

1. Referencing a Book

Author surname, followed by first initial. (Year of publication) Title of book in italics. Place of publication: publisher.

Davenport, F. (2008) *Dublin: city guide*. London: Lonely Planet.

2. Referencing a Journal Article

Author surname, followed by first initial. (Year of publication) Article title in single quotation marks, Journal title in italics, Volume(issue), page nos.

Miller, G., Rathouse, K., Scarles, C., Holmes, K., and Scribes, J. (2010) 'Public understanding of sustainable tourism', *Annals of Tourism Research*, 37(3), pp. 627-645.

3. Referencing an Online Journal Article

Similar to No. 2 above. Include the name of the database you accessed the article on [Online]. Available at: URL address (Accessed: date).

Ellis, S. (2008) 'The historical significance of President Kennedy's visit to Ireland in 1963', *Irish Studies Review*, 16(2), pp. 113-130. *Academic Search Premier* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.ebsco.com> (Accessed: 20 October 2011).

4. Referencing a Website (including YouTube)

Name of author or organisation (Date of latest update) Title of page accessed in italics [Online]. Available at: URL (Accessed: date).

Fáilte Ireland (2009) *Discover Ireland* [Online]. Available at: <http://www.discoverireland.ie/> (Accessed: 18 October 2011).

5. Referencing a Book Chapter

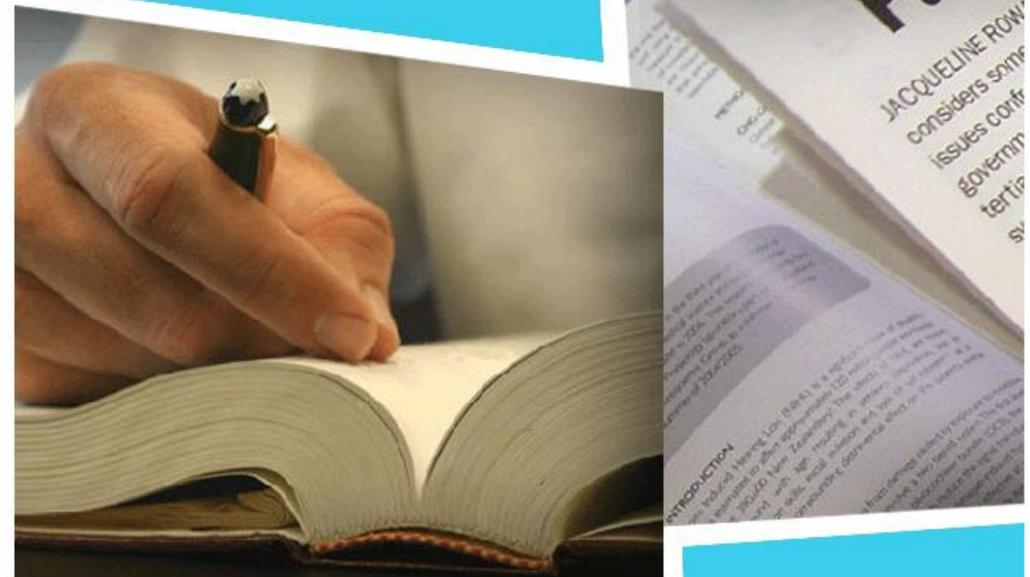
As for No.1 above, but include author and title information about the chapter and the word 'in' before referencing the book. Add the page numbers of the chapter after the publication details.

Gillespie, M.P. (2009) 'True grit: the evolution of feature-length Irish films in the 1990s', in Flannery, E. and Griffin, M. (eds) *Ireland in focus: film, photography and popular culture*. New York: Syracuse University Press, pp. 54-70.



Harvard Referencing Guide

This guide will provide you with a starting point for referencing. As you may be aware, there are a number of referencing styles, including the Harvard style, which is the focus of this guide.



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Please note: The information for this guide is based on information from the following book: Pears, R. and Shields, G. (2010) *Cite them right: the essential referencing guide*. 8th edn. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Why do I need to reference?

It is standard practice at third-level to include references in all of your assignments. Referencing acknowledges the sources you have used. It shows that you have read around your subject area and protects you from any charges of copying or plagiarism.

Show me an example of good referencing.

This is an excerpt from an essay that is properly referenced:

Dublin is the capital of Ireland. According to one source ‘the city is small, easy to get around, and offers no greater challenge than struggling to be cultural the morning after the night before’ (Davenport, 2008, p. 16). Dublin aims to become part of the sustainable tourism drive. This relates to changes in behaviour patterns among members of the public (Miller *et al.*, 2010). The Discover Ireland website (Fáilte Ireland, 2009) outlines some of the main tourist attractions in Dublin.

This is an excerpt from the reference list at the end of the essay:

Davenport, F. (2008) Dublin: city guide. London: Lonely Planet.
Miller, G., Rathouse, K., Scarles, C., Holmes, K., and Scribes, J. (2010) ‘Public understanding of sustainable tourism’, *Annals of Tourism Research*, 37(3), pp. 627-645.
Fáilte Ireland (2009) Discover Ireland [Online]. Available at:
<http://www.discoverireland.ie/> (Accessed: 18 October 2011).

That looks great, but where do I start?

The Harvard Referencing style follows a formula as outlined in the next few pages. One good rule of thumb for referencing is to ask yourself ‘is this point common knowledge or not?’ A statement like *Dublin is the capital of Ireland* is common knowledge, so there is no need to reference this. Everything you take from other sources - books, journals, websites (including YouTube) - that is not common knowledge does need to be referenced however.

How do I reference using the Harvard style?

You need to prepare:

A. Citations

These are references within the text of your essay. Citations provide outline information about the full reference, as listed in the reference list at the end of your essay (See B below). There are **two main types of citations**:

1. Direct Quote

Put the quote in single quotation marks. List the surname of the author, the date of publication and the page number that it appeared on directly after the quote.

Example: According to one source, ‘the city is small, easy to get around, and offers no greater challenge than struggling to be cultural the morning after the night before’ (Davenport, 2008, p. 16).

2. Paraphrase or summary

This is not a direct quote, so there is no need to include quotation marks or page numbers. List the name(s) of the authors and the date of publication directly after the paraphrase.

Example: Dublin aims to become part of the sustainable tourism drive. This relates to changes in behaviour patterns among members of the public (Miller *et al.*, 2010).

Note: If there are more than 3 authors, you use *et al.*, meaning ‘and others’

B. Reference list

This is an **alphabetical** listing by author, containing the full details of all of the sources you have cited (quoted or paraphrased as above).

References

Davenport, F. (2008) Dublin: city guide. London: Lonely Planet.
Miller, G., Rathouse, K., Scarles, C., Holmes, K., and Scribes, J. (2010) ‘Public understanding of sustainable tourism’, *Annals of Tourism Research*, 37(3), pp. 627-645.

Note: If no date of publication can be identified, you use (no date), for example, Murphy, J. (no date).