

Referencing Electronic Resources

There is no standard method for citing electronic sources of information as yet, but remember to remain consistent with whatever method you are using (e.g. MLA, Harvard).

A useful website to consult outlining guidelines for citation is:

http://www.lc.unsw.edu.au/onlib/ref_elec1.html

The **basic form** of the citations follow the principles listed for print sources:

- **name/s** of author/s
- **date** of publication
- **title** of publication
- **publisher/organisation**
- **edition**, if other than first
- **type of medium**
- **Name / site address** on internet
- **date item retrieved**

Electronic Book

Author's Surname, Initial(s) (Year) *Title*. Name of eBook supplier [online]. Available: <web address> [Date accessed].

e.g. Oppedisano, R. (1991). *A Guide To Memory Increase*, Free e-books.net [online]. Available: <<http://www.free-ebooks.net/goto.php?id=1156798499>> [accessed 18 April 2008].



Website with no author

Title of website. (Year) [online]. Available: <web address of site> [Date accessed].

e.g. *GMIT Research Guide*. (2007) [Online]. Available: <http://www.gmit.ie/research/r_research_guide_2007.doc> [accessed 18 April 2008].

Website with Author

Author's Surname, Initial(s) (Year) *Title* [Online]. Available: <web address of site> [Date accessed]

e.g. Brownell, E. *Dealing with anger in the workplace*, [Online]. Available: <<http://www.corporatetraining.ie/articles/health&safety/anger.php>> [accessed 27 October 2004]



Electronic Journal Articles

Author's Surname, Initial(s) (Year). 'Title of article'. *Journal title* [Online]. Volume (issue number), page numbers. Available: <web address of site> [Date accessed].

e.g. Hunt, B. (2007). 'Managing equality and cultural diversity in the health workforce'. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, [Online]. 16 (12) , 2252–2259. Available: <www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1365-2702.2007.02157.x> [accessed 18 April 2008].

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CITING AND REFERENCING

Guide to Harvard Referencing Style



Why Reference?

In writing a thesis or research project, you will consult a variety of sources (e.g. books, journals, the internet, databases). It is essential that you provide references to the ideas, facts, quotations etc. that you use to support your argument:

- To assist readers in finding further information about the topic
- To prove that your work has a substantial factual basis
- To give credit where it is due and to avoid plagiarism. See GMIT guide about plagiarism at <http://www.gmit.ie/presidents-office/quality-assurance/academic-policies/academic-policy-no2.pdf>

Which style should you use?

A number of different citing styles can be used. Check with your lecturer as to which style is preferred by your department. Whichever style you choose, stick to the one system throughout your project. This guide will show the Harvard System.

Further information

GMIT Library also has several books and guides available detailing the different styles and giving information on how to reference, for example:

- Pears, Richard (2010). *Cite them right: the essential referencing guide*. Held at 808.027
- Williams, K. & Carroll, J. (2009). *Referencing and Understanding Plagiarism*. Held at 808.066378
- 'Comprehensive Guide to Referencing your Research: Using the Harvard Citation Style'. Available at: <http://library.gmit.ie/articles/1277244.19395/1.PDF>

Referencing using the Harvard Style

Using this style, you need to give brief citations in your text and a reference list at the end of the project.

1. Citations

These are the brief details of the reference within the text of your assignment (e.g. Smith, 2011).

Direct Quote

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

Example:

According to one writer, 'West Belfast is an ideal location to examine whether tourism builds peace or reproduces processes of conflict' (Wiedenhof Murphy, 2010, p.543)

Paraphrase or Summary

List the name of the author(s) and the date of publication directly after the paraphrase.

Example:

Many tourists surf the internet prior to their trip to Ireland and many fantasize about the marketed image of Ireland portrayed online for visitors (Costa, 2009).

2. Reference List

This is an alphabetical list, by authors surname, of the full details of all sources you have cited.

References

Costa, K. (2009). *Coach Fellas: Heritage and Tourism in Ireland*. Walnut Creek: Left Coast Press.

Wiedenhof Murphy, W. (2010), 'Touring the Troubles in West Belfast: Building Peace or Reproducing Conflict?' *Peace & Change*, 35(4), pp. 537-560, Academic Search Complete, EBSCOhost, [accessed 15 December 2011].

Books

Author's Surname, Initial(s) (Year). *Title*, Edition, City of Publication: Name of publisher.

e.g. Domegan, C. And Fleming, D. (2007) *Marketing Research in Ireland: Theory and Practice*, 3rd ed., Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.

Chapter in a book (edited)

Author's Surname, Initial(s) (Year) 'Title of chapter' in: Editor Initial, Surname(s), (ed.) *Title of book*. City of Publication: Publisher, page numbers of chapter.

e.g. Colman, A. (1984) 'Expression of Exogenous DNA in *Xenopus* Oocytes' in: B.D. Hames and S.J. Higgins (eds.). *Transcription and Translation: a practical approach*. Oxford: IRL Press, 49-69.



Journal Articles

Author's Surname, Initial(s) (Year) 'Title of article', *Journal Title*, Journal volume (issue number) or date, page number(s).

e.g. Weinberger, D. (2008) 'Authenticity: Is it real or is it marketing?' *Harvard Business Review*, 86(3), 33-43.

Theses and Dissertations

The order is: Author's Surname, Initial(s) (Year) *Title of thesis*, Award Type, Awarding Institution.

e.g. Heavey, J. (2000) *The forestry phenomenon in Ireland*. Unpublished B.B.S. dissertation. Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology.