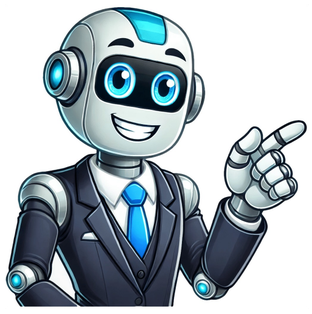
I'm not a bot



If you are citing a sourcewith eight or more authors, the surname of only the first person attributed as one of the source's authors should be included in your in-text citation, followed by the words 'et al'. The surname and initial(s) of the first eightattributed authors should appear in the full reference for the source, followed by the words 'et al'. If there are more than eight authors, do not include the word 'and' between the seventh and eight author. The rest of the reference should follow the usual style for the type of source you are citing. In-text citation: (Clark et al., 2020) Reference list: Clark, K., Cletheroe, D., Gerard, T., Haller, I., Jozwik, K., Shi, K., Thomsen, B., Williams, H., et al. (2020). Synchronous subnanosecond clock and data recovery for optically switched data centres using clock phase caching,Nature Electronics, 3, pp.426-433. If you are about to write an academic paper, you will have to decide which citation system to use. In essence, it is matter of choosing between putting your source citations in footnotes or placing them in short references right after the quote.The latter is an author-year system, which is also called the Harvard style or Harvard referencing. Quite often, the faculty and/or your supervisor will specifiy which system you should follow.In some fields of study, it is common to stick to one particular system like Harvard referencing, but in other fields it may not be that clear. One has to bear in mind though, that all citation systems, like Harvard referencing or the APA citation style, have the same purpose: that always making it clear which parts of the text are quoting someone elses ideas. Bear in mind: The short reference in parentheses is part of the actual sentence and must be put before a period when using Harvard referencing. Harvard referencing, also called the Harvard style, is an author-year system that is widely used in academia for referencing. It requires putting the citation right after a sourced quote, thus referring directly to the reference list. It is one of several referencing and citation styles used for academic writing. The Harvard Referencing style uses the author-date model. This essentially means that the sources cited in an academic writing piece are referenced using the name of the author(s), the date of publication and page number. For example: (Howard 2010, p. 75). The remaining extra details about the source are thereafter provided in the list of references or bibliography at the end of the paper. Harvard Referencing is important because it helps the writer to avoid plagiarizing other peoples work. This in turn, protects the writer from penalties or accusations of stealing other peoples work. It also gives readers of the research paper clarity and an easy way to find more information about sources used in the text Although the Harvard referencing and APA citation styles are similar in their usage, they differ in a few ways. Their main differences can be found in their domain of usage. Harvard referencing is used for humanities, natural or social sciences writings, whereas the APA style is used for education, psychology, and science writings. The basic format for Harvard referencing requires an in-text citation and a full citation at the end of the academic paper (the reference list or bibliography). Below are some examples, but we have also provided numerous other examples of the Harvard referencing style further down on this article.The in-text reference follows this sample format: (Howard 2010, p. 75);The end of text/book reference list is as follows: (Howard, J., (2010). Book of Life. New York: John Mulaney (Publishers).). The examples below will help you to understand what is meant by the expression author-year system. With Harvard Referencing, each (direct and indirect) quote is directly followed by a short reference.Harvard Referencing Example 1: Theisen argues that (2013: 166).Harvard Referencing Example 2: The reader should be able to easily trace all cited sources (cf. Krmer 2009: 14748). Recommended: APA Citation Harvard referencing is completely without footnotes. The source citation in parenthesis comes right after the quote and is also called a short reference (cf. Stickel-Wolf & Wolf 2013: 235). Those short references in Harvard Referencing are directly linked to the reference list with the full references (cf. Rossig & Prtsch 2005: 135).From a formal perspective, there are different ways to embed the short references in the text using Harvard referencing. It is important to decide which form to use and to stick to it throughout the text (use cf. for indirect quotes but not for direct quotes) (cf. Karmasin & Ribing 2014: 121): (cf.) Surname, Year of publication, page number (cf.) Surname, (Year of publication), page number (cf.) Surname, (Year of publication: page number) You probably have noticed by now that we are also using an author-year system in our blog. At the bottom of the page of each text you can find a reference list. Using Harvard referencing the reference list looks like this:APA manual (2010). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.Szuchman, Leonore T. 2005. Writing With StyleAPA Style Made Easy. 3rd edition. Canada: Thomson Wadsworth.This is the basic structure for each entry according to Harvard referencing: Surname, First name. Year of publication. Title. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher. Krmer says that different systems, like Harvard referencing or APA citation style, compete when it comes to referencing, but they have the same goal: The reader should be able to find your sources and check whether your quotes are true to the original (cf. 2009: 14748).Still, there are qualitative differences between the systems and some might be regarded as clearer or seem to disrupt the flow less than others. Not every system is suitable for every field of study, but you will see that Harvard referencing is very popular. The table below presents an overview of the most common citation systems and the fields of study in which they are predominantly used (cf. Kruse 2010: 116). Most systems are author-year systems and the term Harvard style or Harvard referencing is widely accepted as an umbrella term for the author-year-system concept. Citation systemApplicationComment Harvard referencingIn almost all disciplines Author-year system, no footnotes, short references in the text APA, American Psychological AssociationSocial and Natural sciences, PsychologyAuthor-year system, no footnotes, short references in the text www.apastyle.org Chicago citation systemHistory, Literature, Anthropology, Science of ArtShort references in the text, author-year system, explicit footnote system as an alternative MLA, Modern Language AssociationLiterature and LinguisticsShort references in the text, author-title system and footnote system CSE Council of Science EditorsBiology and Natural sciencesShort references in the text, use of superscripts to refer to sources in the reference list (similar to footnotes), author and year in the text if need be According to Kornmeier, Harvard referencing is the rule rather than the exception, while footnotes are hardly ever used for source citations (cf. 2013: 283). Moreover, Harvard referencing can be used in all disciplines if necessary.Source citations can be either placed right after the quote in parentheses (author-year system/Harvard referencing), or at the bottom of the page in footnotes (e.g. MLA Handbook), which is also a matter of discussion in literature about academic writing. Please note: For most citation systems, you can refer to manuals, e.g. APA Manual of Style, the Chicago Manual of Syle, MLA Handbook (every university library should have them), describing a particular system in detail. However, the term Harvard style or Harvard referencing does not refer to an actual Manual of Style. Harvard referencing is just another name for the author/date citation system, the custom of using author and date in parentheses, e.g. (Robbins 1987) to refer readers to the full bibliographic citations (cf. Harvard Library 2018, Chernin 1988). The table below lists advantages and disadvantages of Harvard referencing compared to referencing with footnotes (cf. Franck & Stary 2009: 193; Kornmeier 2013: 283; Krmer 2009: 148ff.; Kruse 2010: 118f.; Rossig & Prtsch 2005: 133, 135; Stickel-Wolf & Wolf 2013: 235f.; Theisen 2013: 167; Winter 2004: 88). Harvard referencingReferencing with footnotes Advantages- Harvard referencing is easy to put into practice, no need to create footnotes for referencing - No doubling of full references with Harvard referencing: the short references are directly linked to the reference list - Saves space - Footnotes are not permitted in Harvard referencing: prevents you from transferring interesting parts - Less work in comparison to creating footnotes - If a source is quoted for the first time, a full reference must be given to ensure that sources are identified easily- Allows the use of footnotes for comments, references to further readings, examples etc.- Sources can be described in greater detail than in Harvard referencing- Easier for the reader to judge sources straightaway without having to look them up in the reference list Disadvantages- Insufficient information when using Harvard referencing, short references do not tell much about the nature of the source cited - Harvard Referencing is restricted to the use of academic sources as it is not possible to describe sources in detail - Additional comments would fragment the text, but there might be cases where such comments are necessary - More difficult to manage and more time-consuming than Harvard referencing - A reference list is an obligatory part of a dissertation, a Bachelors thesis, and Masters thesis. Hence, full references in the text are not necessary- A huge number of footnotes with comments and examples, in addition to references in the footnotes, disturbs the reading flow Suitable forHarvard referencing is very handy for short academic papers, e.g. seminar papers or project proposals.Useful system for longer papers, particularly if footnotes with additional comments are needed and a large number of sources are cited, e.g. dissertation, Masters thesis. Go with what you find easier to put into practice. Besides, you can judge for yourself, as this text uses Harvard referencing, and form your own opinion about whether it disrupts the flow. In actual practice, you might come across a somewhat mixed system. Short references in parentheses are used in the text, directly referring to the reference list. In addition, footnotes are used (even though they are not part of Harvard referencing), for additional comments only, not for source citations.Even though Theisen dismisses this idea as a rather messy and unaesthetic mixture of both Harvard referencing and referencing with footnotes (cf. 2013: 166), there are quite a few advantages to it: Either way, you have to provide a reference list for your bachelors thesis, masters thesis or dissertation. Using short references in the text saves space, since you only list sources in the reference list you actually cited.In addition, footnotes as an addition with Harvard referencing can be used for comments or examples. This might come in handy when writing a more extensive academic paper such as a Masters thesis.Footnotes for comments are merely an additional feature of Harvard referencing.The clear separation of source citations (in the text) and additional remarks (in footnotes) makes the readers life a lot easier. Footnotes can be added to Harvard referencing to allow the inclusion of additional remarks. However, it is important to use footnotes only for remarks and not for source citations to keep remarks and citations separate. (cf. Stickel-Wolf & Wolf 2013: 236). The example on the right shows how to use Harvard referencing with additional footnotes for comments (Dexter 2018). Printing Your Thesis With BachelorPrint High-quality bindings with customizable embossing 3D live preview to check your work before ordering Free express delivery Configure your binding now! to printing services Thesis Printing & BindingYou are already done writing your thesis and need a high quality printing & binding service? Then you are right to choose BachelorPrint! Check out our 24-hour online printing service. For more information click the button below: All citation systems have the same purpose: Separating someone elses ideas from your own and making sure that your sources can be traced easily.Not every system might be suitable for a particular field of study, and if your faculty/supervisor prescribes a particular system, it is best to comply with that request.The most known systems are Harvard referencing and referencing with footnotes.Harvard referencing is simple and economical because the source citation is placed right after the quote as a short reference. The latter is directly linked to the reference list.Recommendation: It is possible to combine both Harvard referencing and the use of footnotes to some extent. This means that, source citations are in the text (in short reference, Harvard referencing), and footnotes are only used for additional remarks. Totally original and factually accurate assignment completed by an expert in your field. Chat with your expert if you need to discuss your order details or track the progress. We guarantee your satisfaction. Youll get a full refund if you're unhappy with your order. Fill out a quick and easy order form. All your private data is 100% secure with us. Wait for your expert to complete the assignment. You can contact them if you have questions. Get your completed order by email. We offer a 100% refund guarantee to ensure your satisfaction. Free bibliography page Free outline 1300+ certified ENL and ESL writers to choose from Direct communication with your assigned expert Original, fully referenced and formatted writing On-time delivery, or you get a refund Your expert is fully qualified in your area of study Every writer holds a Master's degree or higher Unlimited revision within 14 days Originality report to ensure the work is 100% plagiarism- and AI- (ChatGPT) free 24/7 instant support by phone, live chat, email, and messaging We employ advanced technologies to protect your privacy and never share your information with any third parties. We use state-of-the-art software from a highly reliable vendor that helps us ensure your assignments are 100% original. We also apply the AI-detection software based on the same technology as ChatGPT. We offer special deals to our loyal customers and provide seasonal and referral discounts. Save up to 30% on your essays and other academic papers! Our team is here to assist you in writing A+ essays tailored to your needs. Well help you organize ideas, develop arguments, and present them clearly. Were ready to support you with research or formatting struggles. Struggling to participate in online discussions? Well help you create thoughtful and engaging posts that spark conversations. Whether you need support with structure, tone, or topic research, were here to assist. Facing a challenging assessment? We can help you understand the requirements, come up with a proper evaluation of your task, and get the best grades. Our team is here to provide the clarity and support you need to succeed. Reports can be tricky, but were here to help. Well assist you in creating A+ reports: from format selection to presenting findings.Simplify report writing with our expert assistance. Our experts can help you tackle research, paper structure, and formatting according to academic standards. Well work with you to refine your ideas and create a compelling argument. Elevate your presentations with Custom Writing. Well help you deliver clear, visually appealing result: from slides design to content.Stand out in your next presentation with our expert advice. Critical writing requires sharp analytical skills and a clear argument. Well help you develop your ideas, structure your analysis, and communicate your thoughts effectively.You can count on us to take your paper to the next level. If you cant find a particular writing service or paper type on our website, that doesnt mean we cant do it! Just drop us a line and tell us what you need. Whether its a non-standard essay or a completely unique writing piece were always ready to help! Essay (any type) Discussion board post Research paper Power point presentation Assessment writing Critical Writing Report writing Coursework Nursing paper Case study Question and Answer Annotated bibliography Research proposal Online test Term paper Summarizing Personal statement Article review Speech writing Poster Extended outline Book review Editing Dissertation Quiz Thesis writing Movie review Business letter Revision Paraphrasing Diary reading Humanizing Marking Lab Report Analysis Business plan Custom-Writing.org offers professional academic research and writing services in any field of study. We guarantee high-quality, confidential essay writing performed strictly according to your instructions. With Custom-Writing.org, you can have your essay completed in 3 hours! Custom-Writing.org is here because we know how frustrating essay writing can be, whether you do it yourself or order from another essay writing company. At Custom-Writing.org, we follow a simple formula: Quality Writing + Responsibility + Personal Care = Success. When ordering our essay writing services, rest assured - we are fully dedicated to your academic success! Our clients are students from the worlds best educational institutions, including colleges and universities in the US, the UK, Canada, UAE and Australia. Most of our customers have used our service more than once. We are looking forward to establishing a long-term relationship with you as well! We provide quality writing services on any subject and offer instant support through direct contact with your expert, order tracking, messaging, and live chat! We deliver quality writing within your deadline and on your terms. For quality essay writing services, youve come to the right place! Contact your academic expert directly whenever you have a question. Check your order status anytime. Upload additional instructions directly or send them to us by email. Our company provides custom writing services to help students cope with their heavy workload in college and university courses.We have a team of qualified experts, with vast background knowledge, who follow your specific order details and requirements to complete any writing task you need.The papers written by our professionals can be used as examples, reference sources, or starting points for more research. Students cannot submit those papers as their own. Yes, and we have the facts to back it up. Our custom writing company has been helping students with their assignments since 2006.With over ten years of experience in the business of academic writing, weve managed to satisfy more than 51,028 customers with our superior service.Our team consists of top experts who have successfully completed over 357,196 assignments since the beginning of our service. Absolutely no. We prohibit using any artificial intelligence tools by our experts in their work. At Custom-Writing.org, we carefully check every order for AI-generated text to ensure you get 100% human-written text. Each paper is assessed by state-of-art software based on similar algorithms that ChatGPT and other popular AI platforms utilize. When you use our service and order custom essay papers, you can be completely sure of your datas safety.Our company is certified by TrustedSite, which means it is regularly scanned to detect malware, viruses, and any other possible threats.We also make sure to keep your personal data protected with the most advanced and up-to-date encryption methods. We have a team of highly qualified experts who deliver professional writing services.Our experts come from various fields of study and have at least a Master's degree, making it possible to select the perfect expert for your paper, regardless of the topic.We have a strict set of requirements for our experts; only 2 out of 100 candidates become part of our service team. We value our customers' privacy and confidentiality.We store your private data securely and provide strictly limited access to it, even among our team members.Sharing, selling, or disclosing your personal information to third parties is absolutely out of the question. We do not store your financial information. You can place an order on our homepage.At the top of our website, you'll find the tool that calculates the cost of your paper.If youre satisfied with the price, just provide the assignment details, and proceed to the checkout. When you confirm the payment, your order is placed! We work hard to make sure we deliver the best quality papers possible.To offer a superior writing service, we need to have a highly talented team, and we need to compensate them appropriately.Custom Writing has one of the best quality-to-price ratios. Its up to you to decide whether or not were worth it. Yes, we can. It doesnt matter the level of study or the type of paper you need.The only thing thats going to influence the speed of your orders completion is the number of pages.We can deliver completely original, custom written papers (two pages long) in as quickly as three hours. Yes, we can complete any writing task you need, as long as it doesnt violate your universitys rules or policies.We accept orders for academic writing and research, business writing, admission writing, and creative writing. We can also do proofreading and editing.Even if you cant find a particular service on our website, please consider reaching out to us and we will do our best to make it happen! You have a few options in case you are unsatisfied with your custom written paper.After your order is completed, you have 14 days to request free revisions for your paper.If you still aren't satisfied with your essay after the revisions, or you dont think that corrections will make the paper better you can request a refund. It is 100% free. There aren't any hidden fees or limitations, and you can use the tool as often as necessary. It's easy to use. Our generator is user-friendly, intuitive, and straightforward. Using it requires only five simple steps! It saves you time. Using our reference generator is much quicker and easier than creating references manually. Heres how to use our reference generator step by step. Select your source type from the list. You can choose a website, book, journal article, magazine or newspaper article, etc. Type in the information about the source. Provide the author's name, DOI number, and other relevant data. Type in other details if necessary. You can mention additional contributors, website title, date, etc. Click the Add button. You can generate several references this way. Get the results. Now, you can download an in-text citation or a reference. You can also paste the link to your source, and our tool will reference it automatically. Just check the preview and edit it if needed. No matter what format you're using, it's essential to know how to write in-text citations and references. What are they? Well, we can start by looking at the similarities between the two: Both are used in academic texts as a way to acknowledge the work or ideas of others. The two are linked. The in-text citation corresponds with the reference at the end of the main text. So, as you can see, they are meant to refer the reader to a text which a quote or an idea is taken from. However, a citation and a reference are not the same. Here's how they differ: Location In-text citations are used within the main text. References are added at the end of the main text. Amount of information In-text citations provide minimum information. References give all the details. Length Citations are short and usually contain the authors' last name and the year the material was published. References are much longer and can take several lines. Purpose The purpose of the citation is to give brief information about the source and direct the reader to the reference. The purpose of the reference is to provide detailed information about the source. If youre looking for individual assistance with managing references and citations or need help with your research, consult our affordable research paper service. Our experienced writers can explain all the details and help you craft well-researched papers with accurate in-text citations and references. We will ensure your academic work meets the highest standards while saving you valuable time! Referencing Styles Explained There are many citation styles in academic writing, but the most popular ones are APA (American Psychological Association,) MLA (Modern Language Association,) Chicago, Harvard, and Turabian systems. You're likely to encounter them during your studies, so let's have a closer look at them! MLA Reference Style MLA Reference Style is a system developed by the Modern Language Association. This style is commonly used to format papers and cite sources in the field of humanities. It consists of an in-text citation and a detailed list called Works Cited at the end. When you need to use MLA format, make sure to check the MLA Handbook (9th edition). It is the only official and authorized guide on MLA style. And if you want to accelerate the process, use our reference generator! In-text citation: (Burke 3) Works cited: Gosine, Kevin, and Emmanuel Tabi. "Disrupting Neoliberalism and Bridging the Multiple Worlds of Marginalized Youth via Hip-Hop Pedagogy: Contemplating Possibilities." Review of Education, Pedagogy, and Cultural Studies, vol. 38, no. 5, 2016, pp. 445-467. Research Gate, doi: 10.1080/10714413.2016.1221712. APA Reference Style APA is a referencing system developed by the American Psychological Association. It contains two components: in-text citations and corresponding reference list entries. Everything you used and referred to in your work should be included in the text and reference list. In-text citation: (Field, 2022) Reference list: Troy, B.N. (2015). APA citation rules. In S.T, Williams (Ed.) A guide to citation rules (2nd ed., pp. 50-95). New York, NY: Publishers. Harvard Reference Style Harvard is a formatting system developed by the eponymous university. It uses bracketed references in the body of the work: the last name and date of publication. The list of sources is called References. All sources are in alphabetical order, arranged by the first letter of the authors surname. In-text citation: (Pears and Shields, 2019) Reference list: Pears, R. and Shields, G. (2019) Cite them right: The essential referencing guide. 11th ed. London: MacMillan. Chicago Reference Style Chicago reference style has 2 types: a Note-Bibliography (NB) system and the Author-Date (AD) system. In Chicago NB, a referencing number is added to the text with a corresponding footnote at the bottom of the page. This formatting type is often used in papers on the subject of literature, history, and arts. The Chicago AD system is used more in the sciences and social sciences. Each in-text citation corresponds with an entry in a reference list. In-text citation: (Dickstein 2002, 71) Reference list: Dickstein, Morris. 2002. A Literature of Ones Own: The Question of Jewish Book Awards. Princeton University Library Chronicle 63, no. 12 (Winter): 7074. . Turabian Reference Style This is a simplified version of the Chicago style designed for students and researchers. When you are asked to use the Chicago style to work on your thesis, dissertation, or research paper, chances are high that you will have to use the Turabian style. It differs from Chicago in minor aspects: mainly, it's less detailed and easier to follow. In-text citation: (Lerner, The Grimke Sisters, 290) Reference list: (Gerda Lerner, "The Grimke Sisters and the Struggle against Race Prejudice," The Journal of African American History 48, no. 4 (October 1993): 278, ISBN and DOI Identifiers Explained ISBN and DOI are two different identifiers used to uniquely label and locate published works. They play an essential role in citations by helping ensure accuracy, reliability, and ease of access to the cited sources. Using ISBNs and DOIs in citations also helps to standardize the citation process and make it more efficient. This is particularly important in academic and scientific writing, where accuracy and efficiency are especially important. ISBN Definition International Standard Book Number (ISBN) is a standard book identification system. It consists of a 13-digit number (formerly 10) and is unique to each book published internationally. Using ISBNs can help avoid confusion and errors when citing a specific edition. DOI Definition A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a combination of letters, numbers, and symbols that can be used to identify an article or a document. A DOI can help your reader to find a document from your citation without a hassle. DOIs are also crucial for articles and other online publications because they provide a permanent link to the source, even if the URL changes over time. In most cases, you can find the DOI on the first page of a source. If it is not included, you can look it up on the website CrossRef.org. What Are Reliable Sources? Using credible sources is essential when you are writing a research paper. Telling good sources from bad ones can be pretty challenging, but fear not: we have some tips to help you find credible and reliable sources for research online. But first, let's see what a credible source is: Generally, a trustworthy online source is material that has been published within the last ten years by an author that is well-known and respected in the given field. Another factor is the credibility of the website on which the source is published. Meanwhile, here's what an unreliable source is: An unreliable source is anything that needs to be updated. Additionally, do not use materials published on social media platforms or personal blogs. They may contain misinformation and opinions disguised as facts. Criteria for Evaluating Your Sources As you are working on your research paper, start thinking about how to find credible sources. Here are some of the criteria to look at when choosing whether to use the source or not: Check if the article covers the necessary information you are looking for. Plus, see if it contains all the required parts: an abstract, a reference list, and the text itself. When evaluating whether the source is credible, ask yourself about the target audience. Was it written for professionals? If the answer is yes, then its probably trustworthy. You should also ask yourself what you are trying to achieve with your work and how using the source adds to your overall goal. Try to gather information regarding the author to see how reputable they are. We suggest you pay particular attention to their other publications and credentials. Check where the article is published at. Government-run and educational websites (.gov,.edu) are safe to use. Always see the publication date to find the most relevant sources for your current research. Whether you are looking for a free citation generator or an explanation regarding the reference styles, we hope our tips will help you. Share it with your peers and friends and tell them about our free online reference maker! We also recommend you try out our free plagiarism detector and a summary generator to help you work with sources. Reference Generator FAQs A reference and citation generator is a tool that automatically creates accurate citations and references for various types of sources, such as books, articles, and websites. These tools can save you a lot of time and effort by taking care of the tedious task of formatting citations and references correctly. Using a citation generator can help you integrate referencing into your essay or research paper quickly and efficiently. The process that was once time-consuming can be accomplished in minutes, saving you time and energy. You can create a reference by following a corresponding style guide. But you may also speed things up and generate a reference using our citation generator! Simply input all the necessary info about the source and click the button to create the reference. If you are looking for the best referencing generator, look no further. Custom-Writing referencing generator is the best out there, allowing students to work with APA, MLA, Chicago, Turban, and Harvard styles free of charge. Updated: Feb 5th, 2024 References Citation systemThis article includes a list of general references, but it lacks sufficient corresponding inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. (June 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Parenthetical referencing is a citation system in which in-text citations are made using parentheses.[1] They are usually accompanied by a full, alphabetized list of citations in an end section, usually titled "references", "reference list", "works cited", or "end-text citations".[2][3] Parenthetical referencing can be used in lieu of footnote citations (the Vancouver system).Parenthetical referencing normally uses one of these two citation styles:Authordate (also known as Harvard referencing):[4] primarily used in the natural sciences and social sciences, and recommended by the American Chemical Society and the American Psychological Association (APA) (see APA style);Authortitle or authorpage: primarily used in the arts and the humanities, and recommended by the Modern Language Association (MLA) (see MLA Handbook).In the authordate method (Harvard referencing),[4] the in-text citation is placed in parentheses after the sentence or part thereof that the citation supports. The citation includes the author's name, year of publication, and page number(s) when a specific part of the source is referred to (Smith 2008, p.1) or (Smith 2008:1). A full citation is given in the references section: Smith, John (2008). Name of Book. Name of Publisher.The structure of a citation under the authordate method is the author's surname, year of publication, and page number or range, in parentheses, as in "(Smith 2010, p. 1)".The page number or page range may be omitted if the entire work is cited, as in "(Smith 2010)".Narrative style citations have the author appearing as part of the regular text sentence, outside parentheses, as in: "Jones (2001) revolutionized the field of trauma surgery."[5]Two authors are cited using "and" or "&": (Deane and Jones 1991) or (Deane & Jones 1991). More than two authors are cited using "et al.": (Smith et al. 1992).In some documentation systems (e.g., MLA style), an unknown date is cited as having "no date of publication" by the abbreviation for "no date" (Deane, n.d.).[6]In such documentation systems, works without pagination are referred to in the References list as "not paginated" with the abbreviation for that phrase (n. pag.).[6]"No place of publication" and/or "no publisher" are both designated the same way (n.p.) and placed in the appropriate spot in the bibliographical citation (Harvard Referencing. N.p.).[6]A reference to a republished work is cited with the original publication date either in square brackets (Marx [1867] 1967, p.90) or separated with a slash (Marx, 1867/1967, p.90).[7] The inclusion of the original publication year qualifies the suggestion otherwise that the publication originally occurred in 1967.If an author published several books in 2005, the year of the first publication (in the alphabetic order of the references) is cited and referenced as 2005a, the second as 2005b and so on.A citation is placed wherever appropriate in or after the sentence. If it is at the end of a sentence, it is placed before the period, but a citation for an entire block quote immediately follows the period at the end of the block since the citation is not an actual part of the quotation itself. When citing quotes its advisable to insert the page number as this points directly to the page of the content that has been used.Complete citations are provided in alphabetical order in a section following the text, usually designated as "Works cited" or "References." The difference between a "works cited" or "references" list and a bibliography is that a bibliography may include works not directly cited in the text.All citations are in the same font as the main text.There is no official guide to Harvard citation style,[8] consequently variations occur across various online Harvard citation and referencing guides. For example, some universities instruct students to type a book's publication date without parentheses in the reference list.[9][4]An example of a journal reference:Heilman, J. M. and West, A. G. (2015). "Wikipedia and Medicine: Quantifying Readership, Editors, and the Significance of Natural Language." Journal of Medical Internet Research, 17(3), p. e62. doi:10.2196/jmir.4069.Following is an explanation of the components, where the coloring is for demonstration purposes and is not used in actual formatting:Heilman, J. M. and West, A. G.(2015)."Wikipedia and Medicine: Quantifying Readership, Editors, and the Significance of Natural Language."Journal of Medical Internet Research,17(3),p.e62.doi:10.2196/jmir.4069.Author(s) first listed author's name inverted in the bibliography entryYearArticle titleJournal title in italic typeVolume[10]Issue[10]Page numbers[note 1] specific page number in a note; page range in a bibliography entryDigital object identifierExamples of book references are:Smith, J. (2005a). Dutch Citing Practices. The Hague: Holland Research Foundation.Smith, J. (2005b). Harvard Referencing. London: Jolly Good Publishing.In giving the city of publication, an internationally well-known city (such as London, The Hague, or New York) is given as the city alone. If the city is not internationally well known, the country (or state and country if in the U.S.) is given.An example of a newspaper reference:Bowcott, Owen (October 18, 2005). "Protests halt online auction to shoot stag", The Guardian.This section is in list format but may read better as prose. You can help by converting this section, if appropriate. Editing help is available. (June 2020)The principal advantage of the authordate method is that a reader familiar with a field is likely to recognize a citation without having to check in the references section. This is most useful in fields whose works are commonly known by their date of publication (for example, the sciences and social sciences in which one cites, say, "the 2005 Johns Hopkins study of brain function"), or if the author cited is notorious (for example, HIV denialist Peter Duesberg on the cause of AIDS).The use of authordate systems helps the reader easily identify sources that may be outdated.If the same source is cited more than once, even a reader unfamiliar with the author may remember the name. It quickly becomes obvious if the publication is relying heavily on a single author or single publication. When many different pages of the same work are cited, the reader does not need to flip back and forth to footnotes or endnotes full of "ibid." citations to discover this fact.With the authordate method, there is no renumbering hassle when the order of in-text citations is changed, which can be a scourge of the numbered endnotes system if house style or project style insists that citations never appear out of numerical order. (Computerized reference-management software automates this aspect of the numbered system [for example, Microsoft Word's endnote system, Wikipedia's system, LaTeX/BibTeX, or various applications marketed to professionals].)Parenthetical referencing works well in combination with substantive notes. When the note system is used for source citations, two different systems of note marking and placement are neededin Chicago Style, for instance, "the citation notes should be numbered and appear as endnotes. The substantive notes, indicated by asterisks and other symbols, appear as footnotes" ("Chicago Manual of Style" 2003, 16.6364). This approach can be cumbersome in any circumstances. When it is not possible to use footnotes altogether probably because of the publisher's policy, it results in two parallel series of endnotes, which can be confusing to readers. Using parenthetical referencing for sources avoids such a problem.The reader can find the in-text authordate citations of a specific work more easily. Finding in-text numbered citations is more difficult because some will not appear if they are included in ranges.The authordate method can be more convenient for manuscript/draft preparation, or revisions, that are handled by multiple contributing authors. For example, multiple authors are not necessarily able to use the same reference-management software. As such, it may be a preferred style to be used for submission to journals that allow any reference style before acceptance, such as journals that follow Elsevier's Your Paper Your Way [11] guidelines.This section is in list format but may read better as prose. You can help by converting this section, if appropriate. Editing help is available. (June 2020)Taking up space and distracting, especially when many works are cited in a single place (which often occurs when reviewing a large body of previous work). Numbered footnotes or endnotes, by contrast, can be combined into a range, e.g. "[2735]". However this disadvantage is offset by the fact that parenthetical referencing may be economical for the overall document since, for instance, "(Smith 2008: 34)" takes up a small amount of space in a paragraph, whereas the same information would require a whole line in a footnote or endnote.In many disciplines in the arts and humanities, date of publication is often not the most important piece of information about a particular work. Thus, in authordate references such as "(Dickens 2003: 10)", the date is essentially redundant or meaningless when read on the page, since works may go through numerous editions or translations long after the original publication. Compare a reference in a science discipline such as "The last survey indicated that four hundred were left in the wild (Jones et al. 2003)", where the date is meaningful. The reader of certain forms of arts and humanities scholarship may thus be better aided by the use of authortitle referencing styles such as MLA: for example, "(Dickens Oliver, 10)", where meaningful information is given on the page. Historical scholarship is an exception, since, when citing a primary source, date of publication is meaningful, though in most branches of history footnotes are preferred on other grounds. Generally speaking, however, it is instructive that authordate systems such as Harvard were devised by scientists, whereas authortitle systems such as MLA were devised by humanities scholars.Similarly, because works are frequently reprinted in many arts and humanities disciplines, different authordate references might refer to the same work. For example, "(Spivak 1985)", "(Spivak 1987)", and "(Spivak 1996)" might all refer to the same essay and might be better rendered in authortitle style as "(Spivak 'Subaltern')". Such ambiguities may be resolved by adding an original date of publication, for example, "(Spivak 1985/1996)", though this is cumbersome and exacerbates the principal disadvantage of parenthetical referencing, namely its distraction for the reader and unattractiveness on the page.Rules can be complicated or unclear for non-academic references, particularly those where the personal author is unknown, such as government-issued documents and standards.When removing a portion of text which has citations in it, the editor(s) must also check the Reference sections to see if the sources cited in the removed text is used elsewhere in the paper or book, and if not, to delete any reference not actually cited in the text (although this issue can be eliminated by the use of reference manager software).The use of the authordate methods (but not authortitle) can be confusing when used in monographs about particularly prolific authors. In-text citation and back-of-the-book listings of works arranged by date of publication are conducive to errors and confusion: for example, Harvey 1996a, Harvey 1996b, Harvey 1996c, Harvey 1996d, Harvey 1995a, Harvey 1995b, Harvey 1986a, Harvey 1986b, and so on.The mixing of text with frequent parentheses and long strings of numbers is typographically inelegant.Most historical journals (apart from economic and social history) use footnotes because of the need for maximum flexibility. Primary source references to archives, etc., involve long and complex information, all of which may be immediately relevant to a serious reader. An interesting example of this arose with the famous work of the anthropologists John and Jean Comaroff, Of Revelation and Revolution which treated historical events from anthropological perspective: although parenthetical references were used for scholarly sources, the authors found it necessary to use notes for the historical archive material they were also using.If parenthetical referencing is combined with alphabetic order of author names, studies have demonstrated this can lead to discrimination against authors with last names starting with a letter near the end of the alphabet, for funding and future citations.[12] Some style guides therefore suggest listing the authors chronologically instead.The origin of the authordate style is attributed to a paper by Edward Laurens Mark, Hersey professor of anatomy and director of the zoological laboratory at Harvard University, who may have copied it from the cataloguing system used then and now by the library of Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology.[13] In 1881 Mark wrote a paper on the embryogenesis of the garden slug, in which he included an authordate citation in parentheses on page 194, the first known instance of such a reference.[14] Until then, according to Eli Chernin writing in the British Medical Journal, references had appeared in inconsistent styles in footnotes, referred to in the text using a variety of printers' symbols, including asterisks and daggers. Chernin writes that a 1903 festschrift dedicated to Mark by 140 students, including Theodore Roosevelt, confirms that the authordate system is attributable to Mark. The festschrift pays tribute to Mark's 1881 paper, writing that it "introduced into zoology a proper fullness and accuracy of citation and a convenient and uniform method of referring from text to bibliography." According to an editorial note in the British Medical Journal in 1945, an unconfirmed anecdote is that the term "Owen system" was introduced by an English visitor to Harvard University library, who was impressed by the citation system and dubbed it "Harvard system" upon his return to England.[13]Although it originated in biology, it is now more common in humanities, history, and social science.[citation needed] It is favored by a few scientific journals such as The Astrophysical Journal,[15] but the major biology journal Cell announced in 2022 that it was moving away from the Harvard style.[16]In the authortitle or authorpage method, also referred to as MLA style, the in-text citation is placed in parentheses after the sentence or part thereof that the citation supports, and includes the author's name (a short title only is necessary when there is more than one work by the same author) and a page number where appropriate (Smith 1) or (Smith, Playing 1). (No "p." or "pp." prefaces the page numbers and main words in titles appear in capital letters, following MLA style guidelines.) A full citation is given in the references section.See also: The MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers Content notesA content note generally contains useful information and explanations that do not fit into the primary text itself. Content notes may be given as footnotes or endnotes or even a combination of both footnotes and endnotes. Such content notes may themselves contain a style of parenthetical referencing, just as the main text does.Comparison of reference management software^ The Heilman and West example article was published electronically without page numbers.^ libguides, liu.cwp. "Parenthetical Referencing". liu.cwp.libguides.com. Archived from the original on 2020-07-26. Retrieved 2022-10-07.^ "Authordate system". Chicago Manual of Style, Williams College Libraries. Retrieved 2010-10-25.^ Pears, R.; Shields, G. (2008). Cite them right: the essential referencing guide. Pear Tree Books. ISBN978-0-9551216-1-6.^ a b c "Guide to the Harvard System of Referencing (5th edition)". Anglia Ruskin University. 2012-05-21. Archived from the original on 2020-02-22. Retrieved 2016-07-17.^ "Parenthetical Versus Narrative In-Text Citations". apastyle.apa.org. Retrieved 2020-05-26.^ a b c "References with missing details". Harvard System of Referencing Guide. University of East Anglia. Archived from the original on 2018-11-22. Retrieved 2010-10-25.^ American Psychological Association (2001). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5thed.). Washington, DC, USA: American Psychological Association. p.87. ISBN978-1-55798-791-4 via Internet Archive.^ Mullan, W. M. A. "DFST Harvard Reference Generator". Dairy Science and Food Technology (DSFT). Retrieved 2016-07-17. Note the Harvard system of referencing is not 'tightly' specified and some variation in the use of capital letters, italics, the use of parentheses and text styles does occur in different institutions and journals. Please check the 'house style' that is specified for your publication, thesis, dissertation or assignment before submitting your work.^ "Your Guide to Harvard Style Referencing" (PDF). University Library. The University of Sydney. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2018-09-15. Retrieved 2016-07-17.^ a b "Notes and Bibliography: Journal Volume, Issue, and Date". The Chicago Manual of Style (16thed.). Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 2010. ISBN978-0-226-10420-1. OCLC495102182.^ "Your Paper, Your Way". elsevier.com. Retrieved 2022-09-08.^ Einav, L., & Yariv, L. (2006). What's in a surname? The effects of surname initials on academic success. Journal of Economic Perspectives, 20(1), 175187.^ a b Chernin, Eli (1988). "The 'Harvard system': a mystery dispelled". 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