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Harvard referencing style pdf file

The interactive tools below, created by other libraries, are designed to provide you with examples of reference to various resources. You can access these references by selecting from the menu until you get detailed information. This guide looks at how you refer to Harvard using the citation style. Text-based citation In addition to formatted references, you must refer to the source author in the text when you refer to their work or ideas. It's called quoting in the text. Harvard's text-based quote requires you to refer in parentheses to the name of the creator of the work and the date of publication. In-Text Example 1: If the author's name forms part of a sentence: Brown (2013) says that the key In the text example 2: if the source is assigned, but the authors' name is not included in the sentence: Extensive research (Brown, 2013) shows that . . . Within the text, example 3: If you quote a direct quote, you must add page numbers: it is stated that the opportunity is beyond the limits of our society's understanding (Brown, 2013, p. 23). In-Text Example 4: If you quote the same article or book as the previous quote, you can (if you like) use ibid., and if the page number is different include it: ... according to Brown (*ibid.*, p. 24). You must provide a list of referenced references formatted in Harvard style and in alphabetical order of the author in the bibliography at the end of your work. Now let's see how to format your references in the bibliography: References formatting bibliography Books Format: Author's Last Name, Original. (year). Title. Publication, if not 1. Place of publication: Publisher. • Example: Bassey, M. (1999). Case study studies in educational institutions. 2. ed. London: Open University Press. Books with two or three authors • Example: Bloor, M.; Wood, F. (2006). Keywords for qualitative methods: vocabulary of research concepts. London: Frequent Publications. Books with more than three authors – indicate the name of the first author, followed by et al (which means others). • Example: Rice, R. et al. (2001). Access and browsing: Information and communication. Cambridge: MIT Press. Journal Articles Format: Author's Last Name, Original. (year) Article title. Journal Title, Vol. No (Part No.issue/Month), Pages, use page or pp. • Example: Ball, R. (2003) Libraries and distance learning – German view. *Libri*, 53(2), pp. 71-81 Website format: Author's last name, original. (year) Document title [Web-based] Responsible organisation (optional). Available from: web address [Date visited]. • Example: Casiles, S. (2004), facing real migration from the [Online] Migration Policy Institute. Available from: [September 18, 2018]. Doctoral thesis or thesis Format: Author's surname, Initial. (year). Title. (Level, e.g. MSc, PhD), institution. • Example: Rajaram, P.K. (2002). Error and Refugees, aesthetics and territorial boundaries of international relations. Unpublished Doctoral Studies (PhD), London School of Economics and Political Science. Newspaper articles Format: Author's last name, Original. (year) Article title, newspaper title, day and month (abbreviated), Pages, use p. or pp. (if there is no page number, e.g. in an online newspaper, indicate the date). • Example: Crosbie, J. (2013) More refugees in 2012 than in 20 years, says the UN. *Irish Times*, 19. If you use Harvard to convert articles (our reference management software page explains how to do this), you'll notice that the format differs slightly from the steps on this page. Keep in mind that important is that: You've been referenced every time you've referenced someone else's work you've added all relevant information to your reference. This information is in the correct order! 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For books, enter the date associated with the publication of the book you used (do not confuse the reprint date with the publication date). If the source has not provided a date, enter n.d. (abbreviation for date absence). 4. Page Information/Location: If you quote an author or refer to a picture/drawing, always enter the corresponding page number(s). It is also good practice to enter page numbers when referring to very specific information that appear in a long document, such as a book. If you enter a range of page numbers, enter p.. instead of pp. James and Williams (2003, p. 75) have argued that ... No page numbers provided? Use the following in the citation: Kindle ebooks: Even if page numbers are given, you can change when you resize text, but you can use location numbers instead; (Hodds, 2016, loc.1/4584). Web pages: You can identify the corresponding paragraph on the web page; (Hodds, 2016, paragraph 4). 5. Two or three authors: quote both / all in its own text. 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Reference to the document referred to in the second document: if you have not been able to read the original, both texts. However, in your list of references, you list only the work you actually read (in the example below, you refer only to Jones's work). Note also the use of commas and semicolon. Early interpretation (Walters, 1883; cited by Jones , 1987, p. 73) recommended ... 11. Pictures (charts, charts, designs, illustrations, photos): see the referencing images guide. 12. Personal communications: e-mails, letters, conversations and interviews are examples of unpublished personal interactions. Interviews may include interviews that you are conducting yourself. You must refer to all undisclosed sources by providing the name of the informant (if they are ready to give it, otherwise use Anon., short anonymous), followed by (pers. comm.) and the date of the notification. The Vice-Chancellor of one higher education institution confirmed that the the numbers have a detrimental effect on many aspects of university life, in particular by forcing employees and students to attend teaching sessions after 6 p.m. (Anon. (pers. comm.) 30 August 2006). Note: If you use a published email, letter, interview, or conversation (e.g. on a public website or in a book/article), you should quote it as if you were referring to any published source of information. Information.

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