Pre-Sessional English

Referencing

Pre-Sessional English

introduction

introduction

- Referencing your sources is very important
- Plagiarism can result in an F grade
- We cite the source
  - Use author(s) and year
- We use a reference section
  - Use complete & correct reference details

vocabulary

- To reference is to use of a source of information
- To cite is to include this information in a text.
- A reference list is a list of sources that you have consulted during your preparation AND have actually been cited in your text.
- A bibliography is a list of sources that you have consulted during your preparation but have not cited in your text.
- Harvard style –arranged by the author's last name.
- Vancouver style – arranged by numbers in the text.

citation

What is a citation?

- A citation is a way of linking the source of information or ideas used in your writing.
- It helps your reader locate the original source and verify the information you have presented.

Why cite?

No plagiarism

credit to source

help reader

help researchers

‘proof’ of information

When should you use a citation?

- You should use a citation whenever you use someone else's ideas, words, or data in your assignment.
- This includes direct quotes, paraphrased information, and ideas that are not common knowledge.

When to cite?

- Have you quoted something directly?
- Have you paraphrased another person's idea?
- when you cite something, enter the reference in the References section

citation	blah blah blah (Lyons 2020).
References	Lyons, S., 2020. A review of Thai–English machine translation. *Machine Translation*, *34*(2), pp.197-230.

How do you use a citation?

- There are different citation styles, such as APA, MLA, and Chicago, each with specific rules for formatting in-text citations.
- Generally, you should include
  - the author's last name and
  - the year of publication

in parentheses when citing sources in your text. For example:

(Smith, 2019)

How cite?

take good notes

note the source (e.g. web address, date)

choose citation style (e.g. APA, MLA, Chicago, Havard)

use tools e.g. Google scholar

How do you create a reference section?

- A reference section is a list of all the sources you cited in your assignment,
- arranged in alphabetical order by the author's last name.
- Each citation should include:
  - the author's name,
  - publication date,
  - title of the work, and
  - publication information (such as the publisher or journal title).
- The citation style will determine the specific formatting of each element.

examples

References (using numbers)

[1] Discover Ireland (2023a) *12 unmissable things to do in Kerry*. Available at https://www.discoverireland.ie/kerry/things-to-do-kerry (Accessed: 11 April 2023).

[2] Killarney National Park (2023) *Killarney National Park*. Available at https://www.nationalparks.ie/killarney/ (Accessed: 11 April 2023).

[3] Wikipedia (2023) *Carrauntoohil*. Available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carrauntoohil (Accessed: 11 April 2023).

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[5] Dingle Sea Safari *(2023) Dingle Sea Safari*. Available at https://dingleseasafari.com/ (Accessed: 11 April 2023).

[6] Discover Ireland (2023b) *The best 10 spots in Kerry for surfing*. Available at https://www.discoverireland.ie/kerry/surfing-spots-kerry (Accessed: 11 April 2023).

[7] Discover Ireland (2023c) *Ballybunion South*. Available at https://www.discoverireland.ie/kerry/ballybunion-south (Accessed: 11 April 2023).

References (using names)

References

Dzmitry Bahdanau, Kyunghyun Cho, and Yoshua Bengio. 2015. Neural machine translation by jointly learning to align and translate. In *3rd International Conference on Learning Representations, ICLR 2015, San Diego, CA, USA, May 7-9, 2015, Conference Track Proceedings*.

Tom Brown, Benjamin Mann, Nick Ryder, Melanie Subbiah, Jared D Kaplan, Prafulla Dhariwal, Arvind Neelakantan, Pranav Shyam, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, et al. 2020. Language models are few-shot learners. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 33:1877–1901.

Bram Bulte and Arda Tezcan. 2019. Neural fuzzy repair: Integrating fuzzy matches into neural machine translation. In *Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 1800–1809, Florence, Italy. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Deng Cai, Yan Wang, Huayang Li, Wai Lam, and Lemao Liu. 2021. Neural machine translation with monolingual translation memory. In *Proceedings of the 59th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics and the 11th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 7307–7318, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Sheila Castilho, Joss Moorkens, Federico Gaspari, Iacer Calixto, John Tinsley, and Andy Way. 2017. Is neural

Tianbo Ji, Yvette Graham, Gareth Jones, Chenyang Lyu, and Qun Liu. 2022. Achieving reliable human assessment of open-domain dialogue systems. In *Proceedings of the 60th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 6416–6437, Dublin, Ireland. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Wenxiang Jiao, Jen-tse Huang, Wenxuan Wang, Xing Wang, Shuming Shi, and Zhaopeng Tu. 2023a. Parrot: Translating during chat using large language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2304.02426*.

Wenxiang Jiao, Wenxuan Wang, Jen-tse Huang, Xing Wang, and Zhaopeng Tu. 2023b. Is chatgpt a good translator? a preliminary study. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2301.08745*.

Di Jin, Zhijing Jin, Zhiting Hu, Olga Vechtomova, and Rada Mihalcea. 2022. Deep learning for text style transfer: A survey. *Computational Linguistics*, 48(1):155–205.

Rebecca Knowles and Philipp Koehn. 2016. Neural interactive translation prediction. In *Conferences of the Association for Machine Translation in the Americas: MT Researchers' Track*, pages 107–120, Austin, TX, USA. The Association for Machine Translation in the Americas.

Tom Kocmi, Rachel Bawden, Ondřej Bojar, Anton Dvorkovich, Christian Federmann, Mark Fishel, Thamme Gowda, Yvette Graham, Roman Grundkiewicz, Barry Haddow, Rebecca Knowles, Philipp Koehn, Christof Monz, Makoto Morishita, Masaaki Nagata, Toshiaki Nakazawa, Michal Novák, Martin

References (using numbers)

References

1. Tran, P., Nguyen, T., Vu, D.H., Tran, H.A., Vo, B.: A method of Chinese-Vietnamese bilingual corpus construction for machine translation. IEEE Access **10**, 78928–78938 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3186978
2. Zhu, S., Mi, C., Li, T., Yang, Y., Xu, C.: Unsupervised parallel sentences of machine translation for Asian language pairs. In: Transactions on Asian and Low-Resource Language Information Processing (2022)
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4. Aroonmanakun, W.: Thoughts on word and sentence segmentation in Thai. In: Proceedings of the Seventh Symposium on Natural Language Processing, pp. 85–90. Pattaya, Thailand (2007)
5. Lowphansirikul, L., Polpanumas, C., Rutherford, A.T., Nutanong, A.: Scb-mt-en-th-2020: A Large English-Thai parallel corpus., arXiv preprint arXiv:2007.03541 (2020)
6. Sornlertlamvanich, V., Charoenporn, T., Isahara, H.: ORCHID: Thai part-of-speech tagged corpus, National Electronics and Computer Technology Center Technical Report, pp. 5–19. (1997)
7. Kosawat, K., et al.: BEST 2009: Thai Word Segmentation software contest. In: Natural Language Processing, 2009. SNLP'09. Eighth International Symposium on, pp. 83–88. IEEE (2009)
8. Seresangtakul, R., Unlee, P.: Thai-Isarn dialect parallel corpus construction for machine translation. In: 11th International Conference on Knowledge and Smart Technology (KST), pp. 121–125. IEEE (2019)
9. Wijitsopon, R.: A corpus-based study of Thai and English quantity word equivalents: "Laay," "Several" and "Many." Reflections **28**(2), 188–207 (2021)
10. Theeramunkong, T.: Thai-Nest: a framework for thai named entity tagging specification and

Citing authors

Abstract

Machine Translation (MT) has made significant progress in recent years using deep learning, especially after the emergence of large language models (LLMs) such as GPT-3 and ChatGPT. This brings new challenges and opportunities for MT using LLMs. In this paper, we brainstorm some interesting directions for MT using LLMs, including stylized MT, interactive MT, and Translation Memory-based MT, as well as a new evaluation paradigm using LLMs. We also discuss the privacy concerns in MT using LLMs and a basic privacy-preserving method to mitigate such risks. To illustrate the potential of our proposed directions, we present several examples for the new directions mentioned above, demonstrating the feasibility of the proposed directions and highlight the opportunities and challenges for future research in MT using LLMs.

1 Introduction

Machine Translation (MT), especially Neural Machine Translation (NMT, Bahdanau et al., 2015; Vaswani et al., 2017; Castilho et al., 2017; Stahlberg, 2020; Kocmi et al., 2022) is a fundamental task in natural language processing (NLP) that aims to automatically translate text from one language to another. Despite decades of research, MT still faces many challenges, such as dealing with idiomatic expressions, handling rare words, and maintaining coherence and fluency in the translation. Recently, the emergence of Large Language Models (LLMs), such as GPT-3 and ChatGPT (Brown et al., 2020; Chen et al., 2021; Ouyang et al., 2022; Wei et al., 2022), has significantly advanced the state-of-the-art in MT. The zero-shot MT performance of LLMs is even on par with strong fully supervised MT systems while LLMs can be used in various scenarios beyond MT (Wei et al., 2022; Jiao et al., 2023b; Wang et al., 2023).

However, MT using LLMs also poses new challenges and opportunities that require new directions and methodologies. In this paper, we brainstorm several interesting directions for MT using LLMs, including stylized MT, interactive MT, and Translation Memory (TM) based MT, as well as a potential new evaluation paradigm of translation quality using LLMs. Stylized MT (Sennrich et al., 2016; Niu and Carpuat, 2020) aims to preserve the stylistic features of the source text in the translation output, such as the tone, register, formality or genre. Interactive MT (Knowles and Koehn, 2016; Santy et al., 2019) aims to facilitate the collaboration and feedback between human users and MT systems, such as through chatbots or question-answering systems. TM-based MT (Bulte and Tezcan, 2019; Xu et al., 2020) tends to make use of similar translations retrieved from the TM to improve the MT performance. The new evaluation paradigm using LLMs aims to leverage the power of LLMs for more accurate and efficient evaluation of MT systems from various aspects instead of only evaluating the similarity between system outputs and references.

In addition to the new directions and methodologies, we also discuss the privacy concerns in MT using LLMs and propose basic privacy-preserving methods to mitigate the risks. Privacy in LLM-based MT is becoming increasingly important, as LLMs may inadvertently reveal sensitive information in the source text or the translation output.

To preliminarily investigate the feasibility of the interesting directions mentioned above, we present several examples using ChatGPT for MT under various scenarios, demonstrating the feasibility of the directions. Our results demonstrate the potential of the potential new directions and methodologies for enhancing the quality and diversity of MT output, as well as the importance and challenges of privacy in MT using LLMs. We conclude by highlighting the opportunities and challenges for future research in MT using LLMs and suggesting potential directions for further exploration.

one author

Stahlberg, 2020

two authors

Bulte and Tezcan, 2019:

multiples authors

Vaswani et al., 2017:

Felix Stahlberg. 2020. Neural machine translation: A review. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, 69:343–418.

Bram Bulte and Arda Tezcan. 2019. Neural fuzzy repair: Integrating fuzzy matches into neural machine translation. In *Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 1800–1809, Florence, Italy. Association for Computational Linguistics.

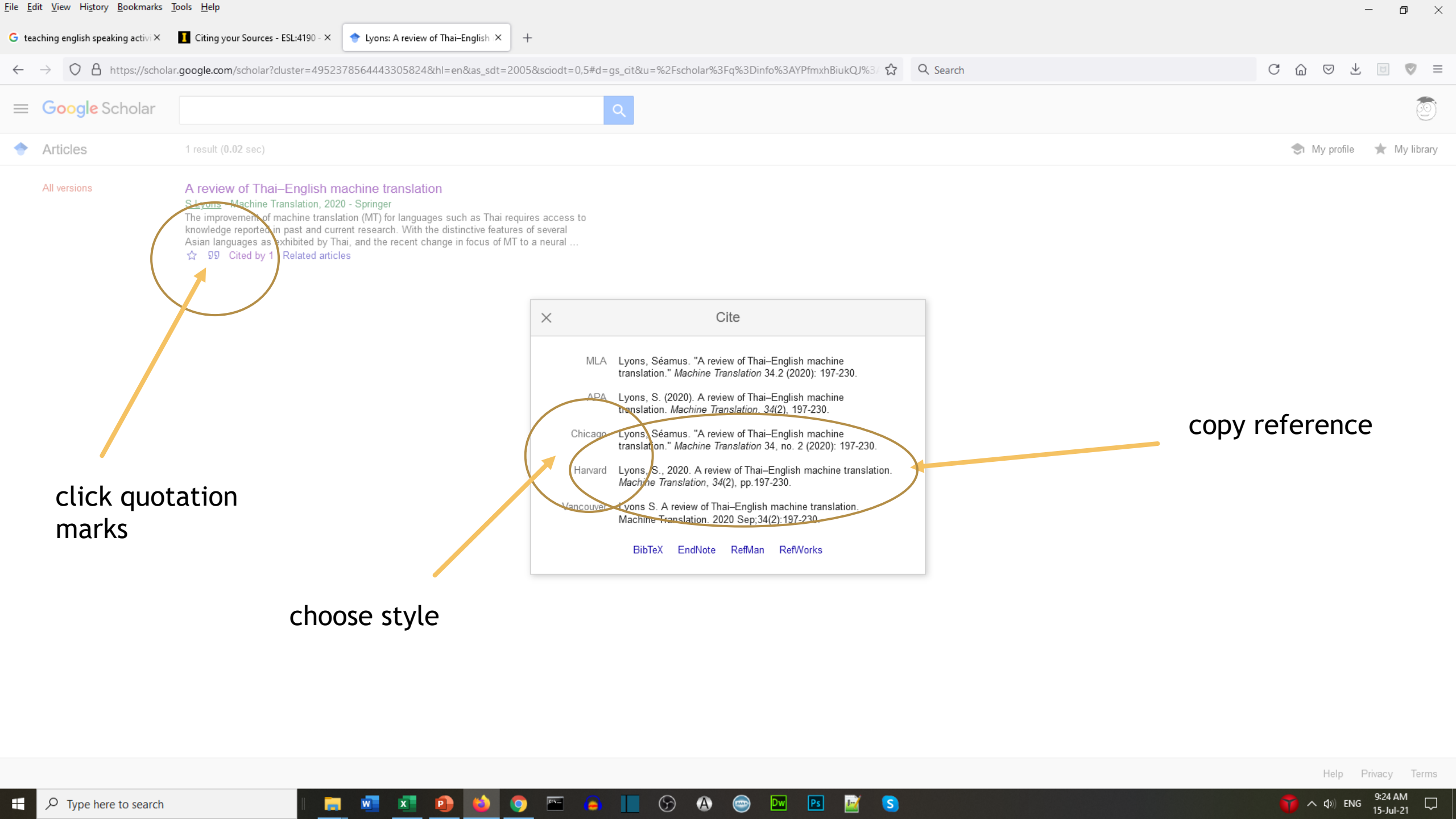
Ashish Vaswani, Noam Shazeer, Niki Parmar, Jakob Uszkoreit, Llion Jones, Aidan N Gomez, Ł ukasz Kaiser, and Illia Polosukhin. 2017. Attention is all you need. In I. Guyon, U. V. Luxburg, S. Bengio, H. Wallach, R. Fergus, S. Vishwanathan, and R. Garnett, editors, *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 30*, pages 5998–6008. Curran Associates, Inc.

taking notes

Research – when taking notes

- Note the date
  - what is the date when you see the source?
- Note the source name
  - e.g. book name, website url
- Note where you can get the source back if you need to
  - e.g. web page address
- Don’t write every detail
  - you may not need those notes

using tools


File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
teaching english speaking activ
Citing your Sources - ESL:4190
Lyons: A review of Thai–English
https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=4952378564443305824&hl=en&as_sdt=2005&sciodt=0,5#d=gs_cit&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3AYPfmxhBiukQJ%3
Search
Google Scholar
Articles
1 result (0.02 sec)
My profile
My library
All versions
A review of Thai–English machine translation
S Lyons - Machine Translation, 2020 - Springer
The improvement of machine translation (MT) for languages such as Thai requires access to knowledge reported in past and current research. With the distinctive features of several Asian languages as exhibited by Thai, and the recent change in focus of MT to a neural ...
Cited by 1
Related articles
click quotation marks
Cite
MLA
Lyons, Séamus. "A review of Thai–English machine translation." Machine Translation 34.2 (2020): 197-230.
APA
Lyons, S. (2020). A review of Thai–English machine translation. Machine Translation, 34(2), 197-230.
Chicago
Lyons, Séamus. "A review of Thai–English machine translation." Machine Translation 34, no. 2 (2020): 197-230.
Harvard
Lyons, S., 2020. A review of Thai–English machine translation. Machine Translation, 34(2), pp.197-230.
Vancouver
Lyons S. A review of Thai–English machine translation. Machine Translation. 2020 Sep;34(2):197-230.
BibTeX
EndNote
RefMan
RefWorks
copy reference
choose style
Help
Privacy
Terms
Type here to search
ENG
9:24 AM
15-Jul-21

Check reference details

Check for all the details

For example:

- Author(s)
- Title
- source of paper e.g. conference , journal
- location of conference
- publisher of journal
- page numbers

Examples

Aroonmanakun W (2007) Thoughts on word and sentence segmentation in Thai. In: Proceedings of the seventh symposium on natural language processing, Pattaya, Thailand, pp 85–90

Bheganan P, Nayak R, Xu Y (2009) Thai word segmentation with hidden Markov model and decision tree. In: Proceedings of Pacific-Asia Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, Bangkok, Thailand. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, pp 74–85

Examples

Microsoft Translator now offers more accurate and human-like translations of Thai. https://www.nationthailand.com/Startup_and_IT/30343651 Published on April 21, 2018, written by ThaiVisa. Accessed 6 June 2018.

Baidu Thailand reveals marketing platform. https://www.bangkokpost.com/tech/local-news/1208193/baidu-thailand-reveals-marketing-platfor. Published on 3/3/2017, written by Srisamorn Phoosuphanusorn. Accessed 7 June 2018.

Be very careful

Rules apply to spacing, upper/lowercase, punctuation, capitalization, abbreviations, element order, using full names or initials, etc.

citation	blah blah blah (Lyons 2020).
References	Lyons, S., 2020. A review of Thai–English machine translation. *Machine Translation*, *34*(2), pp.197-230.
References	Lyons S. A Review of Thai–English Machine Translation. Machine Translation, *34*(2), pp197-230 (2010)

Citing

citing format is different for

- books
- journals
- conferences
- web sources
- speeches
- lessons
- PowerPoint slides

check online for each format for your chosen style

research example

Finding sources of information

Example Topic

choose your favorite animal

e.g. Koala

write what you know

write what you want to know (& prove is true)

Context

what do I know?

sometimes called Koala bear, marsupial, lives in Australia, not many, sleeps a lot, eats eucalyptus leaves, poach for babies

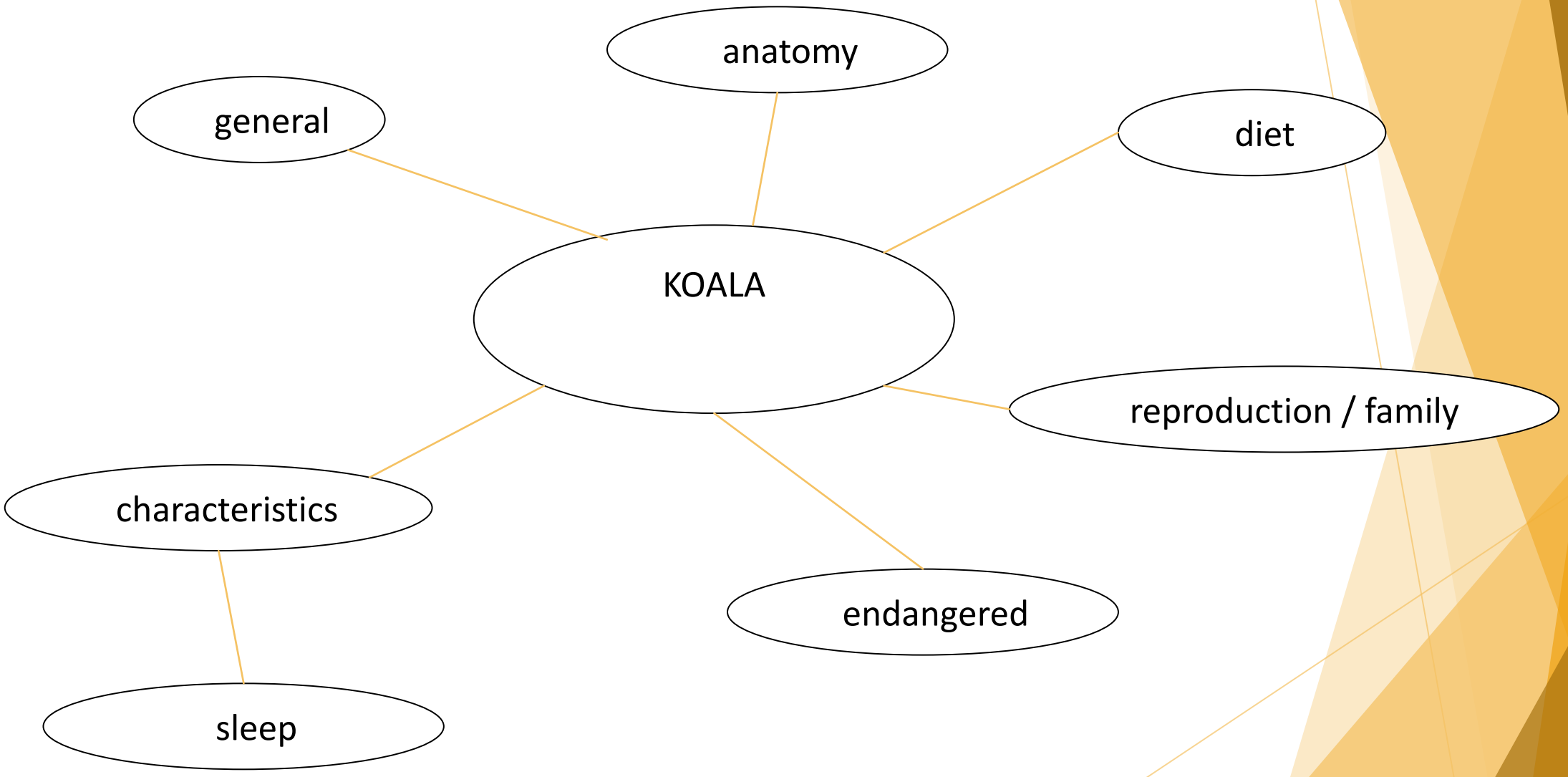
what do I need to know?

what type of animal is it / is it a bear?

is it endangered?

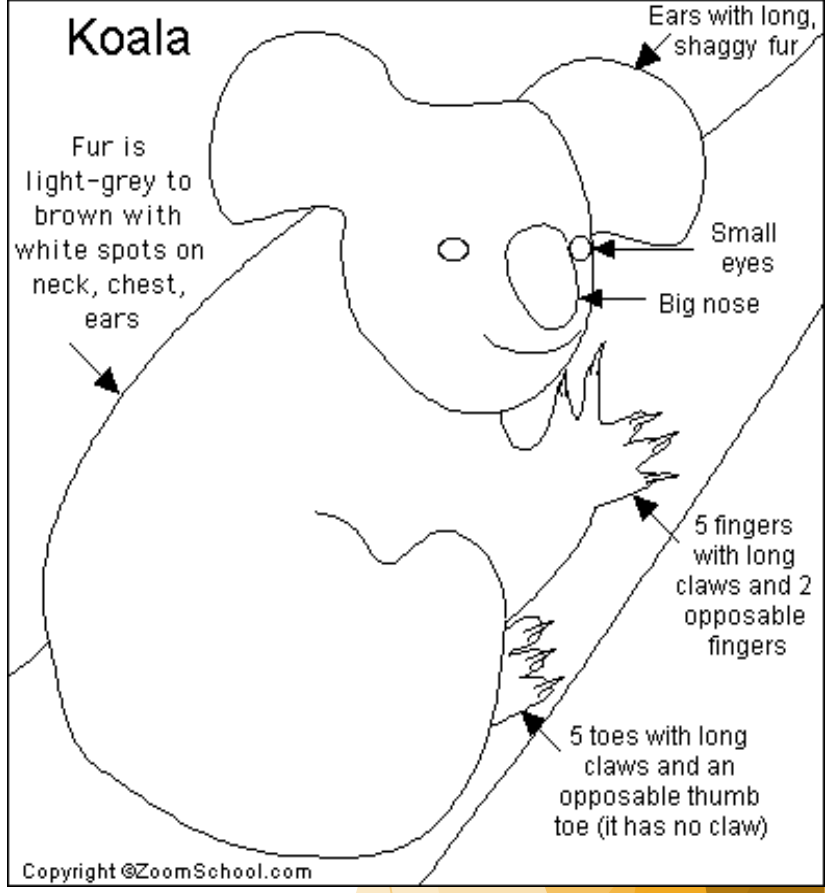
why is it endangered ?

mind map


anatomy
general
diet
KOALA
reproduction / family
characteristics
endangered
sleep

source #1

The Koala is a small marsupial (pouched mammal) that lives in Australia.
Koalas are arboreal, they spend most of their time in eucalyptus (gum) trees.
•hese nocturnal (most active at night) animals spend 18 to 20 hours each day resting and sleeping; they spend much of the night eating.
They are aggressive animals who live in woodlands.
Koalas are not bears; their closest relative is the wombat. The genus and species of the koala is *Phascolarctos cinereus*.
Anatomy: The koala is up to 2-3 feet (0.6-0.9 m) long, weighing 10-30 pounds (4.5-13.5 kg). The soft, woolly fur is light-gray to brown, and it has patches of white on the chest, neck. and ears. This fur protects them from cold weather and rain.
Koalas have rough pads on their feet and hands which are used for gripping the trees they live in.
The koala's brain is very small. Like other young marsupials, baby koalas (called joeys) live in their mother's backwards-facing pouch for months.
The koala is one of the few animals that has fingerprints (other animals with fingerprints include many primates and fishers)
Diet: These herbivores (plant-eaters) eat mostly eucalyptus (gum tree), chewing these tough leaves using their powerful jaws. They store unchewed food in cheek pouches. Koalas have a keen sense of smell which they use to make sure the type of gum leaves are edible and not poisonous.



source #2

- **Koalas are not *officially* endangered**
- **They are at risk from numerous threats,** however.
- Having said that, however, just because the species is not officially threatened does not mean that they are free from threats to their future existence.
- During the late 1800s, koalas became an export commodity for their fur, mostly for export to the USA.
- Due to koala numbers dwindling and public outrage, **laws were enacted protecting the koala and imports were banned** by the USA in the late 1920s.
- By this stage, the koala had been driven to extinction in South Australia.
- New colonies have been introduced in South Australia and Western Australia, and within these protected environments, the koala is thriving.
- Man is their biggest threat, causing loss of food source and habitat loss.
- Increasing urbanisation results in more koalas being killed by cars, unsupervised dogs, bushfires and even directly by cruel and irresponsible people.
- In particular, koalas have a range of home trees, and their territory is often split by roads through new urban developments. As a result, when koalas try to wander from one of their home range trees to another, they are hit by cars.
- Domestic dogs pose another major threat to koalas in suburban fringes.
- The conservation status of koalas varies from region to region in Australia, but in no state are they legislated as "endangered". For example, due to farming and land clearing, native koalas were eradicated from Western Australia and South Australia in the last century, but moves have been made to reestablish new colonies in both states.
- Currently, koalas are thriving on Kangaroo Island in SA, and in other isolated colonies.
- Koalas are still listed as "common" in most parts of Queensland, but there are calls to list them as vulnerable in southeast Queensland, where koala numbers have dropped by about 60% in the last decade. entirely due to increased development - and where they now face extinction by 2020.
- The NSW Government listed the koala as "rare and vulnerable" in 1992, and following protective measures which have seen koala populations regenerate, this has been changed to "vulnerable". The koala is, however, all but gone from the NSW central coast.
- Koalas are also subject to the disease chlamydia**,** which affects the koalas' fertility, and eventually leads to their death. Currently, there is no cure for this disease. At the best of times, the koala is a slow breeder, usually producing just one joey a year.

source #3

•**Koalas aren't bears. They aren't even related to bears**
•**The koala is related to the kangaroo.**
•**The koala is a mammal**.
•They are warm-blooded.
•The koala's young is called a cub.
•Koalas drink milk from the mother.
•The koala breaths oxygen from air.
• The koala might look all cuddly but the koala has very sharp teeth and very sharp claws.
•The koalas have white on the underside and gray on the rest of its body.
•The koala has big ears and a big nose.
•The mother has a pouch.
•The koala has very thick fur.
•The adult koala gets 25 to 30 inches long.
• The koala is very small when it's just born.
•**After a month the cub is 1 cm. long**.
• he koala weighs 15 to 30 pounds.
•One cub is born at a time.
•The koala cub stays in the mother's pouch for 5 months.
•The koala cub is blind when it's just born.
• Koalas breed in the summer.

Koalas live for 20 or more years.
• The koala can run as fast as a rabbit.
•**The koalas sleep for up to 19 hours.**
•**The koala can only live in one place in the world.**
•**The koala live in the East coast of Australia.**
•They live and sleep in the **eucalyptus trees.**
•It's hot, light, and dry here.
•The koala's territory is getting smaller because people are cutting down trees and making farms on them.
•**The koala used to be endangered because people would kill the koala for its fur. But now its against the law to kill the koala.**
•Over 2 million koalas were killed between1908 and 1927.
•Occasionally koalas are taken by Goannas, Eagles, and Owls.
•Humans are koala's worst enemies.
•Dingoes will kill the koala.
•**Now there are 2,000 to 8.000 koalas in the wild**.

Article

Koalas are not bears, they are a type of pouched mammal called a marsupial, and their closest relative is the wombat [1]. Although Koalas are not officially endangered, they have faced many threats, not least humans [2]. Koalas used to be killed for their fur although this is now illegal [3].

References

source #1

Title	Koala
Author	EnchantedLearning
URL	http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/mammals/marsupial/Koalaprintout.shtml
Dates	Written: Visited: 29th May 2012

source #2

Title	Why are koalas endangered?
Author	wiki.answers
URL	http://wiki.answers.com/Q/Why_are_koalas_endangered
Dates	Written: March, 2012 Visited: 29th May 2012

source #3

Title	SAVE THE KOALA!
Author	Letenaim tripod
URL	http://letenaim.tripod.com/
Date	Written: Visited: 29th May 2012

References

References

EnchantedLearning (2012). Koala http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/mammals/marsupial/Koalaprintout.shtml (visited 29th May 2012)

Wiki.answers (2012). Why are koalas endangered? http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/mammals/marsupial/Koalaprintout.shtml (visited 29th May 2012)

Letenaim (2012). SAVE THE KOALA! http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/mammals/marsupial/Koalaprintout.shtml (visited 29th May 2012)

citing

Article with citations

Koalas are not bears, they are a type of pouched mammal called a marsupial, and their closest relative is the wombat (EnchantedLearning 2012). Although Koalas are not officially endangered, they have faced many threats, not least humans (wiki answers 2012). Koalas used to be killed for their fur although this is now illegal (Letenaim 2012).

task

Task

Complete a work with a reference section and citations

Options:

a) Research a country (your own country / chosen country)
   i. Find interesting facts
   ii. Find general information
   iii. complete a new paragraph
   iv. cite several sources
   v. Complete a reference section
b) Use your research from the last week

Task

Complete worksheet called

5_provide_sources.doc

Example worksheet called

5_Kerry_sources.doc

referencing details

for your reference

Overview - author

In the text:

Neville (2010) argues that...

… avoiding plagiarism (Neville 2010).

“Quotation” (Neville 2010)

At the back:

Neville, C. (2010) The Complete Guide to Referencing and Avoiding Plagiarism. 2nd Ed. Maidenhead: Open University Press.

Overview – two authors

In the text:

Bradbury and Morse (2002)...

As noted by Bradbury and Morse (2002)

"Quotation" (Bradbury and Morse 2002)

At the back:

Bradbury, I. and Morse, A. (2002) Scientific Principles for Physical Geographers. Harlow: Prentice Hall.

Overview - many authors

In the text:

(Campbell et al., 2008)....

"Quotation" (Campbell et al., p.76)

At the back:

Campbell, N. A. **et al.** (2008) Biology. 8th Ed.

London: Pearson.

Some instructors prefer you to name all the authors – this is the **safest option!**

In-text Citations: Basics

In-text citations help readers locate the cited source in the References section of the paper.

Whenever you use a source, provide in parenthesis:

- the author's name and the date of publication
- for quotations and close paraphrases, provide the author's name, date of publication, and a page number

In-text Citations:
Formatting Quotations

Make sure to include the author's name, the year of publication, the page number, but keep the citation brief—do not repeat the information.

Caruth (1996) has stated that a traumatic response frequently entails a "delayed, uncontrolled repetitive appearance of hallucinations and other intrusive phenomena" (p.11).

A traumatic response frequently entails a "delayed, uncontrolled repetitive appearance of hallucinations and other intrusive phenomena" (Caruth, 1996, p.11).

In-text Citations:
Formatting a Summary or Paraphrase

Provide the author’s last name and the year of publication in parenthesis after a summary or a paraphrase.

Though feminist studies focus solely on women's experiences, they err by collectively perpetuating the masculine-centered impressions (Fussell, 1975).

In-text Citations:
Formatting a Summary or Paraphrase

Include the author's name in a signal phrase followed by the year of publication in parenthesis.

> Recently, the history of warfare has been significantly revised by Higonnet et al. (1987), Marcus (1989), and Raitt and Tate (1997) to include women's personal and cultural responses to battle and its resultant traumatic effects.

In-text Citations:
Formatting a Summary or Paraphrase

When including the quotation in a summary/paraphrase, also provide a page number in parenthesis after the quotation:

> According to feminist researchers Raitt and Tate (1997), “It is no longer true to claim that women's responses to the war have been ignored” (p. 2).

In-text Citations:
Signal Words

Introduce quotations with signal phrases

Examples:

According to X. (2008), “….” (p. 3).
X. (2008) argued that “……” (p. 3).

In-text Citations:
Two or More Works

When the parenthetical citation includes two or more works, order them in the same way they appear in the reference list—the author's name, the year of publication—separated by a semi-colon.

(Kachru, 2005; Smith, 2008)

In-text Citations:
A Work with Two Authors

When citing a work with two authors, use “and” in between authors’ name in the signal phrase yet “&” between their names in parenthesis.

According to feminist researchers Raitt and Tate (1997), “It is no longer true to claim that women's responses to the war have been ignored” (p. 2).

Some feminists researchers question that “women's responses to the war have been ignored” (Raitt & Tate, 1997, p. 2).

In-text Citations:
A Work with many authors

When citing a work with many authors, identify the first author's name followed by "et al."

Smith et al. (2006) maintained that….

(Smith et al., 2006)

In-text Citations:
A Work of Unknown Author

When citing a work of unknown author, use the source's full title in the signal phrase and cite the first word of the title followed by the year of publication in parenthesis. Put titles of articles and chapters in quotation marks; italicize titles of books and reports.

According to "Indiana Joins Federal Accountability System" (2008), …
Or,
("Indiana," 2008)

In-text Citations:
Organization

When citing an organization, mention the organization the first time when you cite the source in the signal phrase or the parenthetical citation.

> The data collected by the Food and Drug Administration (2008) confirmed that…

If the organization has a well-known abbreviation, include the abbreviation in brackets the first time the source is cited and then use only the abbreviation in later citations.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) confirmed … FDA's experts tested…

In-text Citations:
The same last name/the same author

When citing authors with the same last names, use first initials with the last names.

(B. Kachru, 2005; Y. Kachru, 2008)

When citing two or more works by the same author published in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year of publication to order the references.

Smith's (1998a) study of adolescent immigrants…

In-text Citations:
Electronic sources

When citing an electronic document, whenever possible, cite it in the author-date style. If electronic source lacks page numbers, locate and identify paragraph number/paragraph heading.

According to Smith (1997), ... (Mind over Matter section, para. 6).

Harvard referencing

For **books**, record:

- The author's or editor's name (or names)
- The year the book was published
- The title of the book
- If it is an edition other than the first
- The city the book was published in
- The name of the publisher

Examples to follow

Harvard referencing

For **journal articles** record:

- The author's name or names
- The year in which the journal was published
- The title of the article
- The title of the journal
- The page number/s of the article in the journal
- Any other information as you can find about the journal, for example the volume and issue numbers

Harvard referencing

For **electronic resources**, record:

- The date you accessed the source
- The electronic address or email
- The type of electronic resource (email, discussion forum, WWW page, etc)

For **web pages**, record:

- The date you accessed the page
- The title
- The author
- The date the source was written
- The web address

Harvard referencing - books

*Book with **one** author*

Adair, J. (1988) *Effective time management: How to save time and spend it wisely*, London: Pan Books.

*Book with **two** authors*

McCarthy, P. and Hatcher, C. (1996) *Speaking persuasively: Making the most of your presentations*, Sydney: Allen and Unwin.

*Book with **three** or more authors*

Fisher, R., Ury, W. and Patton, B. (1991) *Getting to yes: Negotiating an agreement without giving in*, 2nd edition, London: Century Business.

Harvard referencing - papers

Hart, G., Albrecht, M., Bull, R. and Marshall, L. (1992) 'Peer consultation: A professional development opportunity for nurses employed in rural settings', *Infront Outback – Conference Proceedings*, Australian Rural Health Conference, Toowoomba, pp. 143 – 148.

Harvard referencing

Newspaper articles

- Cumming, F. (1999) ‘Tax-free savings push’, *Sunday Mail*, 4 April, p. 1.

Journal article

- Muller, V. (1994) ‘Trapped in the body: Transsexualism, the law, sexual identity’, *The Australian Feminist Law Journal*, vol. 3, August, pp. 103-107.

Harvard referencing

Journal article with both volume and issue number

- Muller, V. (1994) 'Trapped in the body: Transsexualism, the law, sexual identity', *The Australian Feminist Law Journal*, vol. 3, no. 2, August, pp. 103-107.

World Wide Web page

- Young, C. (2001) *English Heritage position statement on the Valletta Convention*, [Online], Available: http://www.archaeol.freeuk.com/EHPostionStatement.htm [Accessed 24 Aug 2001].

Harvard referencing

World Wide Web- PowerPoint

- Young, C. (2001) *English Heritage position statement on the Valletta Convention*, [Online - PowerPoint], Available: http://www.archaeol.freeuk.com/EHPostionStatement.htm [Accessed 24 Aug 2001].

World Wide Web- video (e.g. you tube)

- Young, C. (2001) *English Heritage position statement on the Valletta Convention*, [Online - video], Available: http://www.archaeol.freeuk.com/EHPostionStatement.htm [Accessed 24 Aug 2001].

Thank you!

any questions?