Literature Searching and Referencing

Information Skills Librarian
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Become what you want to be
What we are covering

• The Nursing Libguide

• Journal articles
  • Citation searching
  • Building a search strategy

• Searching Google and Websites

• Referencing

• Help and Advice

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.
Nursing Libguide

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/nursing

Library catalogues
Journal databases
Training and Support
Health resources
Referencing
Journal articles

Written by experts in your area:
- Academics
- Practitioners
- Researchers

Can be:
- results of a piece of research
- a literature review
- a case study

Peer review
- Quality check
- A process by which the methodology and results are discussed and checked by independent experts in the same field.

How to access them
- Not via Google!
- Mostly online
- Massive databases containing thousands of journals and millions of articles

You are expected to use journal articles in your assignments

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Searching for Journal articles via Database searching

Formulate a search strategy

1. Identify your keywords
2. Identify any alternative keywords

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How does the stigma of mental health impact upon stress factors?
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Alternative / related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stigma</td>
<td>Anxiety, worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>Mental illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress factors</td>
<td>Discrimination, attitudes, prejudice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Become what you want to be
Database searching
Search Tips

Truncation * e.g. discriminat* will find discriminate, discriminates, discriminating, discrimination,

Phrase searching “” e.g. “older adults”

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

AND to connect words with different meanings, e.g. discriminat* AND “older adults” -> decreases the number of results
How does the stigma of mental health impact upon stress factors?

<table>
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<th>Keyword</th>
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<tr>
<td>stigma</td>
<td>Discriminat* OR attitude* OR prejudice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>&quot;Mental illness&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Stress factor*&quot;</td>
<td>Anxiety OR worry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Become what you want to be
Database searching

Search Tips

Truncation * e.g. nurs* will find nurse, nurses, nursing

Phrase searching “” e.g. “mental health”

OR for alternative terms (synonyms) e.g. “mental health” OR “mental illness” -> increases the number of results

AND to connect words with different meanings, e.g. nurs* AND “mental health” -> decreases the number of results
## Saving your search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search Terms</th>
<th>Search Options</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( &quot;older adult&quot; or elderly or geriatric or geriatrics or aging or senior or seniors ) AND ( &quot;pressure ulcer**&quot; OR &quot;pressure sore**&quot; ) AND ( treat* OR manage* )</td>
<td>Search modes - Find all my search terms</td>
<td>View Results (328)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( &quot;older adult&quot; or elderly or geriatric or geriatrics or aging or senior or seniors ) AND ( &quot;pressure ulcer**&quot; OR &quot;pressure sore**&quot; ) AND treat*</td>
<td>Search modes - Find all my search terms</td>
<td>View Results (231)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( &quot;older adult&quot; or elderly or geriatric or geriatrics or aging or senior or seniors ) AND ( &quot;pressure ulcer**&quot; OR &quot;pressure sore**&quot; ) AND treatment</td>
<td>Search modes - Find all my search terms</td>
<td>View Results (196)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( older adult or elderly or geriatric or geriatrics or aging or senior or seniors ) AND &quot;pressure ulcer&quot; AND treatment</td>
<td>Search modes - Find all my search terms</td>
<td>View Results (174)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;older adult&quot; AND &quot;pressure ulcer&quot; AND treatment</td>
<td>Search modes - Find all my search terms</td>
<td>View Results (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Become what you want to be**
Websites

- Anyone can publish anything on the internet
- Search engines are not concerned with quality
- Use the right tool for the job – web sites will not be the correct source for *all* information
- Search engines do not search all of the internet

Become what you want to be
Using

Google

Become what you want to be
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

http://wallpapers5.com/wallpaper/Tip-of-the-Iceberg/
Alternatives to Google

**Bing** [https://www.bing.com/](https://www.bing.com/)  
the world’s second most popular search engine, run by Microsoft  
Fewer ads

**DuckDuckGo** [https://duckduckgo.com/](https://duckduckgo.com/)  
Doesn’t retain your data or manipulate results

**Dogpile** [http://www.dogpile.com/](http://www.dogpile.com/)  
Metasearch engine – Google, Yahoo, Yandex
Referencing

Become what you want to be
What Is Referencing?

Referencing is a way of **acknowledging** the work or ideas of another person.

In academic writing, statements are backed up by **evidence** either from the author’s own research or from other people’s work.

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Why Reference?

• To acknowledge other people’s ideas
• To enable your reader to trace your sources
• To prove that you have researched a topic
• To support your ideas and arguments
• To avoid charges of plagiarism which is a serious academic offence
Plagiarism is the act of presenting the work or ideas of another as your own.

Why is it considered misconduct?
• Prevents deep learning
• Degrades academic standards
• Impacts on professional standards
Examples of Plagiarism

• Failure to cite source of information which is not “common knowledge”

• Cutting and pasting or copying another’s words without quoting or citing

• Paraphrasing another’s words without citing

• Summarising another’s ideas or findings without citing

• Using illustrative materials such as diagrams and statistics without citing the source

Become what you want to be
How do we reference?

In-text citation
a small reference you put inside your work at the point where you refer to a source

Reference list
Full details of a source you’ve cited in the text.
In-text citations

Format:

(Author, year) or (Author, year, page)

Examples:

… other authors have denied this (Hartley, 1999).

Hartley (1999) suggests that …

“transformation is key to …” (Hartley, 1999, p.74).
Although there has been a paucity of research into children’s attitudes and motivation for foreign language learning, a study carried out by Higgs and Jones (2009) supports this view that learners approach the task of acquiring another language in different ways, depending upon individual characteristics such as the belief they have of themselves as language learners. Children’s beliefs play a central role in learning experience and achievements (Smith and Jack, 2005), whilst beliefs about language learning “may directly influence or even determining attitude or motivation or behaviour when learning the language in question” Department of Health, 2004, p. 155). Language learners’ self beliefs are therefore, particularly important in maintaining positive attitude and motivation in the face of difficulties and failure…
Reference list


Three or more authors

All authors appear in the Reference List

Only the first named author appears in the in-text citation

One author (Brown, 2018)
Two authors (Brown and Smith, 2018)
Three or more authors (Brown et al., 2018)

*et al.* = et alia = and others

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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 (2008), believed …

or

Dunn (1988) revealed that … (cited in Campbell and Muncer, 2008)

Or


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

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/nursing/referencing

- LSBU style guide
- FAQs
- Plagiarism video
- Hints and tips
Books

To reference a book, 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

Try referencing this book:

**Title:** Essentials of Human Anatomy and Physiology (eleventh edition)

**Authors:** Elaine N. Marieb

**Publisher:** Pearson Education, Harlow

**Year of publication:** 2015

What would the in-text citation be?
Surname, Initial. (Year) *Title*. 3rd ed. Place of Publication: Publisher.
Book answer:


In-text citation:

(Marieb, 2015)

Become what you want to be
Try referencing this journal article:

**Title:** Teaching and supporting nursing students on clinical placements: Doing the right thing

**Authors:** Carina Anderson, Lorna Moxham, and Marc Broadbent

**Journal name:** In Collegian

**Year of publication:** 2018

**Volume/ issue number:** 25 (2)

**Page number(s):** 231-235

**DOI:** 10.1016/j.colegn.2017.06.005
Surname, Initial. (Year) Title of article, *Title of Journal*, Volume (Issue), page range. DOI

Become what you want to be
Journal answer:


In-text citation:

(Anderson *et al.*, 2018)

Become what you want to be
Try referencing this website:

How lack of sleep affects the brain

URL: http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-40036667

Date accessed: 1 May 2019
Surname, Initial (Year) *Title*. Available from: [www.webaddress.com](http://www.webaddress.com) [Accessed day day month year].
Website Answer:


In-text citation:

(Walsh, 2017)

Become what you want to be


Which is the correct reference?


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


Which one the correct reference?


Which one is the correct reference?


Which is the correct reference?


Which is the correct reference?


Referencing Tips

• Take notes - Be thorough, and remember your access dates!

• Be concise – Know which ideas are the authors, not your own

• No ordering by type – Do not split into source types

• No et al. in reference list – Must list all authors in final reference

• START EARLY – Referencing requires brain power!

• Formatting all the same – Copy & Paste jobs stand out
Is this plagiarism?

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.

Become what you want to be
Is this plagiarism?

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.
Is this plagiarism?

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?

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?

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
1:1 support

Book a 1:1 with an Information Skills Librarian

- Database Searching e.g. Journal articles
- Referencing
- Using RefWorks

Email queries: askalibrarian@lsbu.ac.uk

Research Helpdesk
3 Bridge
Mon-Fri 12.00-4pm

Become what you want to be
Any questions?

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