

## Chapter 3. Referencing and Bibliography

### 3.1. Principles of Citation

Citation is the practice of giving proper credit to the original sources of information, ideas, or data used in a research work. It serves several purposes:

- ✓ **Acknowledgment of sources:** Giving credit to the authors whose work you have referenced.
- ✓ **Avoiding plagiarism:** Proper citations prevent presenting someone else's ideas as your own.
- ✓ **Supporting arguments:** Citing credible sources strengthens your research and arguments.
- ✓ **Guiding readers:** References allow readers to locate the original sources for further study.

### 3.2. Principles of Citation and Bibliographic Standards

#### A. APA format (American Psychological Association)

**A.1. In the text:** author-date system. The author's last name and the year of publication are written in parentheses, separated by a comma.

Example: (Smith, 2020), (Brown & Taylor, 2019), (Brown et al., 2020)

**A.2. In the bibliography:** references are listed in alphabetical order.

- ✓ **Journal Article:** Author(s): Last name, Initials. Year in parentheses. Article title. Journal title in italics. Volume(issue) **and** page numbers.

Example: Garcia, P. (2019). Advanced control algorithms for microgrids. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 66(5), 4021–4030.

- ✓ **Book:** Authors: Last name, Initials. Year of publication in parentheses. Book title in italics. Publisher at the end.

Example: Smith, J., Wang, L., & Patel, S. (2017). *PID control and smart sensors in chemical processes*. Elsevier.

#### B. IEEE format (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

**B.1. In the text:** numeric system using numbers in square brackets.

Example: [1], [2, 3], [4-10]

**B.2. In the bibliography:** references are numbered in the order in which they appear in the text.

- ✓ **Journal Article:** Authors listed with initials first, then last name, Article title in quotation marks, Journal title italicized, Volume, issue, pages, year.

Example: [1] P. Garcia, “Advanced control algorithms for microgrids”, *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, vol. 66, no. 5, pp. 4021–4030, 2019.

- ✓ **Book:** Authors are listed with initials first, then last name, the book title is italicized, the publisher and year appear at the end. Each reference is preceded by a number in brackets [1], [2], etc., which is used for in-text citations.

Example [1] J. Smith, L. Wang, and S. Patel, *PID Control and Smart Sensors in Chemical Processes*, Elsevier, 2017.

### 3.3. Anti-Plagiarism Rules

Plagiarism is the use of ideas, texts, data, or work of others without properly citing them, as if they were your own.

Basic Principles to Avoid Plagiarism

- ✓ Always cite your sources whenever you use an idea, data, or text from another author.
- ✓ Paraphrase correctly: rewrite an author’s idea in your own words without changing its meaning, and always cite the author, even if the text is rephrased.
- ✓ Provide a complete bibliography according to the chosen referencing style: APA, Harvard, IEEE, or Vancouver.

### 3.4. Importance of Carefully Recording All Bibliographic Elements

- ✓ Avoid plagiarism: Recording all bibliographic elements allows you to cite your sources correctly and avoid any accusation of plagiarism.
- ✓ Ensure the verifiability of information: A complete bibliography enables your readers to easily locate and verify the sources you used.
- ✓ Guarantee academic credibility: Accurate references show that your work is serious, well-documented, and rigorous.
- ✓ Facilitate writing and organization: When all information is carefully recorded from the start, preparing the final bibliography becomes quick and accurate.

- ✓ Comply with bibliographic standards: Each referencing style (APA, Harvard, IEEE, Vancouver) requires specific elements. Recording them carefully ensures compliance with the chosen format.