Literature Searching and Referencing

Information Skills Librarian

Marian Brown

Become what you want to be
What we are covering

• Finding information
  • Journal articles by citation on the catalogue and Discovery Service
  • Journal articles via the databases, e.g. CINAHL

• Searching Google and Websites

• Introduction to LSBU Harvard Referencing

Become what you want to be
LSBU Library Website

- Access the library website by clicking on the ‘Library & Academic’ link at the top and then on ‘Library’ on the drop-down menu.

Become what you want to be
Library & Academic

Library

Perry Library
Opening hours, borrowing, room booking, services for DDS students, part-time students and alumni, inter-library loans and access to other libraries

Student IT Support
Information about your IT account, Moodle VLE, software downloads, printing, photocopying, scanning and IT troubleshooting

Digital Skills Centre
Digital skills workshops, 1-to-1 support, Microsoft Office Certification, online digital skills resources

Havering Library & IT Support

Events & Workshops

Subject Support

Perry Library
Tel: 0207 815 6607
E-mail: library@lsbu.ac.uk
1 East Help Desk
250 Southwark Bridge Road, 1 East Help Desk
London, SE1 6NJ

Student IT Support
Tel: 020 7815 6678
E-mail: llr-ithelpdesk@lsbu.ac.uk

Havering Library
Tel: 020 7815 5982
E-mail: library@lsbu.ac.uk
Library Help Desk
Goldcrest Way,
Harold Wood, RM3 0BE
Databases

From the Find Journal Articles tab you can find:

- Cinahl
- Medline
- Science Direct
- PsycArticles
- PsycInfo
- Academic Search Complete

Can be searched together!

Become what you want to be
Searching for Journal articles

Ways of searching:
• By citation- journals tab
• By keyword / topic searching or by article title - Summon
• By keyword / topic searching - journal databases

Citation searching:

Searching for Journal articles via Database searching

• Formulate a search strategy

1. Identify your keywords
2. Identify any alternative keywords
Exercise 1: Picking out keywords

Diabetes management in older adults

What are the keywords?
## Diabetes management in older adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Alternative / related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE: news</td>
<td>EXAMPLE: media or television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYWORD 1:</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYWORD 2:</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 2:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYWORD 3:</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 3:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Older adults

Diabetes

management

**Become what you want to be**
### Diabetes management in older adults

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEYWORD 1:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 1:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older adults</td>
<td>Elderly OR seniors OR geriatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEYWORD 2:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 2:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEYWORD 3:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 3:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management</td>
<td>treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAMPLE:** news, media or television

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Become what you want to be
Database searching
Search Tips

• Truncation * e.g. manag* will find manage, managed, management, manages, managing etc.
• Phrase searching “” e.g. “older adults”

OR for alternative terms (synonyms) e.g. elderly OR “older adults” -> increases the number of results

AND to connect words with different meanings, e.g. diabetes AND manag* -> decreases the number of results

Become what you want to be
Diabetes management in older adults

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<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Older adult*”</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 1: Elderly OR seniors OR geriatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYWORD 2:</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 2: “Diabetes mellitus”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYWORD 3:</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manag*</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 3: Treat*</td>
</tr>
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</table>

EST 1892
Google searches here...
The DEEP web

- Intranets (internal internet sites)
- Academic databases
- Unlinked sites which haven’t told Google they exist, or have asked to remain unlisted
- Basically, anything that needs a password
Referencing (and Plagiarism)

Become what you want to be
Referencing

• LSBU Harvard Referencing Style – Unique to LSBU, see our guides for info

• Reference as you read & ask for help early! – Visit the Research Help Desk

• Online guides and workbooks on LSBU Harvard Referencing & Plagiarism
Why reference?

To acknowledge other people’s ideas

To enable your reader to trace your sources

To prove that you have done research and that you have included others’ ideas

To support your ideas and arguments

To avoid plagiarism!

Become what you want to be
What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the work or ideas of another as your own.

- Penalises honest students
- Degrades academic standards
- Reflects on your academic record

- Persistent or blatant plagiarism could lead to expulsion from the university
Is this plagiarism?

1. You copy and paste a paragraph of text from a website without enclosing it in quotation marks or referencing the source.

YES

This is definitely plagiarism. When you copy the exact words from another source you must enclose them in quotation marks and provide a reference.
2. You rewrite the words of another in your essay and don’t include a reference to their work.

**YES**

Even if you do not directly copy the author's words you must provide a reference when you refer to their work.
3. You copy and paste an image from a free website into your essay and don’t include a reference.

**YES**

You must provide references to images, illustrations, diagrams, data tables etc. that you copy from other sources.
4. You copy words from a book into your own work, place quotation marks around them and provide a reference.

**NO**

It is not plagiarism to copy words from another source as long as you place them in quotation marks and provide a reference.
Is this plagiarism?

5. You include a fact or saying in your assignment which is generally known without providing a reference.

NO

If a fact is generally well known or “common knowledge” then you don't need to reference it.

Become what you want to be
6. You incorporate text from another source, changing one or two words and providing a reference.

YES

If you do not intend to quote directly from the source, you must write about it in your own words. Using too many words from the original source is plagiarism, even if you provide a reference.
In-text citation

Format: (Author, year) or (Author, year, page)

Examples:

For end of sentence
… other authors have denied this (Hartley, 1999).

As part of sentence
Hartley (1999) suggests that …

As part of direct quote
“transformation is key to …” (Hartley, 1999, p.74).

Become what you want to be
Example

…Developing skills in a team is a crucial component of an individual’s ongoing and continuous career development (Hearn and Thomson, 1987).

Melius (2013) observes that nursing is practiced with diverse ethnic groups and a large number of individuals served by social service and mental health agencies are people of colour. There are “five techniques or tools for practitioners that are most helpful, if not essential, for community practice” (Lippard and Bjorklund, 2004, p.102). Melius (2013) points out that social and environmental factors are critical in addressing childhood overweight and obesity. Lippard and Bjorklund (2004) go on to state that techniques are specific, repeatable, demonstrable, and measurable, “and repeatable in teams specifically” (Hearn and Thomson, 1987, p.85) …
Reference List


Become what you want to be
Reference List

• Should only contain the details of sources you’ve cited in your work.

• Put all your references in one list under the heading ‘Reference list’.

• Do not list resources by type.

• List references in alphabetical order by the authors’ surnames/names of corporate authors or by the first letter of the reference.
Secondary referencing

If you want to cite a work which is referenced in another work, you should try and track down the original. However, if this isn’t possible, make it clear in your text where you found the information and only include a reference to the document you’ve read.

Example: Dunn (1988), as cited by Campbell and Muncer (1998), believed …

or


Or


Your reference list will include the full details of the Campbell and Muncer work, but no mention of Dunn’s.

Become what you want to be
Books

To reference a book in any of the styles, you will need the following details:

Author(s) of book
Year book was published
*Title of book* (in italics)
Edition if later than the first edition
Place the book was published
Name of publisher

These are known as **bibliographic** details.

Become what you want to be
Journal articles

Author (Surname, Initials)
Year published (in brackets)
Title of article
Name of Journal (in italics)
Volume & issue number (in brackets)
First & last page numbers

Example:

Become what you want to be
Websites/electronic documents

Author (Surname, Initials or corporate author)  
Year of publication (in brackets)  
*Title* (in italics)  
Available from: URL  
[Accessed date]

**Example website:**

Nursing and Midwifery Council (2018) *Becoming a nurse.*  
Available from:  
https://www.nmc.org.uk/education/becoming-a-nurse-or-midwife/becoming-a-nurse/  
[Accessed 11 October 2018].

Become what you want to be
Which is the correct reference?


Become what you want to be
Which is the correct reference?


Become what you want to be
Which is the correct reference?


Which is the correct reference?


Which is the correct reference?


Tips!

- Keep track of everything you have used – start compiling your reference list as soon as you start reading a document
- Make accurate notes to distinguish your own words/ideas from the work of other people
- Be consistent
- It is better to reference too much than not enough
- If you are unsure, ask!

Become what you want to be
Information Skills Librarian

Can help with:
• Finding resources for your assignments
• Referencing queries
• Avoiding Plagiarism

I can’t:
• Proof read your assignment
• Check ALL your references
• Do a literature search for you

Become what you want to be
### Ross Butler
**Student IT Support & Training**
butlerrc@lsbu.ac.uk

- **One-to-One IT Support for your Assignments**

### Marian Brown
**Information Skills Librarian**
brownm33@lsbu.ac.uk

- **One-to-One Librarian Support for your assignments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For advice covering a range of IT queries such as:</th>
<th>For advice covering a range of research queries such as:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Using Microsoft Office</td>
<td>Helping you find relevant information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moodle and Turnitin</td>
<td>Using Databases effectively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Posters and Presentations</td>
<td>Guiding you how to Reference properly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Office Specialist</td>
<td>Supporting you in using Referencing Management Software (RefWorks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Troubleshooting Support</td>
<td>Social Media - Privacy Settings and using it in a Professional Capacity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assignment Surgeries

Quick drop-in sessions for students
Thurs 1 Nov
Tues 27 Nov
Tues 8 Jan
Tues 19 Feb
Thurs 7 March
Thurs 9 May

Havering Campus
IT Suite
1 - 4pm
No booking

Find help with:
- Referencing
- Information Searching
- Academic Writing
- IT Support
- Formatting and Uploading Assignments

Library and Learning Resources & Skills for Learning are here to help you!

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