Literature Searching and Referencing

Information Skills Librarians
Marian Brown & Erin Bloxsidge

Become what you want to be
In this session we will cover:

• Search Strategy
• Database searching
• Referencing
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.
Databases

Become what you want to be
Databases

From the Find Journal Articles tab you can find:

- Cinahl
- Medline
- Science Direct
- PsycArticles
- PsycInfo
- Academic Search Complete
- Can be searched together!
- SocIndex

Become what you want to be
Searching for Journal articles via Database searching

• Formulate a search strategy

1. Identify your keywords
2. Identify any alternative keywords
Keywords

Assess the impact of home-based care for older adults with dementia
Assess the impact of home-based care for older adults with dementia
Assess the impact of home-based care for older adults with dementia

<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>

Home-based care

older adults

dementia

Become what you want to be
Assess the impact of home-based care for older adults with dementia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Alternative / related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home-based care</td>
<td>Home care service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYWORD 1:</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>older adult</td>
<td>AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYWORD 2:</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dementia</td>
<td>AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYWORD 3:</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dementia</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's OR memory loss OR cognitive impairment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Search Tips

Truncation* e.g. manag* covers manage, manages, managing, management etc.

Phrase searching “” e.g. “home-based care”

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

AND to connect words with different meanings,
e.g. “home-based care” AND “older people” -> decreases the number of results

Become what you want to be
Assess the impact of home-based care for older adults with dementia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword 1:</th>
<th>Alternative / related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;home-based care*&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;home care services&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEYWORD 2:</th>
<th>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 2:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;older adult*&quot;</td>
<td>elderly OR geriatric OR aged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEYWORD 3:</th>
<th>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dementia</td>
<td>Alzheimers OR &quot;memory loss&quot; OR &quot;cognitive impairment&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some observations...

- Do not assume that you will be able to read the full-text of database articles!

- Most databases will give a list of titles and abstracts that match your search terms.

You will only get the full-text:

- If we subscribe to the journal in which it appears
- If it is available freely on the web.
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

Become what you want to be
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

Become what you want to be
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.
Is this plagiarism?

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.

Become what you want to be
Is this plagiarism?

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.

Become what you want to be
Is this plagiarism?

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
Is this plagiarism?

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.

Become what you want to be
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) ...

Become what you want to be
Reference List


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.

Become what you want to be
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.
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:
Research activity among UK social work academics,
Journal of Social Work, 18(1), pp. 85–106. DOI:
10.1177/1468017316652002

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:**

Health & Care Professions Council (2016) *Meeting our standards*. Available from:  

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


Which is the correct reference?


Become what you want to be
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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
Workshops

Research and Referencing Skills workshops @ Perry Library

Check the Training & Support tab for dates and times!

Become what you want to be
Email your Information Skills Adviser for 1:1 advice: 
LLRhsc@lsbu.ac.uk 

or 

During term time, visit the Research Help desk on 3 Bridge between 11.00am and 4.30pm during term-time.

For general enquiries regarding your library account including fines:

Email: library@lsbu.ac.uk 

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