

Research Skills

Advanced MSc and PhD Students

<http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~jxb/rs.html>

Lecture 12 Referencing

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“If I have seen further [than certain other men] it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.” [1]

[1] Newton I. Letter to Robert Hooke, February 5, 1676. Cited in: The Columbia World of Quotations. 1996. Bartleby.com. <http://www.bartleby.com/66/18/41418.html> (accessed 7 November 2007)

Referencing

It is widely expected that researchers refer to the work of others in their own written work

- to enable readers to find sources
- to enable readers to explore related material
- to support facts or claims (add credibility to the work)
- to increase clarity / distinction between referenced ideas and novelty
- to acknowledge intellectual debt

Referencing

Referencing is essential to avoid **plagiarism** : more information on plagiarism and intellectual property rights will be given in lecture 16

Terminology

“Citing and referencing are often used to mean the same thing” [2]

“To cite is to point to evidence, authority or proof” [2]

[2] “Citing and referencing tutorial” (2007), Monash University Library. [online at <http://www.lib.monash.edu/tutorials/citing/print.html>, (accessed 7 November 2007)]

Referencing: a three-phase process

1. **Collecting the bibliographical data** of sources that one reads and considers relevant or bring contribution one's work
2. **Citing** the appropriate source when using other people evidence, ideas, words
3. Including **formatted references** in the text with a consistent style (Chicago, Harvard, IEEE, ...)

Collecting bibliographical data

The information to be stored for a reference entry varies according to whether that is a book, article, thesis, technical report, etc.

For each type of reference source there are

- required information
- optional information

Reference management software help suggesting which information is required and which is optional

Collecting bibliographical data - II

Example. For an article, **required fields** are

- Author
- Title
- Journal
- Year
- Volume and pages (if present)

Optional fields are

- Number
- Month
- ...

Collecting bibliographical data - III

For books

- Title
- Publisher
- Year

are required; author and editor are not always present

Other fields are volume, number, series, edition...

Bibliographic records in bibtex files allow for storing other data which will not appear when referencing, i.e. keywords, url, local-url, annote, abstract...

Collecting bibliographical data - IV

Authors' names (example)

Wolfram Schultz, Peter Dayan, P. Read Montague

are entered in the bibtex files as

Schultz, Wolfram and Dayan, Peter and Montague, P. Read

i.e. :

Surname, First names AND Surname, First names AND ...

Collecting bibliographical data - V

Title

A {N}eural {S}ubstrate for {P}rediction and {R}eward

- Keep original capitalization using brackets {}
- Do not translate the title if it is not in English
- Do not translate American or British English

Collecting bibliographical data - VI

Publisher

Use the name of the publisher in its fullest form, but leave out legal information - eg

“& Co.”

“Ltd”

“Inc”

“S.A.”

Some books are published by more than one publisher (usually in different countries).

You don't have to include *all* the publishers

Collecting bibliographical data - VII

Place (Address)

Only include the publisher's main location - unless you cannot tell between two or more.

For American cities, include the name of the state - unless the city is incredibly famous:

eg New York

but Cambridge, Mass.

Use the English form of the name

eg Munich *not* München

Collecting bibliographical data - VIII

Online sources

[3] Coxhead, P. (2007), "A Referencing Style Guide", School of Computer Science, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK [online at <http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~pxc/refs/refs.html>, accessed 2 Apr 2007].

- Name of author (or organization at time, e.g. Wikipedia)
- Title
- University here is treated as a publisher
- Use “file info” for finding the date (does not work with dynamic pages)
- Important to specify the date it was accessed

Entering a bibliographic entry : example

Citing

When :

- there is a quotation, i.e. a sentence or a paragraph is reported from the referenced source
- ideas or concepts are obtained from a source, even if described or put with different words
- ideas or concepts are obtained from a source, even if in a different language
- images from **public resources** are used

for more details consult the “Citing and referencing tutorial” of Monash University Library [2]

Citing

When not to cite :

- the information is common knowledge

“Something is most likely common knowledge if you can find the same information un-cited in at least five other sources or you could easily find the information in general reference sources” [2]

Referencing styles

- American Mathematical Society (AMS)
- IEEE style
- Harvard
- Vancouver system
- ...

A referencing style guide by Peter Coxhead [3]

Examples of referencing styles on the University of Colorado at Boulder website [4]

[4] "BibTeX and bibliography styles" (2007), University of Colorado at Boulder [online at <http://amath.colorado.edu/documentation/LaTeX/reference/faq/bibstyles.htm> , accessed 8 Nov 2007]

Referencing styles

Examples from [4]

Referencing styles

Chicago style, examples form [5]

[5] MacKichan Software (2007) “The LaTeX chicago package”,
[online at <http://www.mackichan.com/index.html?techtalk/472.htm~mainFrame> accessed 8 Nov 2007]

References

- [1] Newton I. Letter to Robert Hooke, February 5, 1676. Cited in: The Columbia World of Quotations. (1996) [online at Bartleby.com. <http://www.bartleby.com/66/18/41418.html> (accessed 7 November 2007)]
- [2] “Citing and referencing tutorial” (2007), Monash University Library. [online at <http://www.lib.monash.edu/tutorials/citing/print.html>, (accessed 7 November 2007)]
- [3] Coxhead, P. (2007), "A Referencing Style Guide", School of Computer Science, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK [online at <http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~pxc/refs/refs.html>, accessed 2 Apr 2007].
- [4] "BibTeX and bibliography styles" (2007), University of Colorado at Boulder [online at <http://amath.colorado.edu/documentation/LaTeX/reference/faq/bibstyles.html> , accessed 8 Nov 2007]
- [5] MacKichan Software (2007) “The LaTeX chicago package”, [online at <http://www.mackichan.com/index.html?techtalk/472.htm~mainFrame> accessed 8 Nov 2007]