# **REFERENCE STYLES**

1. HAVARD STYLE REFERENCE STYLE: EXAMPLES

1.1 BOOKS: EXAMPLES

### Books

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components: Author(s). Year. <i>Title: subtitle</i> . Place: Publisher.	
	<b>Example:</b> Netscher, P. 2014. <i>Successful construction project management: the practical guide</i> . Subiaco: Panet.	Example:
Single author	Notes:	(Netscher, 2014:93).
	Both title and subtitle of a book must be in italics	As proved by Netscher (2014:68-69)
	· The subtitle: a colon after the title, space and then the subtitle	
	· Place of publisher needs to be a name of a city and not a country	

	Components:	
	Author(s). Year. <i>Title: subtitle</i> . Place: Publisher.	Example:
		Desha and Hargroves (2014: 67) stress
	Example:	
		(Desha & Hargroves, 2014:101-102).
Two authors	Desha, C. & Hargroves, K. 2014. Higher education and	
	sustainable development: a model for curriculum	
	renewal. London: Routledge.	Notes:
		When a work has two authors, use the word "and"
		between authors' names within the text. Use the
	Notes:	symbol & in the parentheses. Cite both authors
	Use commas to separate authors: use an ampersand	every time the reference occurs.
	(&) before the last author.	

#### Components:

Authors. Year. Title: subtitle. Place: Publisher.

#### Example:

Cicmil, S., Cooke-Davies, T., Crawford, L. & Richardson, K. 2017. Exploring the complexity of projects: implications of complexity theory for project management practice. Newton Square, PA: Project Management Institute.

### Notes:

Three or more

authors

Use commas to separate authors: use an ampersand (&) before the last author.

For locations in USA, you should always list the city and the state using the two letter postal abbreviation without periods, e.g. Hoboken, NJ

#### Example:

Cicmil, Cooke-Davies, Crawford and Richardson (2017:202) state that ...

Cicmil et al. (2017:250) illustrate ...

#### Notes:

When a work has three or more authors, cite all authors the first time the reference occurs, but in subsequent citations only use the first author's last name followed by "et al."

Components:	
Author(s). Year. <i>Title: subtitle</i> . Edition. Place: Publisher.	
Shuker, R. 2016. <i>Understanding popular music culture</i> .	Example:
5th rev. ed. London, England: Routledge.	According to Shuker (2016:69)
	(Shuker, 2016:89).
Notes:	
The title ends with a full stop before the edition	
statement	
	Author(s). Year. <i>Title: subtitle</i> . Edition. Place: Publisher.  Shuker, R. 2016. <i>Understanding popular music culture</i> .  5th rev. ed. London, England: Routledge.  Notes:  The title ends with a full stop before the edition

		Components:	
		Title: subtitle. Year. Place: Publisher.	Example:
			(Social policy, 2015:55-56).
		Social policy: an introduction. 2015. Maidenhead:	
	No	Oxford University Press.	Notes:
1	author(s)/editor(s)		Avoid using the title of the reference at the
		Notes:	beginning of the sentence.
		The title moves to the author position before the date	Use a few words of the title (in italics), or the
		of the publication.	whole title if it is short.

	Components:  Name of editor(s). (ed(s).). Year. <i>Title: subtitle</i> . Place:	
	Publisher.	Example:
	Example:	·
Editor(s)	Bothma, J.P. & Du Toit, J.G. (eds.). 2016. <i>Game ranch</i> <i>management</i> . Pretoria: Van Schaik.	Bothma and Du Toit (2016: 301) argued that
	Notes:	(Bothma & Du Toit, 2016:316).
	Identify the editor(s) by the abbreviation ed. or eds. in brackets after the last editor's name.	

#### Components:

Authors. Year. Title: subtitle of the chapter. In editors of book (eds.), *Title of book*. Place: Publisher. Page reference

#### Example:

Notes:

Zalasiewicz, J. & Williams, M. 2015. Climate change through Earth's history. In T.M. Letcher (ed.), Climate change: observed impacts on planet earth. Amsterdam: Elsevier. pp.3-13

#### Example:

Zalasiewicz and Williams (2015:10-11) state ...

### Chapter authors in

edited books

In the above example, you have consulted a chapter of the book Climate change: observed impacts on planet earth, edited by T. M. Fletcher.

The chapter you consulted for your assignment/research is Climate change through Earth's history, by the authors J. Zalasiewicz, J. and M. Williams.

the chapter author(s) and the editor(s) of the entire work.

The title of the book is italicized, not the title of the chapter.

Identify the editor(s) by the abbreviation ed. or eds. in brackets.

Name(s) of editor(s) of the book is not in inverted format but initials first then followed by the surname.

.. (Zalasiewicz & Williams, 2015:12).

#### Notes:

References to the work of an author that appears as a chapter, or part of a larger work, that is edited by someone else, should be cited within your text In the reference list you should include details of both using the name of the contributory author not the editor of the whole work.

	<b>Components:</b> Corporate author. Year. <i>Title: subtitle</i> . Place: Publisher.	
	<b>Example:</b> Project Management Institute. 2017. <i>A guide to the project management body of knowledge</i> . [s.l.]: Author	Example: (Project Management Institute, 2017:103-105).
Corporate author(s)	Notes:	Notes:
	When an organization "writes" a book it is known as the corporate author.	When using the name of an organization, avoid putting it at
	If you cannot locate publisher location, replace this missing info with "[s.l.]"	the beginning of the sentence.
	<ul> <li>When the corporate author and publisher are identical, use the word "Author" as the name of the publisher.</li> </ul>	

# 1.2 E-BOOKS: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components:  Author. Year. <i>Title of book</i> [E-reader version, if applicable]. doi/Available: URL [Date of access].	Examples:
	Examples:	
	Romm, J. 2015. <i>Climate change: what everyone needs to know</i> [Kindle version]. Available: http://www.amazon.com [6 April 2018].	Romm (2015:122) states that
E-Book from the internet	Schama, S. 2014. <i>The story of the Jews: finding the words 1000 BC – 1492 AD</i> [Nook Book version]. Available: https://www.barnesandnoble.com [27 April 2018].	(Romm, 2015:152).
	Notes:	Schama (2014:44-45) concluded
	Use the DOI if it is available. If no DOI, use the URL.  For references to ebook readers, include the type of e-book reader version in brackets after the title.	(Schama, 2014:59).
	Italicize the title, but not the e-book version if included.	

	Components:  Author. Year. Title of book. doi/Available: URL [Date of access].	Examples:
	Examples:	Patterson (2017:13) argued
E-Book from an online	Patterson, N. 2017. Patterson's guide to reloading basics: practical ammo reloading guide for shooters. Available: http://www.overdrive.com [7 May 2018]	(Patterson, 2017:21- 22).
library	Mulvihill, P.R. & Ali, S.H. 2016. Environmental management: critical thinking and emerging practices. Available: https://www.ebscohost.com/ebooks [15 September 2018].	Mulvihill and Ali (2016: 31) recommended
	Provide the home page of the online library (Google Books, NetLibrary, ebrary, EbscoHost ebooks, etc.) rather than the full URL. Books are easily available by search on home page, and some sites require log-in credentials.	(Mulvihill & Ali, 2016: 50).

	Components:  Author. Year. Title: subtitle of chapter. In editors of book (eds.), <i>Title of book</i> [E-reader version, if applicable]). doi/ Available: URL [Date of access]. Page reference.	Examples:
Chapter in edited e-book		According to Manson and Lanier (2015:302)
	Manson, P. & Lanier, A. 2015. Managing the virtual landscape of Oregon's territorial sea. In D.J. Wright (ed.), <i>Ocean solutions earth solutions</i> . Available: http://ebookcentral.proquest.com [26 March 2018]. pp. 287-314.	(Manson & Lanier, 2015:306-307).

# 1.3 FIRMS (MOTION PICTURES): EXAMPLE

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components:  Name of producer (Producer) & Name of director (Director).  Year. Title of motion picture [Motion picture]. Country of Origin:	Example:
Film (Motion	Example:  Burton, T. (Producer) & Selick, H. (Director). 1993. The nightmare	
Picture)	before Christmas [Motion picture]. United States: Touchstone.  Notes:	(Burton & Selick, 1993). In this film Burton and Selick (1993) demonstrated
	List the primary contributors in the author position, and use parentheses to identify their contribution.	

	Components:	
	Name of producer (Producer) & Name of Director (Director). Year. <i>Title of motion picture</i> [Medium: DVD, video file, etc.]. Available: URL [Date of access].	Example:
Online Film (Motion	<b>Example:</b> Kohler, W., Davidson, K., Knopfler, W. & DiCaprio, L. (Producers) & Ladkani, R., Davidson, K. (Directors). 2016. <i>The ivory</i> game [Video file]. Available: http://www.netflix.com [8July 2017].	(Kohler, Davidson, Knopfler, DiCaprio, Ladkani & Davidson, 2016). In this film Kohler et al. (2016) proved
picture)	Notes:  List the primary contributors in the author position, and use parentheses to identify their contribution.  Provide the URL for the site from which you acquired the content. If the content is behind a log-in screen or a paywall (e.g., Netflix), or if the content is easily available by search, provide the home page URL of the site to avoid nonworking URLs.	Notes:  When a motion picture has three or more primary contributors, cite all the contributors the first time the reference occurs, but in subsequent citations only use the first contributor's last name followed by "et al."

### 1.4 GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components:	
	Name of the country. Full name of government department. Year. <i>Title</i> (Report series and number if available). Place: Publisher.	Example:
Government	<b>Example:</b> South Africa. Department of Home Affairs. 2006. <i>Annual report</i> (RP53/2006). Pretoria: Government printer.	(South Africa. Department of Home Affairs, 2006:12-20).
publication	Notes:	Notes:
	Publisher will be the official printer/publisher for the government of that country, e.g.	When using the name of an organization avoid putting it at the beginning of a
	· South Africa: Government Printer	sentence.
	UK: Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) USA: US Government Printing Office	

		Example:	
Government publication	Components:  Name of the country. Full name of government department. Year. <i>Title</i> (Report series and number if available). doi/Available: URL [Date of access].  Examples:	(U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, 2003:50).	
(online)	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. 2003. <i>Managing asthma: a guide for schools</i> (NIH Publication No. 02-2650). Available: http://www.nhlbi.nih .gov/health/prof/lung/asthma/asth_sch.pdf [5 December 2017].	Notes:  When using the name of an organization avoid putting it at the beginning of a sentence.	

### 1.5 IMAGES: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components: Author(s). Year. <i>Title: subtitle</i> . Place: Publisher.	Example:
Images/Tables/Figures from a book	Example:	OH - CH <sub>2</sub> - CC <sub>CH<sub>3</sub></sub>
	Schmitz, K.S. 2017. <i>Physical chemistry</i> . Amsterdam: Elsevier.	Figure 1. Warfarin (Schmitz, 2017:139).
	Components:	Example:
Images/Tables/Figures	Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of journal</i> , volume of journal(issue): page reference. doi/ Available: URL [Date of access].	VEU
from a journal	Example:  Tzalmona, R. 2011. Traces of the Atlantik wall or The Ruins that were  Built to Last. <i>Third Text</i> , 25(6):75-86.  doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/09528822.2011.624351	Figure 2. Atlantic Wall (Tzalmona, 2011:78).

#### Components: Author. Year. Title of document [Format if necessary]. Example: Available: URL [Date of access]. Project Management Example: Project management trends to transform your business. 2016. Available: https://www.seartec.co.za/project-management-trends [21 June 2018]. Figure 3. Project Images/Tables/Figures management process from a website (Project management Notes: trends, 2016). When no author can be identified, the title moves to the author position before the date of the publication. Notes: When a work has no Note that images from clip art packages from common software identified author, cite in text programs like Microsoft Word or PowerPoint do not need reference list the first few words of the entries or citations. Describe in text where the images came from title of the article. because these programs are so well-known that citations are not necessary.

### 1.6 JOURNAL ARTICLES: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE	IN-TEXT CITATION
		Example:
	Components:	Hart, Jacobs, Ramoroka, Mhlula and
	Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of journal</i> , volume of	Letty (2015:6) argue
	journal(number of issue):page reference.	
		(Hart et al., 2015:8).
Article from a		
print journal (no		
DOI)	Example:	
	Hart, I., Jacobs, P., Ramoroka, K., Mhlula, A. & Letty, B. 2015.	Notes:
	Innovation and the development nexus: prospects from rural enterprises in South Africa. Africanus Journal of Development	When a work has three or more
	Studies, 45(1):1-9.	authors, cite all authors the first time
	5.031.0, 15(1).1 3.	the reference occurs, but in
		subsequent citations only use the first
		author's last name followed by "et al."

		Evample
		Example:
	Components:	(Oehl, Schaffer & Bernauer, 2017:200-
		201).
	Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of journal</i> , volume of	
	journal(number of issue):page reference. doi	
Article from a		Oehl et al. (2017:202) state
print journal (with	5I	
DOI)	Example:	Notes:
,	Oehl, B., Schaffer, L.M. & Bernauer, T. 2017. How to measure public	Notes.
	demand for policies when there is no appropriate survey data?	When a work has three or more
	Journal of public policy, 37(2):173-204. doi:	authors, cite all authors the first time
	10.1017/s0143814X16000155	the reference occurs, but in
		subsequent citations only use the first
		author's last name followed by "et al."
	Components:	
	components.	
	Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of journal</i> , volume of	
	journal(number of issue):page reference. Available: URL [Date of	
	access].	
	Example:	Example:
	Hughes, J.N. 2010. Identifying quality in preschool education:	
Article from a	progress and challenge. School psychology review, 39(1):48-53.	
journal in a	Available: http://naspjournals.org [7 Augustus 2018].	(Hughes, 2010:49).
database (no DOI)		
	Notes:	Hughes (2010:50-51) illustrates
	If no DOI is assigned, give the URL of the journal.	
	In general, it is not necessary to include database information as	
	journal coverage in a particular database may change over time	
	and may be only accessible to subscribers.	

	Components:	
	Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of journal, volume of</i>	
	journal(number of issue):page reference. doi	Example:
		Edwin, Anand and Prasanna (2017:150)
		believe
Article from a	Example:	(Edwin et al., 2017:152).
iournal in a	Edwin, A., Anand, V. & Prasanna, K. 2017. Sustainable development	(2277 64 d, 257752).
database (with	through functionally graded materials: an overview. Rasayan	
DOI)	Journal of Chemistry, 10(1):149-152. doi: 10.7324/RJC.2017.1011578	Notes:
,		When a work has three or more
	Notes:	authors, cite all authors the first time
	Notes.	the reference occurs, but in
	In general, it is not necessary to include database information as	subsequent citations only use the first
	journal coverage in a particular database may change over time	author's last name followed by "et al."
	and may be only accessible to subscribers.	
	Components:	
	Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of journal,</i> volume of	
	journal(number of issue):page reference. doi/Available: URL [Date	
	of access].	
		Example:
Journal article		
from the internet	Example:	According to Supiot (2010:156).
available to	Supiot, A. 2010. A legal perspective on the economic crisis of 2008.	, ,
anyone	International Labour Review, 149(2):151-162. Available:	
	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/revue/ [26 July 2018].	(Supiot, 2010:158-159).
	Notes:	
	If no DOI is assigned, give the URL of the journal.	

	Components:	
	Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of journal, volume of journal</i> (if available). Advance online publication. doi/Available: URL [Date of access].	
	<b>Example:</b> Von Ledebur, S.C. 2018. Optimizing knowledge transfer by new employees in companies. <i>Knowledge Management Research &amp;</i>	Examples:
Advance online	<i>Practice</i> . Advance online publication. doi: 10.1057/palgrave.kmrp.8500141	Von Ledebur (2018) states
publication of online journal article	Notes:	(Von Ledebur, 2018).
	If you are citing an advance release version of an article, insert "Advance online publication" before the retrieval statement.	Notes:
	This advance online publication has not yet been given volume, issue, or page numbers (which would be assigned at the time of publication).	This advance online publication has not yet been given page numbers
	If no DOI is assigned to the online content, include the URL for the journal or magazine in the reference. Do not include the name of the database. Use this format: Available: http://xxxxxxx [Date of access].	

### 1.7 LECTURE NOTES/HANDOUTS: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Cite the following only as personal communication without a reference list entry:	Example:
Lecture notes/handouts not	<ul> <li>Lecture notes that are only available from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard).</li> <li>Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).</li> </ul>	In a lecture on 8th February 2018 V. Simpson outlined
posted on the		Notes:
internet	Notes:  Part of the purpose of a reference list is to lead your reader back to the source. The above listed sources are not recoverable by other researchers and can only be cited as personal communication in the text.	Cite personal communications in text only; include initials as well as the surname of the person involved, and give as precise a date as possible.

	Components:	
	Author. Year. <i>Title</i> [Lecture notes/PowerPoint slides]. Available: URL [Date of access].	
	Examples:	
Lecture notes/handouts	Brieger, W. 2015. Lecture 3: recruitment and involvement of trainees [Lecture notes]. Available from Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health OpenCourseWare website: http://ocw.jhsph.edu/courses/TrainingMethods ContinuingEducation/lectureNotes.cfm [3 June 2018].	Example: (Brieger, 2015).
posted on internet		
	Notes:	As stated by Brieger (2015)
	When citing online lecture notes, be sure to provide the file format in brackets after the lecture title (e.g. Lecture notes).	
	Identify the name of the website to which the information was posted when that information is not evident from the URL or author name.	

### 1.8 MAGAZINE ARTICLES: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components:  Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of journal</i> , day and month, volume of journal(number of issue):page reference.	Example:
Magazine article ( print)	<b>Example:</b> Hefer, S. 2009. Get fit and feel great: young Drum. <i>Drum,</i> 9 May, 15(877):78-81.	Hefer (2009:79) recommends 
	<b>Notes:</b> Provide a more specific date for magazine articles after the magazine title (the month, for monthly magazines; the month and day for weekly magazines).	(Hefer, 2009:81).
	Components:  Author. Year. Title. <i>Title of journal</i> , day and month, volume of journal(number of issue):page reference (if available). doi/Available: URL [Date of access].	Example:
Magazine article (online)	<b>Example:</b> John, T. 2017. France's golden boy loses his luster. <i>Time</i> , 4 September, 190(9). Available: http://time.com/magazine [10 September 2018].	According to John (2017). (John, 2017).
(	Notes:  Provide a more specific date for magazine articles after the magazine title followed by a comma (the month, for monthly magazines; the month and day for weekly magazines).  This online resource does not have page numbers for articles.  If no DOI is assigned and you retrieved it online, include the URL of the magazine and the date accessed.	<b>Notes:</b> This online resource does not have page numbers for articles.

### 1.9 NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components:  Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of newspaper</i> , day and month:page reference.	
	<b>Example:</b> Wilson, G. 2017. Two men slain, one critical in vigilante attacks. <i>The Herald, 22</i> August:1, 3	Example:
Newspaper article (print)	Notes:	Wilson (2017:1) said
	The day and month is included after the newspaper title.  Title of the newspaper is italicized. If the newspaper's name starts with "The," include it in italics.	(Wilson, 2017:3).
	If an article appears on discontinuous pages, give all page numbers, and separate the numbers with a comma (e.g. 1, 3, 5).	
	Components:  Author. Year. Title of article. <i>Title of newspaper</i> , date and month. Available: URL [Date of access].	Example:  Meyer and Hyman (2017) conclude that
Newspaper article (online)	Example:  Meyer, D & Hyman, A. 2017. Fees must fall movement vows UCT shutdown. <i>HeraldLive</i> , 4  September. Available: http://www.heraldlive.co.za/news/2017/09/04/fees-must-fall-movement-vows-uct-shutdown/ [5 September 2018].	(Meyer & Hyman, 2017).
	<b>Notes:</b> The day and month is included after the newspaper title.	Notes:  This online resource does not have page numbers for articles.

# 1.10 PERSONAL COMMUNICATION: EXAMPLES

Notes:  Personal communication may be:  private letters  memos  electronic communications, e.g. email  personal interviews  telephone conversations  social media postings where it will be unable to access the content (e.g., because of friends-only privacy settings or because the exchange occurred in a private message)  Lecture notes that are only available from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard).  Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communication  when referencing a personal communication you should:  Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them  Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text  Provide the exact date of the communication  Examples:  In an email on 23rd July 2017 J. Brown stated that	TYPE	IN-TEXT CITATION
private letters  memos lettronic communications, e.g. email personal interviews telephone conversations social media postings where it will be unable to access the content (e.g., because of friends-only privacy settings or because the exchange occurred in a private message)  Lecture notes that are only available from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard). Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible.  When referencing a personal communication you should: Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text Provide the exact date of the communication		Notes:
electronic communications, e.g. email  personal interviews  telephone conversations  social media postings where it will be unable to access the content (e.g., because of friends-only privacy settings or because the exchange occurred in a private message)  Lecture notes that are only available from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard).  Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible.  When referencing a personal communication you should: Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text Provide the exact date of the communication		Personal communication may be:
electronic communications, e.g. email  personal interviews  telephone conversations  social media postings where it will be unable to access the content (e.g., because of friends-only privacy settings or because the exchange occurred in a private message)  Lecture notes that are only available from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard).  Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible.  When referencing a personal communication you should: Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text Provide the exact date of the communication		· private letters
personal interviews     telephone conversations     social media postings where it will be unable to access the content (e.g., because of friends-only privacy settings or because the exchange occurred in a private message)     Lecture notes that are only available from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard).     Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Personal  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible.  When referencing a personal communication you should:  Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them  Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text  Provide the exact date of the communication		· memos
telephone conversations  telephone conversations  social media postings where it will be unable to access the content (e.g., because of friends-only privacy settings or because the exchange occurred in a private message)  Lecture notes that are only available from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard).  Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible.  When referencing a personal communication you should:  Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them  Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text  Provide the exact date of the communication		· electronic communications, e.g. email
social media postings where it will be unable to access the content (e.g., because of friends-only privacy settings or because the exchange occurred in a private message)      Lecture notes that are only available from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard).      Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible.  When referencing a personal communication you should:  Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them  Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text  Provide the exact date of the communication  Examples:		· personal interviews
privacy settings or because the exchange occurred in a private message)  Lecture notes that are only available from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard).  Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible.  When referencing a personal communication you should:  Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them  Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text  Provide the exact date of the communication		· telephone conversations
Moodle, Blackboard).  Notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communication and provide as exact a date as possible.  When referencing a personal communication you should:  Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them  Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text  Provide the exact date of the communication		
(e.g., on the instructor's public website).  Where personal communications do not provide recoverable data, it must not be included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communication, and provide as exact a date as possible.  When referencing a personal communication you should:  Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them  Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text  Provide the exact date of the communication		
reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communication  When referencing a personal communication you should:  Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them  Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text  Provide the exact date of the communication  Examples:		
Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them     Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text     Provide the exact date of the communication  Examples:		reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the
<ul> <li>Provide the communicator's initials &amp; surname and the type of communication in the text</li> <li>Provide the exact date of the communication</li> </ul> Examples:		When referencing a personal communication you should:
Provide the exact date of the communication  Examples:		· Ask permission of the author/speaker/sender before quoting them
Examples:		Provide the communicator's initials & surname and the type of communication in the text
		· Provide the exact date of the communication
In an email on 23rd July 2017 J. Brown stated that	I	Examples:
		In an email on 23rd July 2017 J. Brown stated that
In a conversation on 25th March 2018 B. Jones confirmed that		In a conversation on 25th March 2018 B. Jones confirmed that
In a lecture on 8th February 2018 V. Simpson outlined		In a lecture on 8th February 2018 V. Simpson outlined

# 1.11 POWERPOINT SLIDES: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components:  Author. Year. <i>Title of presentation</i> [Lecture notes or PowerPoint slides]. Available: URL [Date of access].	Example: (Kunka, 2018:slide 2).
PowerPoint Slides (Online)	Example:  Kunka, J.L. 2018. Conquering the comma [PowerPoint slides]. Available:  http://owl.english.purdue.edu/workshops//pp/index.html#presentations [15 March 2018].	According to Kunka (2018:slide 5)
	Notes:  When PowerPoint slides/lecture notes are available only from the teacher, via course management software (such as Moodle, Blackboard), or from someone who took notes during a lecture, cite this as a personal communication.  The same approach would apply to notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor's public website).	Notes:  Give the slide number in place of page number.

### 1.12 PROCEEDINGS FROM CONFERENCE/SYMPOSIA: EXAMPLE

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Full proceedings	
	Components  Author/Editor. Year. Title of conference/symposium: subtitle of conference/symposium. Location and date of conference. Place of publisher: Publisher.	
	Example:  Jones, T. (ed.). 2015. Small firms: adding the spark; the 23 <sup>rd</sup> ISBA national small firms policy and research conference. Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, 15-17	Example:
	November. Leeds: Institute for Small Business Affairs.	The conference (Jones, 2015:102)
	Paper from proceedings	
	Components	Example:
Conference proceedings	Author. Year. Title: subtitle of the conference paper. In editors of conference proceedings (eds.), Full title of conference. Location and date of conference. Place of	In his expert analysis Cook (2015:46)
published in book format	publisher: Publisher. Page reference.	(Cook, 2015:48-49).
	Example:  Cook, D. 2015. Developing franchised business in Scotland. In T. Jones (ed.), Small firms: adding the spark; the 23 <sup>rd</sup> ISBA national small firms policy and research conference. Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, 15-17 November. Leeds: Institute for Small Business Affairs. pp. 22-23.	Notes:  References to author(s) of a paper that appears as a part of conference proceedings published in book format, edited by someone else, should be cited within your text using the name of the author(s) of the paper and not the editor of the whole published proceedings.
	Notes:  To cite a paper from conference proceedings published in book format, use the same format as for a book chapter.	

### 1.13 REVIEWS: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
		Examples:
	Components:  Author of the review. Year. Title of review (if there is one) [Review of the book <i>Title of book been reviewed</i> , by Author Initial(s). Surname]. <i>Journal Title, volume</i> (number of issue):page reference. doi/Available: URL [Date of access].	(Hall, 2012:126).
		Hall (2012:126) states that
	Examples:	
	Hall, A. 2012. [Review of the book <i>Child psychology and psychiatry: frameworks for practice,</i> by D. Skuse, H. Bruce, L. Dowdney & D. Mrazek]. <i>Child and Adolescent Mental Health,</i> 17(2):126.	(Schatz, 2000:1304).
Review of a	Schatz, B.R. 2000. Learning by text or context? [Review of the book <i>The social life of information</i> , by J.S. Brown & P. Duguid]. <i>Science</i> , 290:1304. doi: 10.1126/science.290.5495.1304	According to Schatz (2000:1304)
	Boyd, W. 2010. Man as an island [Review of the book <i>William Golding</i> , by J. Carey]. Available: http://www.nytimes.com/goldingreview [1 July 2018].	According to Boyd (2010)
	Notes:	(Boyd, 2010).
	· If the review is untitled, use the material in brackets as the title; retain the brackets to indicate that the material is a description of form and content, not a title.	
	<ul> <li>Identify the type of medium being reviewed in brackets (book, motion picture, television program, etc.).</li> </ul>	Notes:
	<ul> <li>If the reviewed item is a book, include the author names (initials followed by surname) after the title of the book, separated by a comma.</li> </ul>	The last example is an online resource and no page numbers are available).

	Components:		
	Author of the review. Year. Review title (if there is one) [Review of the film/DVD Film/DVD title, produced by producer's name, year of release]. Journal Title, volume(number of issue):page reference. doi/Available: URL [Date of access].	Example:	
	Example:		
Review of a film/DVD	Axelman, A. & Shapiro, J.L. 2007. Does this solution warrant the problem? [Review of the DVD <i>Brief therapy with adolescents</i> , produced by the American Psychological Association, 2007]. <i>PsycCRITIQUES</i> 52(51):62-65. doi: 10.1037/a009036	Axelman and Shapiro (2007:63) state	
	Notes:	(Axelman & Shapiro, 2007:64).	
	If the reviewed item is a film, DVD, or other media, include the year of release after the title and author of the work, separated by a comma.		

# 1.14 SECONDARY SOURCE: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Example:	Example:
	Roberts, M., Jones, R.L. & Munroe, N. 2014. Children and cognition and the development of language. <i>Psychological Reports</i> , 19(7):412-419.	In Warkington's study (as cited in Roberts, Jones & Munroe, 2014:413)
Secondary		
Source		
	Notes:	Notes:
	Give the secondary source in the reference list if you are unable to read	If you are unable to read the primary
	the primary source. The secondary source can be a book, journal article or any other type of information source.	sources you can only cite them (as in the above example).

### 1.15 SOCIAL MEDIA: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
Facebook page	Components:  Author. Year. <i>Title of page</i> [Facebook]. Day and month of post. Available: URL [Date of access].  Example:  Ngomso, D. 2017. <i>SA Concerned Consumer Group</i> [Facebook]. 13 January. Available: https://www.facebook.com/groups/6814981679260616 [15 January 2017].	Examples: (Ngomso, 2017). Ngomso (2017) said
Twitter	Components:  Author. Year. Full text of tweet [Twitter]. Day and month of post. Available: URL [Date of access].  Example:  Blake, S. 2017. Energising development with Jatropha curcas? Biofuel reflections from Mali in @PracticalAction briefing paper [Twitter]. 27 March. Available: https://twitter.com/SBlake [28 March 2017].  Notes:	<b>Examples:</b> Blake (2017) (Blake, 2017).
	Notes: The full text of the tweet is in italics.	

	Components:  Author. Year. Title of blog entry. <i>Title of blog</i> . [Blog]. Day and month of blog entry. Available: URL [Date of access].	Examples:
Blog entry	Example:  Buesseler, K. 2018. This twilight zone is dark, watery, and yes, also full of intrigue. Earth right now [Blog]. 21 Aug. Available: https://climate.nasa.gov/blog/2788/this-twilight-zone-is-dark-watery-and-yes-also-full-of-intrigue/ [29 Aug 2018].	Buesseler (2018) agreed 
	<b>Notes:</b> The title of the blog is in italics and not the title of the blog entry.	(Buesseler, 2018).

### 1.16 TELEVISION PROGRAMMES: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components:  Name of producer (Producer). Year, month, day. <i>Title</i> [Programme type]. Place: Network, Studio or Distributor.	Example:
Individual television broadcast	<b>Example:</b> Smith, K.G. (Producer). 2009, October 1. <i>Every day news</i> [Television broadcast]. New York, NY: West Broadcasting.	(Smith, 2009).
	Notes:  List the primary contributors in the author position, and use parentheses to identify their contribution.	In this news report Smith (2009)
Television series	Components:  Name of producer (Producer). Year. <i>Title</i> [Programme type]. Place: Studio or Distributor.  Example:  Engel, R. (Producer). 2004. <i>Oliver</i> [Television series]. New York: KLC.	Example: (Engel, 2004). With this series Engel (2004) proved

	Components	
	Components:  Name of producer (Producer). Year. <i>Title</i> [Programme type].  Available: URL [Date of access].	Example: (Grazer, Howard, Hurwitz & Nevins, 2003- 2006).
Television series (online)	Example:  Grazer, B. (Producer), Howard, R. (Producer), Hurwitz, M. (Producer & Creator) & Nevins, D. (Producer). 2003–2006. Arrested development [Television series]. Available:  http://www.hulu.com/arrested-development [12 July 2018].	In this series Grazer et al. (2003-2006) proved  Notes:
	<b>Notes:</b> List the primary contributors in the author position, and use parentheses to identify their contribution.	When a television series has three or more contributors, cite all the contributors the first time the reference occurs; in subsequent citations, include only the surname of the first contributor followed by et al.
	Common contro	Example:
Single episode from a	Components:  Name of writer (Writer) & Name of Director (Director). Year. Title of television series episode/webisode [Television series episode/webisode]. In Name of Executive Producer [Executive Producer], Series Title. Place: Network, Studio or Distributor.	In this episode Egan and Alexander, (2005)  (Egan & Alexander, 2005).
television series	Example:	Notes:
	Egan, D. (Writer) & Alexander, J. (Director). 2005. Failure to communicate [Television series episode]. In D. Shore (Executive producer), <i>House</i> . New York, NY: Fox Broadcasting.	References to the contributors of the specific episode should be cited within your text using the name of the contributors of only the specific episode and not the producer of the whole series.

	Name of writer (Writer) & Name of Director (Director). Year. Title of	Example:
	television series episode/webisode [Television series	
	episode/webisode]. In Name of Executive Producer [Executive	
	Producer], Series Title. Available: URL [Date of access].	In this episode Thompson, Weddle & Rose (2006)
	Thompson, B. (Writer), Weddle, D. (Writer) & Rose, W. (Director).	
	2006. Webisode 1 [Television series webisode]. In D. Eick & R.D.	(Thompson et al., 2006).
Single episode	Moore (Executive Producers), Battlestar Galactica: the resistance.	
from a	Available: http://video .syfy.com/sr/webisode-1/v31166 [27 October	
television	2018].	
series (online)		Notes:
	Notes:	When a television series episode has three
		or more contributors, cite all the authors

For an episode from a television series, use the same format as for

a chapter in a book, but list the script writer and director in the

author position and the producer in the editor position.

the first time the reference occurs; in

subsequent citations, include only the

by et al.

surname of the first contributor followed

# 1.17 THESE/DISSERTATIONS: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATION
	Components:  Author. Year. <i>Title: subtitle.</i> Degree statement, Degree-awarding body.	
Theses/ Dissertations (print)	<b>Examples:</b> Davis, L. 2006. <i>British travelers and the rediscovery of Sicily: 16<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> century.</i> PhD Thesis, Southampton Solent University.	<b>Examples:</b> (Davis, 2006:72)  Boshoff (2018:16) stated
	Boshoff, R. 2018. An adaptive internet management model for higher education institutions in South Africa. Thesis (D.B.A.), Nelson Mandela University.	
Theses/	Components:  Author. Year. Title: subtitle. Degree statement, Degree-awarding body. Available: URL [Date of access].	<b>Examples:</b> (Parsons, 2014:64).  Parsons (2014:17) state
Dissertations viewed online	Example:  Parsons, J.D. 2014. <i>Nutrition in contemporary diet</i> . PhD thesis, Durham University. Available:  http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/846 [3 June 2019].	Notes:  When a work has three or more authors, cite all authors the first time the reference occurs, but in subsequent citations only use the first author's last name followed by "et al."

## 1.18 VIDEOS: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATIONS
	Components:  Name of director (Director) & Name of producer (Producer). Year of distribution. <i>Title</i> [Medium].  Place of distribution: distributor.	Example:
Video	<b>Example:</b> Brownke, S. (Director) & Thompson, V. (Producer). 2011. <i>The manager as coach</i> [DVD]. Brighton & Hove: Supernova Learning Solutions.	In this video Brownke and Thompson (2011) 
	<b>Notes:</b> List the primary contributors in the author position and use parentheses to identify their contribution.	(Brownke & Thompson, 2011).
	Components:  Author and/or [Screen name]. Year. <i>Title</i> [Medium]. doi/Available: URL [Date of access].	
	Example:	Example:
Video (online)	Rees, M. [TED]. 2008. Sir Martin Rees: earth in its final century? [Video file]. Available: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qF26MbYgOAhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qF26MbYgOA [6 March 2018].	(Rees, 2008).
	<b>Notes:</b> For retrievability purposes, the person who posted the video is credited as the author. If the	According to Rees (2008) the following
	person's real name and user name are both available, provide the real name followed by the user name inside brackets. Otherwise, when the real name is not available, include only the user name, without brackets.	

### 1.19 WEBSITE: EXAMPLES

TYPE	REFERENCE LIST	IN-TEXT CITATIONS
	Components:	Examples:
	Author. Year. Title of web document/site. Available: URL [Date of access].	
	Examples:	
	Segal, N. & Cloete, B. 2012. <i>Celebrating climate change: how might "green" growth facilitate or hinder SA's developmental objectives?</i> Available: http://www.sagreenfund.org.za/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Combating-Climate-Change.pdf [28 September 2018].	Segal and Cloete (2012) state that
Websites		(Segal & cloete, 2012).
	British Psychological Association. [n.d.]. <i>Career options in psychology</i> . Available: https://www.bps.org.uk/public/become-psychologist/career-options-psychology [14 February	
	2018].  Notes:	(British Psychological Association, n.d.).
	The basic reference template for any information you get off a website is made up of four pieces: author, date, title [with a description of format in brackets, if necessary], and source (the URL) with date accessed.	According to the British Psychological Association (n.d.)