

Values with referencing Harvard Case Solution & Analysis

Example



This resource offers a video through the University of Chester that explains the importance of referencing. For more information on how to format your references and how to do it with referencing, the next example also shows you some key to follow for your referencing work.

How to Reference: Part II: Footnote referencing

- Inclusion of a footnote at the end of any sentence in which you paraphrase or quote can or more information.
- The footnote at the bottom of the page provides a full reference the first time you cite references to the source.
- Subsequent references to this source are made in abbreviated format using the Latin term *ibid.* and the page reference if citing the same source again immediately or again, page number if citing it again after another reference.

How to reference: Part I: Parenthetical References, (also Harvard or MLA references)

- Short in-text reference, in brackets after quote or paraphrase of a point with page reference and, if necessary, the date of publication if citing more than one work by the same author.
- Links to a full reference in the bibliography (also known as a page).
- **ADVANTAGES** - brief and easy to produce; only need to produce full reference in the bibliography.
- **DISADVANTAGES** - makes it difficult to create word count; can clutter a sentence, making it difficult to read when lots of citations in the same sentence.

Essential citation information

- **Book:** Author - Surname - Full name in initials as published (the page of publication date of publication publisher) create page before book start page reference.
- **Web page:** title of page author (if possible) - name of page (not possible) - date accessed including time (24h clock).
- **Video:** Name - Surname - Surname (if not name) - name of source - URL - date accessed including time (24h clock) - time of citation.
- **Article:** Author (surname) and other (full of article title) - date of publication (day month year) - name of journal - date accessed including time if web source.

Referencing: what's the point?

- Avoid any accusation of plagiarism.
- Show where your ideas have come from.
- Engage with and contest areas of scholarly debate.
- As a service to the reader, both to check your ideas and to allow a bibliographic start for those working after you.

Useful Information Sources

- Purdue University Online Writing Lab: A great source of help on formatting and presenting academic work - <https://owl.purdue.edu/>
- Easybib.com: A fantastic tool for the production of well referenced citations and bibliographies - <http://www.easybib.com/>

TheCaseSolutions.com

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This resource offers a walkthrough of how to reference in Harvard style. It covers the basic rules of referencing and how to format it. It also includes a list of common referencing errors and how to avoid them. The video is available on YouTube and can be accessed via the link below.

How to Reference: Part II: Footnote referencing

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How to reference: Part I: Parenthetical References, (aka Harvard or MLA references)

Short in and reference, in brackets after quote or paraphrase of a point with page reference and, if necessary, the date of publication if citing over than one work by the same author.
Links to a full reference in the bibliography (aka works cited page).
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Essential citation information

Book: Author - Surname & first name in initials as published (the page of publication date of publication publisher) create page before text starts page reference.
Web page: title of page author (if possible) - name of page first published (date accessed) including time (24hr clock).
Video: Author - Surname, & Surname (if of relevance) name of source, title, date accessed including time (24hr clock).
Article: Author (surname) and other (title of article) title of publication (page in which it features) (date of publication) (page number) (date accessed) including time if web source.

Useful Information Sources

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Referencing: what's the point?

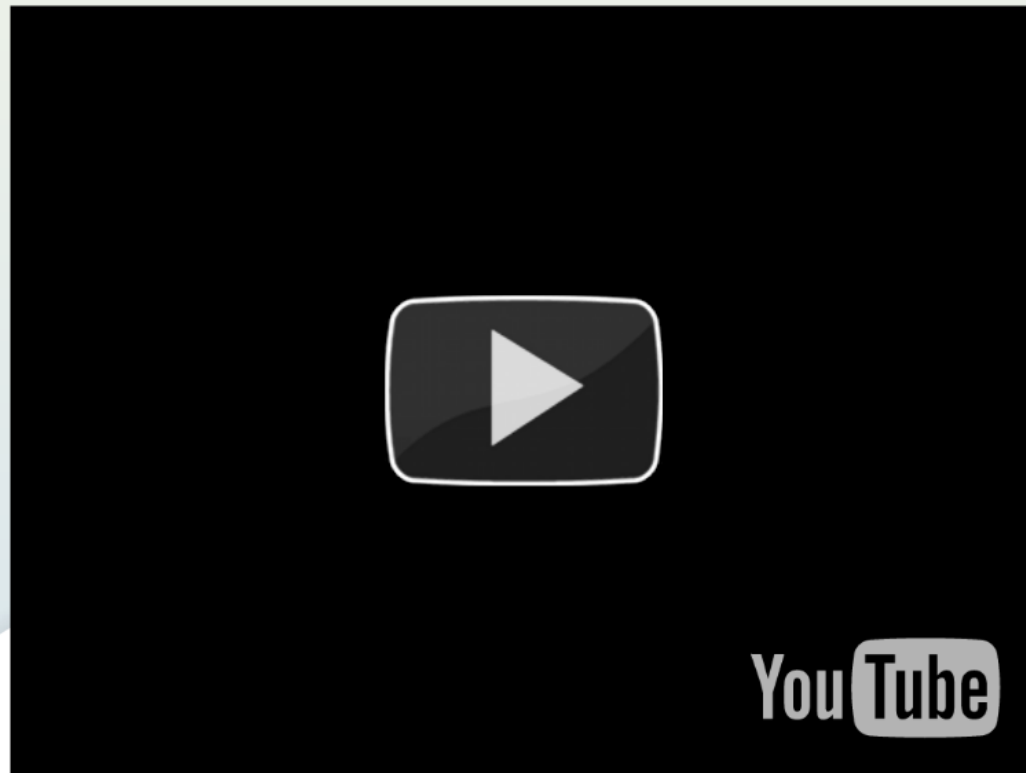
- **Avoid any accusation of plagiarism.**
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How to reference: Part I: Parenthetical References. (aka Harvard or MLA references)

- **Brief in-text reference, in brackets after quote or paraphrase of a point with page reference and, if necessary, the date of publication if citing more than one work by the same author.**
- **Links in to full reference in the bibliography (AKA 'works cited page').**
- **ADVANTAGES** - brief and easy to produce; only need to produce full reference in the bibliography.
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EXAMPLE: PARENTHETICAL REFERENCING.



This video from the good people at Shmoop should give you a good idea of how this style of referencing functions. N.B. it uses American terminology such as the 'works cited' page where we use the term bibliography and 'period' where we say 'full stop'. The referencing system, however, works in exactly the same way.

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How to Reference, Part II: footnote referencing

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- The footnote at the bottom of the page provides a full reference the first time you make reference to the source.
- Subsequent references to this source are made in abbreviated format (using the Latin term *ibid.* and the page reference if citing the same source again immediately or *op cit.* + page number if citing it again after another reference).

ADVANTAGES:

- **does not interrupt the main flow of the sentence, disturbing reading.**
- **allows the reader to look at the full reference easily, without having to flick to the bibliography.**

DISADVANTAGES:

- **is cumbersome to produce this type of reference - much more laborious than parenthetical referencing.**
- **can clutter the bottom of the page.**

Example



This Shmoop video works through some facets of Chicago style referencing, one of the more popular forms of footnote referencing. Pay less attention to the formatting information and more to that to do with referencing. The next example also shows you one way in which footnote referencing works.

Imagine that you are citing the famous work, *Why Barbie is Bad* by Dr Arnold Frankfurter.

Here's an example of how the reference might go.

As Frankfurter says, in his seminal work of 1973, 'Barbie is very, very bad indeed!' (1) Then the text would follow on like this on the next sentence. The footnote would be at the bottom of the page as below.

(1) Frankfurter, Arnold. *Why Barbie is Bad*. Munich: The Impregnable Press, 1973. p. 37