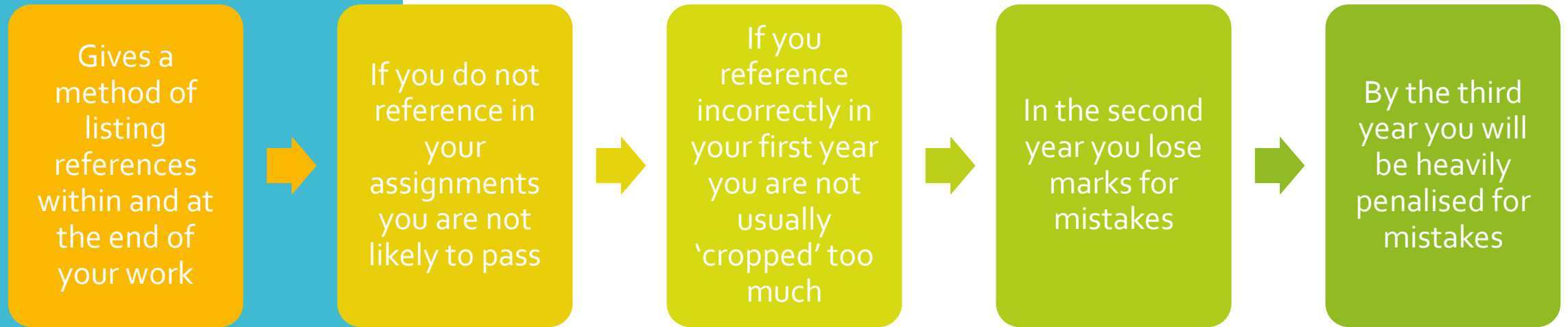
BOTH



In the text, when you
use the information
(give brief details here)



At the end of the text,
where you make clear
where you got the
information from (give
all details here)



The Harvard Referencing System

Type of reference	Scope	To include
Paraphrase	One author	Brackets, author surname, year
Paraphrase	More than one author	Brackets, surname, year, colon, next author, etc, close brackets
Direct quote	Short quote (1 – 4 lines)	Brackets, surname, date, colon, page number
Direct quote	Long quote (4 + lines)	Indented paragraph, surname, date, colon, page number

How to reference: In the text

TYPE OF REFERENCE	SCOPE	EXAMPLE
Paraphrase	One author	(Jones, 2002)
Paraphrase	More than one author	(Jones, 2002; Smith, 1987)
Direct quote	Short quote (1 – 4 lines)	(Phillips, 2016: 67)

Example

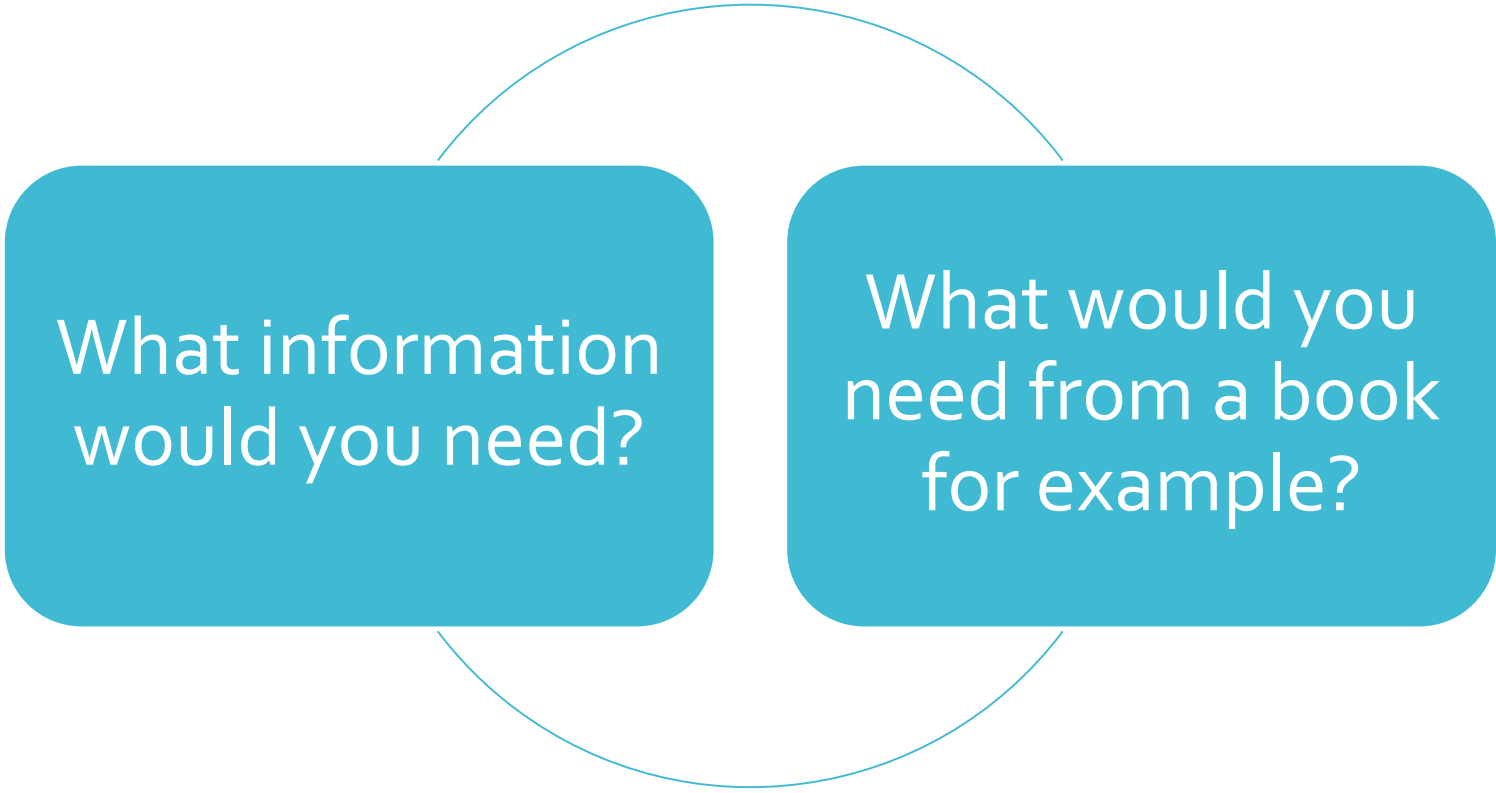
Indented Reference Example

Lev Semyonovich Vygotsky (Russian: Лев Семёнович Выготский or Выгóтский Lev Semyonovich Vygotskiy, born Лев Симхович Выгодский Lev Simkhovich Vygodskiy, November 17 [O.S. November 5] 1896 – June 11, 1934) was a Soviet psychologist, the founder of a theory of human cultural and bio-social development commonly referred to as cultural-historical psychology, and leader of the Vygotsky Circle (Vygotsky 1932:106).

“Vygotsky's main work was in developmental psychology, and he proposed a theory of the development of higher cognitive functions in children that saw reasoning as emerging through practical activity in a social environment. During the earlier period of his career he argued that the development of reasoning was mediated by signs and symbols, and therefore contingent on cultural practices and language as well as on universal cognitive processes” (Vygotsky 1932:106).

Vygotsky (1932:106) also posited a concept of the zone of proximal development, often understood to refer to the way in which the acquisition of new knowledge is dependent on previous learning, as well as the availability of instruction. During his lifetime Vygotsky's theories were controversial within the Soviet Union. In the 1930s Vygotsky's ideas were introduced in the West where they remained virtually unknown until the 1970s when they became a central component of the development of new paradigms in developmental and educational psychology. While initially Vygotsky's theories were ignored in the West, they are today widely known, although scholars do not always agree with them, or agree about what he meant (Vygotsky 1932:106).

Referencing:
At the end of
the text



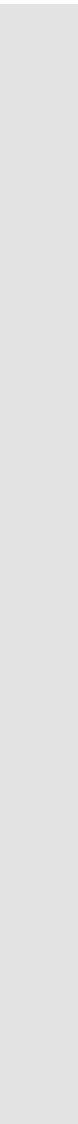
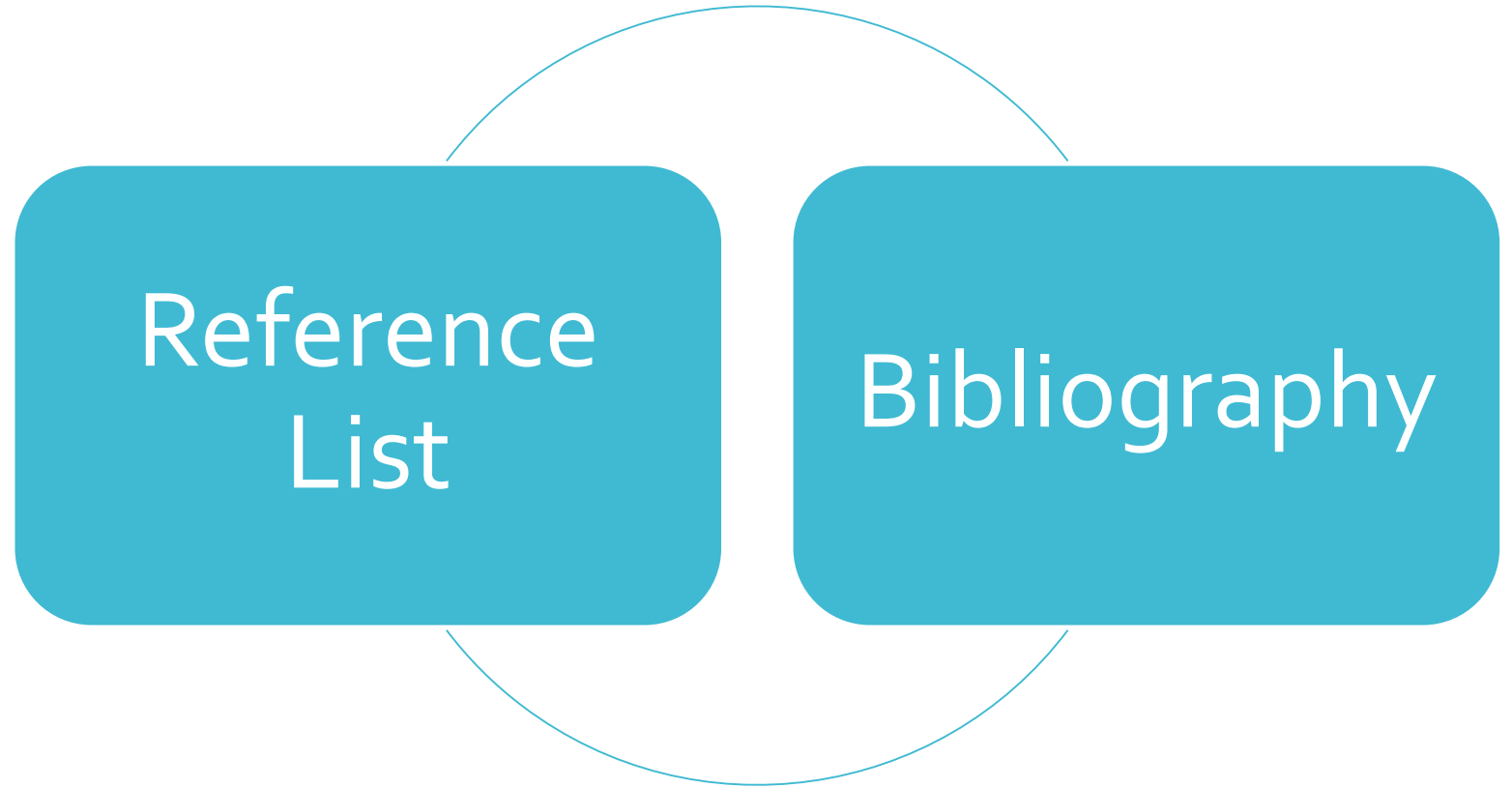
What information
would you need?

What would you
need from a book
for example?

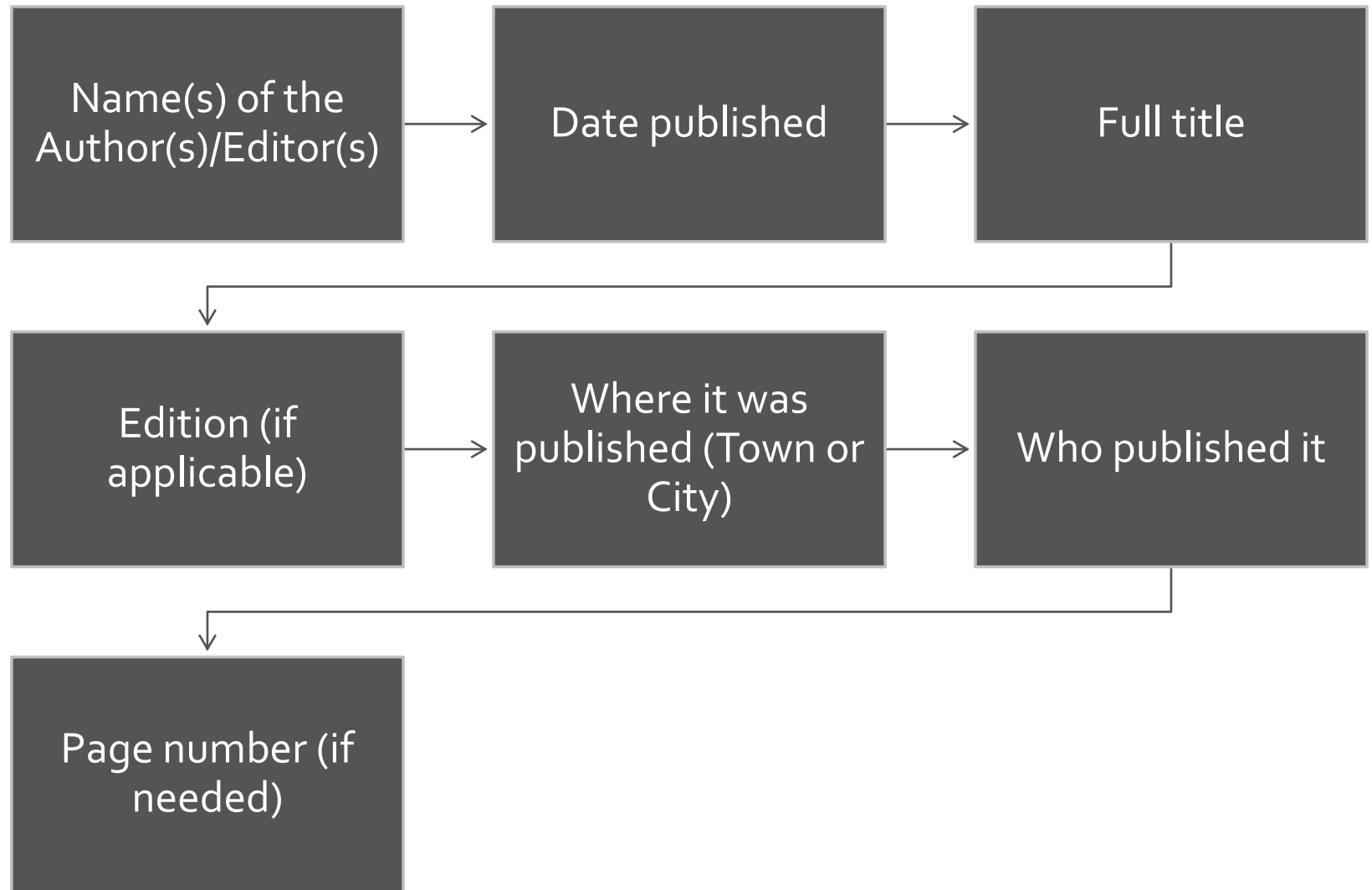
Definitions

Reference
List

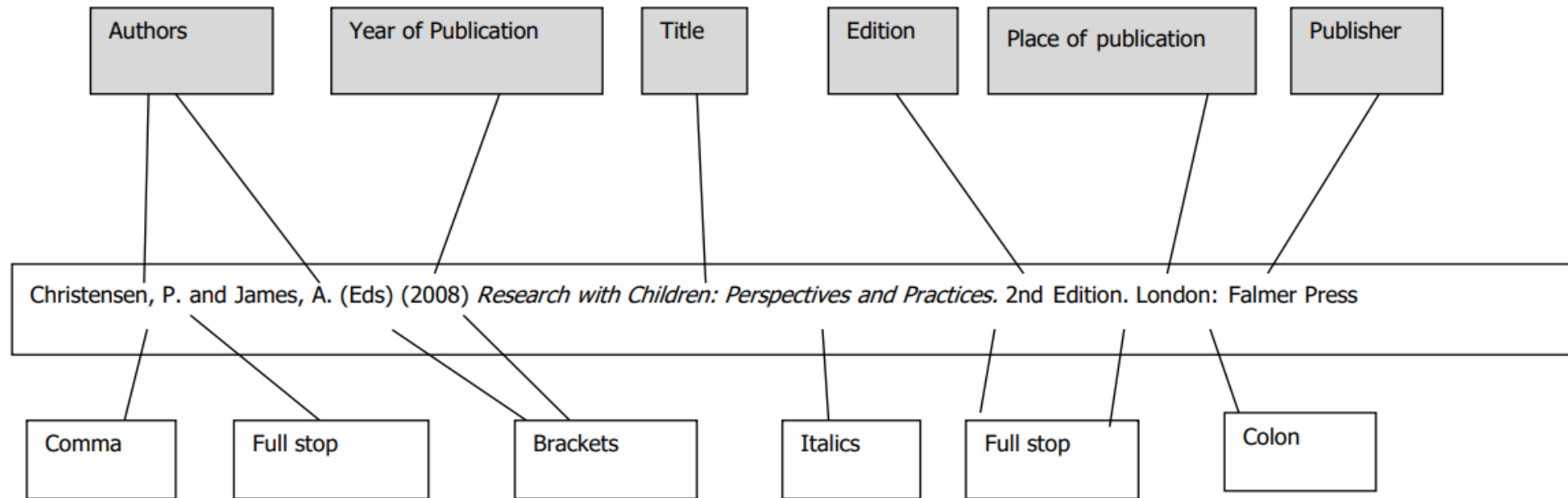
Bibliography



Referencing a Book



How to Reference a Book



Practice this now – write out a reference for any book. Or make one up!

Articles

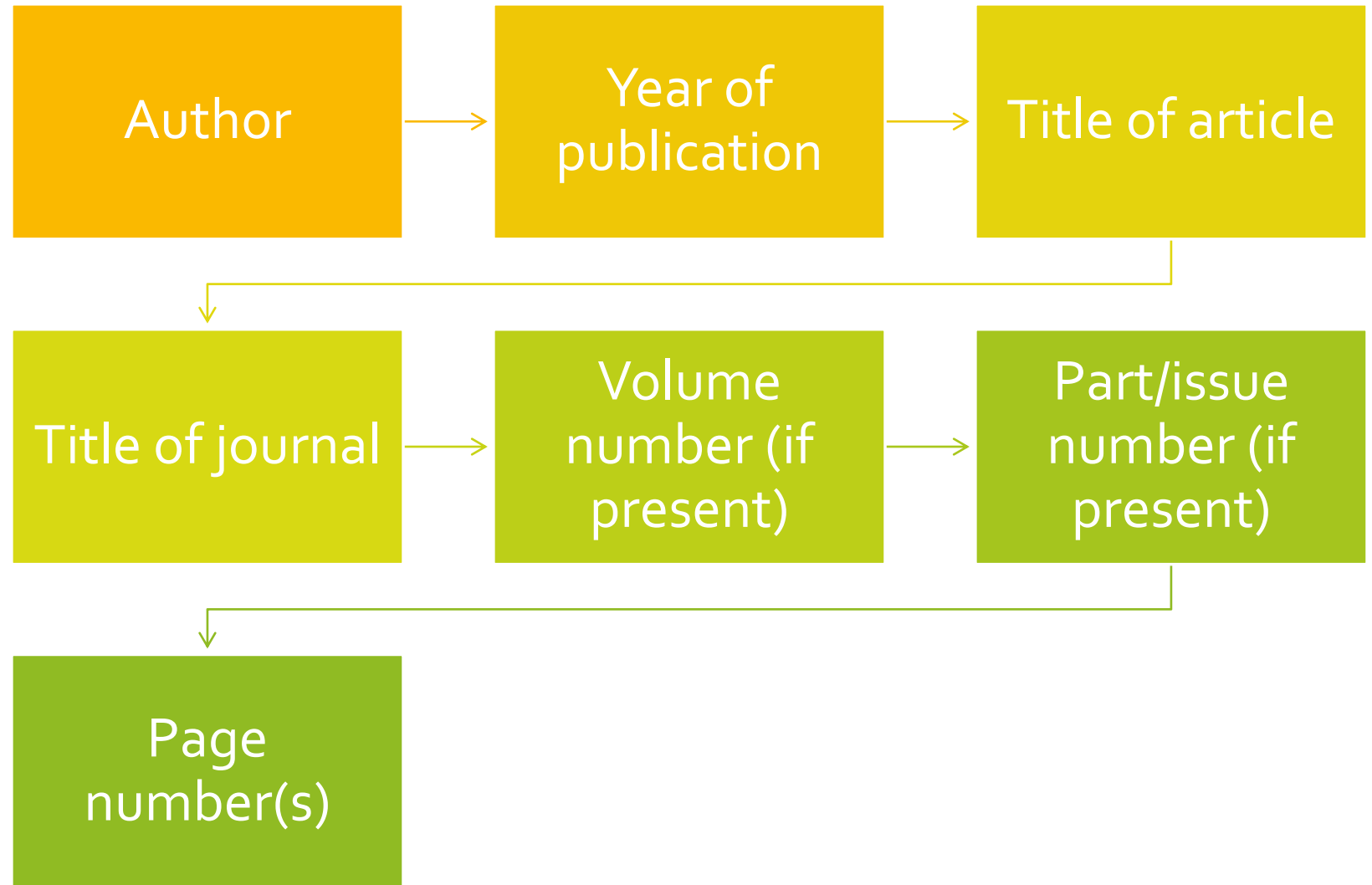


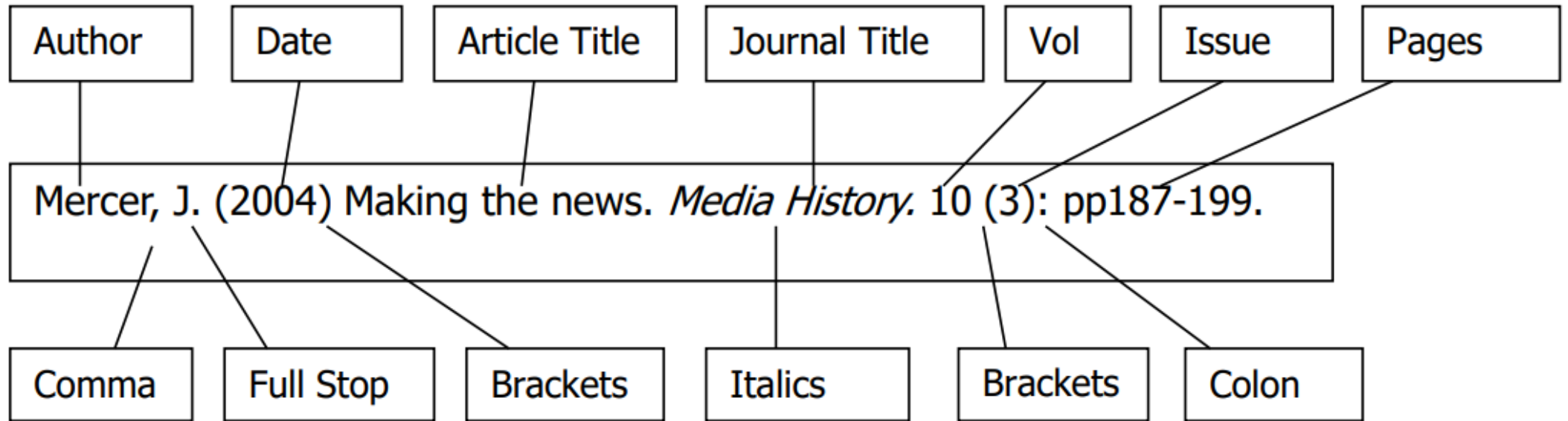
What is a journal article?



Is it different to a newspaper article?

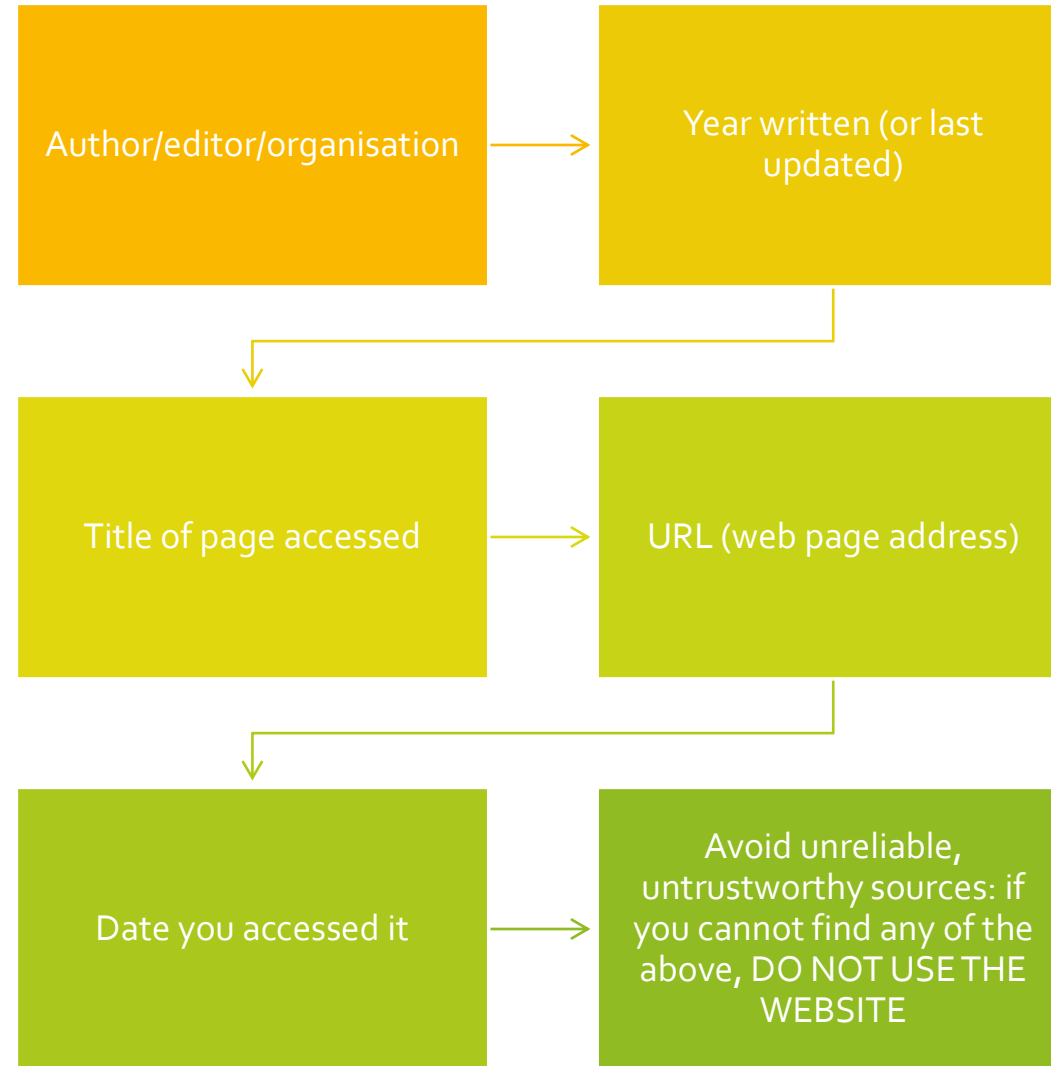
Referencing Journal Articles: What to include

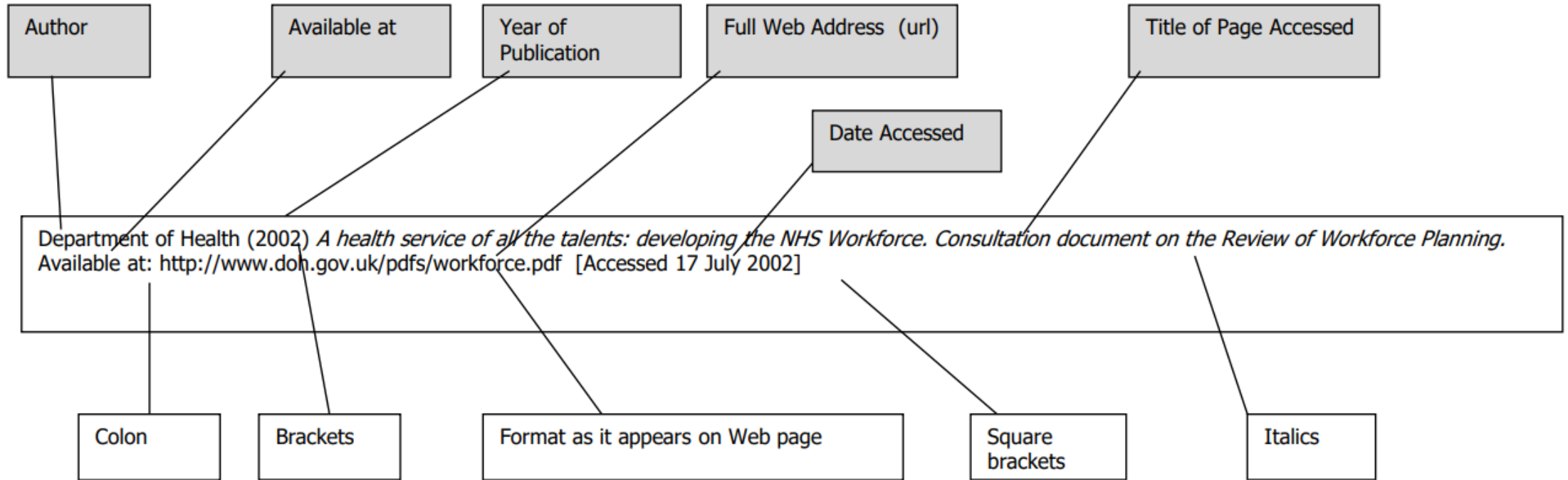




Referencing a journal article

Referencing a Website





Referencing a website: Example

Task :
Create a list of
references to
swap with a
partner for
'marking'

One report

One document from a website

A textbook

One journal article

A chapter from a book

One website