

References and Quotations

Academic work depends on the research and ideas of others, so it is vital to show which sources you have used in your work, in an acceptable manner. This unit explains:

- the format of in-text citation
- the main reference systems
- the use of quotations
- the layout of lists of references

1 Why use references?

There are three principal reasons for providing references and citations:

- (a) To show that you have read some of the authorities on the subject, which will give added weight to your writing.
- (b) To allow readers to find the source, if they wish to examine the topic in more detail.
- (c) To avoid plagiarism.

► See Unit 1.4 Avoiding Plagiarism

■ Decide if you need to give a reference in the following cases.

Yes/No

(a) Data you found from your own primary research

(b) A graph from an Internet article

- (c) A quotation from a book _____
- (d) An item of common knowledge _____
- (e) A theory from a journal article _____
- (f) An idea of your own based on reading several sources _____

2 Citations and references

It is important to refer correctly to the work of other writers that you have used. You may present these sources as a summary/paraphrase, as a quotation, or use both. In each case, a citation is included to provide a link to the list of references at the end of your paper:

Smith (2009) argues that the popularity of the Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV) is irrational, as despite their high cost most are never driven off-road. In his view, 'they are bad for road safety, the environment and road congestion' (Smith, 2009: 37).

References

Smith, M. (2009) *Power and the State*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

- Underline the citations in the example above. Which is for a summary and which a quotation? What are the advantages of each?

Giving citations

A quotation Author's name, date of publication, page number (Smith, 2009: 37)

A summary Author's name, date of publication Smith (2009)

3 Reference verbs

Summaries and quotations are usually introduced by a reference verb:

Smith (2009) argues that ...

Janovic (1972) claimed that ...

These verbs can be either in the present or the past tense. Normally, the use of the present tense suggests that the source is recent and still valid, while the past indicates that the source is older and may be out of date, but there are no hard-and-fast rules. In some disciplines, an older source may still be useful.

- See Unit 3.4.2 Academic Vocabulary: Verbs and Adverbs: Verbs of Reference

4 Reference systems

There are several main systems of referencing employed in the academic world, each used by different subjects. Your teachers will normally give you guidelines, or you may find these on the library website. With any system, the most important point is to be consistent (i.e. to use the same font size, punctuation, etc. throughout). These are the principal systems:

- (a) **The Harvard system**, generally used for the social sciences and business, illustrated in (2) on p. 53.
- (b) **The Vancouver system**, widely used in medicine and science. Numbers in brackets are inserted after the citation and these link to a numbered list of references:

Jasanoff (5) makes the point that the risk of cross-infection is growing.

References

- (5) Jasanoff, M. *Tuberculosis: A Sub-Saharan Perspective*. New York: Schaffter (2001).

- (c) **The footnote/endnote system**, commonly used in the humanities, in which sources are listed at the bottom of the page or at the end of the paper. The numbers in superscript run consecutively throughout the paper:

The effects of the French Revolution were felt throughout Europe.³

- 3 Karl Wildavsky, *The End of an Era: Spain 1785–1815* (Dublin: Dublin University Press, 2006), p. 69.

Referencing is a complex subject, and students should use an online reference guide for detailed information. Your university library may provide one.

Sussex University provides a convenient guide to the different systems at:

www.sussex.ac.uk/library/infosuss/referencing/index.shtm

5 Using quotations

- Discuss with a partner the reasons for using quotations in your written work.

Using a quotation means bringing the original words of a writer into your work. Quotations are effective in some situations, but must not be overused (e.g. to pad out your work) They can be valuable:

- when the original words express an idea in a distinctive way
- when the original is more concise than your summary could be
- when the original version is well known

All quotations should be introduced by a phrase that shows the source, and also explains how this quotation fits into your argument:

Introductory phrase	Author	Reference verb	Quotation	Citation
This view is widely shared;	as Friedman	stated:	'Inflation is the one form of taxation that can be imposed without legislation'	(1974: 93).

- (a) Short quotations (2–3 lines) are shown by single quotation marks. Quotations inside quotations (nested quotations) use double quotation marks:

As James remarked: 'Martin's concept of "internal space" requires close analysis.'

- (b) Longer quotations are either indented (given a wider margin) and/or printed in smaller type. In this case, quotation marks are not needed.

- (c) Page numbers should be given after the date.

- (d) Care must be taken to ensure that quotations are the exact words of the original. If it is necessary to delete some words that are irrelevant, use points (...) to show where the missing section was:

'Few inventions . . . have been as significant as the mobile phone.'

- (e) It may be necessary to insert a word or phrase into the quotation to clarify a point. This can be done by using square brackets:

'modern ideas [of freedom] differ radically from those of the ancient world . . .'

6 Practice

- Study the following paragraph from an article titled 'The mobile revolution' in the journal *Development Quarterly* (Issue 34, pages 85–97, 2012) by K. Hoffman.

According to recent estimates there are at least 4 billion mobile phones in the world, and the majority of these are owned by people in the developing world. Ownership in the developed world reached saturation level by 2007, so countries such as China, India and Brazil now account for most of the growth. In the poorest countries, with weak transport networks and unreliable postal services, access to telecommunications is a vital tool for starting or developing a business, since it provides access to wider markets. Studies have shown that when household incomes rise, more money is spent on mobile phones than any other item.

- Compare the following:

(a) **Summary**

Hoffman (2012) points out that the main market for mobile phones is now the developing world, and stresses the critical importance of mobile phones for the growth of small businesses there.

(b) **Quotation**

According to Hoffman, mobile phone ownership compensates for the weaknesses of infrastructure in the developing world: 'In the poorest countries, with weak transport networks and unreliable postal services, access to telecommunications is a vital tool for starting or developing a business, since it provides access to wider markets' (2012: 87).

(c) **Summary and quotation**

Hoffman points out that most of the growth in mobile phone ownership now takes place in the developing world, where it has become crucial for establishing a business: '... access to telecommunications is a vital tool for starting or developing a business, since it provides access to wider markets' (2012: 87).

- Read the next paragraph of the same article, also on p. 87.

In such countries the effect of phone ownership on GDP growth is much stronger than in the developed world, because the ability to make calls is being offered for the first time, rather than as an alternative to existing landlines. As a result, mobile phone operators have emerged in Africa, India and other parts of Asia that are larger and more flexible than Western companies, and which have grown by catering for poorer customers, being

therefore well-placed to expand downmarket. In addition Chinese phone makers have successfully challenged the established Western companies in terms of quality as well as innovation. A further trend is the provision of services via the mobile network which offer access to information about topics such as healthcare or agriculture.

- Write a summary of the main point, including a citation.
- Introduce a quotation to show the key point, referring to the source.
- Combine the summary and the quotation, again acknowledging the source.

7 Abbreviations in citations

In-text citations use the following abbreviations, derived from Latin and printed in italics:

et al.: Usually used when three or more authors are given. The full list of names is given in the reference list:

Many Americans fail to vote (Hobolt et al., 2006: 137).

ibid.: taken from the same source (i.e. the same page) as the previous citation:

Older Americans are more likely to vote than the young (ibid.) . . .

op cit.: taken from the same source as previously, but a different page.

Note that journal articles increasingly tend to use full citations, but students should still use the above in their work.

8 Secondary references

It is quite common to find a reference to an original source in the text you are reading. For instance, if you are reading a text by Graham, you may find:

In relation to post-natal infections, Poledna (2008) points out that the rate of infection fell when midwives were literate.

You may wish to use this information from the original (i.e. Poledna) in your writing, even if you have not read the whole work. This is known as a secondary reference. If it is not possible to locate the original, you can refer to it thus:

Polenda (2008), cited in Graham (2011: 241) argued that the rate of infection fell . . .

You must include the work you have read in the list of references (i.e. Graham).

9 Organising the list of references

There are many software systems available (e.g. RefWorks or Endnote) that automate the making of a list of references. Using one of them not only saves time, but may also help to produce a more accurate result. Some are free and others require payment, but if you search your library website you may find one that you can access without charge.

At the end of an essay or report, there must be a list of all the sources cited in the writing. In the Harvard system, illustrated here, the list is organised alphabetically by the family name of the author. You should be clear about the difference between first names and family names. On title pages, the normal format of first name, then family name is used:

Sheila Burford, Juan Gonzalez

But in citations, only the family name is usually used:

Burford (2001), Gonzalez (1997)

In reference lists, use the family name and the initial(s):

Burford, S., Gonzalez, J.

If you are not sure which name is the family name, ask a classmate from that cultural background.

- Study the reference list below, from an essay on the effects of age on second language learning, and answer the following questions.

REFERENCES

- Bialystock, E. (1997) 'The structure of age: in search of barriers to second language acquisition', *Second Language Research* 13 (2): 116–137.
- Dörnyei, Z. (2009) *The Psychology of Second Language Acquisition*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Flege, J. (1999) 'Age of learning and second language speech' in Birdsong, D. (ed.) *Second Language Acquisition and the Critical Period Hypothesis*. London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 101–132.
- Gass, S. and Selinker, L. (2001) *Second Language Acquisition: An Introductory Course*. London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Larson-Hall, J. (2008) 'Weighing the benefits of studying a foreign language at a

younger starting age in a minimal input situation'. *Second Language Research* 24 (1): 35–63.

Myles, F. (nd) 'Second language acquisition (SLA) research: its significance for learning and teaching issues'. Subject Centre for Languages, Linguistics and Area Studies. www.llas.ac.uk/resources/gpg/421. Accessed 1 May 2013.

The International Commission on Second Language Acquisition (nd) 'What is SLA?' www.hw.ac.uk/langWWW/icsla/icsla.htm#SLA. Accessed 6 May 2013.

(a) Find an example of:

(i) a book by one author

(ii) a journal article

(iii) a chapter in an edited book

(iv) an authored undated website article

(v) an anonymous webpage

(vi) a book by two authors

(b) What are the main differences in the way these sources are referenced?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

(vi) _____

(c) When are italics used?

(d) How are capital letters used in titles?

(e) How is a source with no given author listed?

(f) Write citations for summaries from each of the sources.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____
- (iv) _____
- (v) _____
- (vi) _____
- (vii) _____

Briefing: Donald Trump's Radical 2024 Agenda

The former president is looking to capitalise on the country's Rightward drift



Trump's first term marked a sea change for the American Right.

With the Iowa and New Hampshire Primaries finished, Donald Trump's candidacy in the general election appears inevitable, and a victory in a November showdown against Joe Biden is well within the realm of possibility.

Trump's first term marked a sea change for the American Right towards National Populist positions on trade, foreign policy and immigration. His next term promises more of the same, but in a new political environment which could allow for a more radical application of the same core principles. Record-breaking immigration has made the border wall more palatable to the American public, and the spike in violent crime that began in 2020 has raised concerns that the criminal justice system is too soft. All of these factors could reduce friction against Trump's agenda.

1. Immigration and the border

In 2018, Trump pledged to end birthright citizenship, a move that the Supreme Court likely would have blocked. But under the current 6-3 conservative majority on the Supreme Court, Trump could direct federal agencies to stop granting citizenship documents to the children of illegal immigrants, as his 2024 campaign has pledged he would, and the High Court might allow the move.

Trump's campaign also pledged to wage war against drug cartels in his next term by deploying the military to block cartels' use of US waterways, labelling major cartels as terrorist organisations and pursuing the death penalty for smugglers and traffickers. His plan involves working with the Department of Defense to use cyber warfare and special forces against cartels.

2. Foreign Policy

Trump's isolationist tendency, perhaps his most notable divergence from the Republican establishment, will play out in a very different geopolitical climate. He laid the groundwork for the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan during his first term, and he is now calling for "immediate de-escalation and peace" in Ukraine. If elected, he plans to ask Europe to reimburse the US for stockpiles of weapons sent to Ukraine. There's also widespread speculation that Trump will withdraw the US from NATO, an idea he reportedly considered during his first term.

3. The Deep State

On top of reissuing a 2020 executive order allowing Trump to fire government employees, his campaign plans to monitor intelligence agencies for spying and censorship and establish a commission to declassify and publish documents on those activities, according to the campaign website. He also plans to reform FISA (Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act) courts, which played a major role in federal surveillance of the Trump campaign in 2016.

He has promised mass corruption-related firings throughout intelligence and national security agencies. His plan to purge the deep state evokes his previous calls for “retribution” against government forces he believes subverted his first presidency, though he’s recently distanced himself from calls for revenge.

4. Trade and Economy

Trump’s economic proposal includes a four-year re-shoring plan for manufacturing and supply chains and emphasises independence from China, particularly for pharmaceuticals.

His campaign also promises to rescind Biden-era electricity regulations and increase domestic energy production by expanding drilling permits and expediting approval for natural gas pipelines.

He plans to scrap Biden’s vehicle emissions regulations, a move he believes will help create jobs in the auto-manufacturing sector.

5. Gender and identity

The former president offered a nine-step plan to “Protect Children from Left-Wing Gender Insanity”, which includes a ban on child sexual mutilation, creating a private right of action for children to sue doctors, and a DOJ (Department of Justice) investigation into pharmaceutical companies.

Trump also plans to revive a 2020 executive order banning racial and sex-based discrimination throughout the federal government.

6. Education

Trump’s proposed ‘War on Wokeness’ focuses heavily on education. He hopes to establish an American Academy to compete directly with existing universities, which would offer four-year degrees free of charge, funded by taxing the endowments of private universities that have engaged in antisemitism.

He called for new regulations on universities that would remove DEI (Diversity, Equity and Inclusion) bureaucrats and promote free speech on campus.

In K-12 education (kindergarten (K) for 5-year-olds through to twelfth grade (12) for 17–18-year-olds), Trump plans to cut federal funding for schools that teach Critical Race Theory, gender ideology or inappropriate content on race, sex and politics.

7. Law and Order

Trump’s plan to “end crime and restore law and order” includes signing legislation to massively expand police hiring, enforcing existing gun laws, reforming criminal punishment standards for minors and deporting illegal immigrants with criminal records. He has reiterated his support for stop-and-search procedures.

NATIONAL POPULISM 2021

First, watch the following video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DOemCrZac4M>

'Watch a timeline of the U.S. Capitol siege that rocked America'



What is “Populism” and What Does the Term Actually Mean?

By David Molloy BBC News

6 March 2023

What do Boris Johnson, Narendra Modi and Volodymyr Zelensky have in common?

Despite their differences, each man has been labelled a populist.

Populism is on the rise - especially among Europe's right, and in the US, where it helped install President Trump. Italy's populist Five Star Movement and anti-immigrant League parties have emerged as two major players in the 2020's. But there's a difference between being popular and being populist.

The Pure People

In political science, ‘populism’ is the idea that society is separated into two groups at odds with one another - "the pure people" and "the corrupt elite", according to Cas Mudde, author of ‘Populism: A Very Short Introduction’ (Mudde, 2017).

The term is often used as a kind of shorthand political insult. Britain's former Labour leader, Jeremy Corbyn, was accused of populism over his party's slogan ‘for the many, not the few’ - but that's not quite the same thing.

The word ‘is generally misused, especially in a European context,’ according to Benjamin Moffitt, author of ‘The Global Rise of Populism’ (Moffitt, 2016).

The true populist leader claims to represent the unified "will of the people". He stands in opposition to an enemy, often embodied by the current system, aiming to ‘drain the swamp’ or tackle the "liberal elite".

The Rise of the Right

In a European context, populism generally attaches itself to the Right but not always. Populist parties can be anywhere on the political spectrum. In Latin America, there was Venezuela's late President Chávez. In Spain, there is the Podemos party, and in Greece the label has also been applied to Syriza. All these are on the Left.

According to Prof Mudde, though: ‘Most successful populists today are on the Right, particularly the radical Right. Politicians like Marine Le Pen in France, Viktor Orbán in Hungary, and Donald Trump in the US, combine populism with [anti-immigrant] nativism and authoritarianism.’

Commentators - from ‘Time’ magazine to the President of the European Commission - have been warning about the rise of right-wing populism for years but, in reality, it's nothing new.

‘Political scientists have been catching on to this for the last 25-30 years,’ Dr Moffitt says - but admits ‘there's been an acceleration.’

Experts point to both societal changes like multiculturalism and globalism, and more concrete crises as behind the rise of populist parties in Europe.

Martin Bull, Director of the European Consortium of Political Research (ECPR), says the emergence of populist parties in Europe could be seen in the early 2000s - but they remained small for several years. The swell in support seemed to happen ‘from 2008 - and particularly in 2011, when the banking crisis turned into a sovereign debt crisis,’ he said.

It was a rare occasion when an elite class - the wealthy bankers - could be identified as more or less directly responsible for a crisis which affected the majority of society.

'I am the people'

In his book, 'The Global Rise of Populism', Dr Moffitt argues that there are other traits associated with the typical populist leader. One is "bad manners", or behaving in a way that's not typical of politicians - a tactic employed by Donald Trump and Jair Bolsonaro.

The other, he says, is 'perpetuating a state of crisis' - and always seeming to be on the offensive.

'A populist leader who gets into power is "forced" to be in a permanent campaign to convince his people that he is not establishment - and never will be,' according to Prof Nadia Urbinati from Columbia University. She argues that populist content is 'made of negatives' - whether it is anti-politics, anti-intellectualism, or anti-elite. Here lies one of the populism's strengths - it is versatile and it is extraordinarily powerful because it can adapt to all situations.

Another common thread among populist leaders is they tend to dislike the 'complicated democratic systems' of modern government - preferring direct democracy like referendums instead, according to Prof Bull. That also ties in to its links to authoritarianism, he argues - a lack of trust in the established system gives rise to "strongman" leaders.

'Ultimately, the leader makes the decision in a way that just isn't possible in traditional democracies,' he says. That sentiment is perhaps best embodied by the late left-wing Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez, who once said: 'I am not an individual - I am the people.'

Such thinking 'can lead to people thinking they're infallible,' Dr Moffitt said. 'It restructures the political space in a new and scary way.'

After all, if you're not with "the people" - then you must be against us. That is why populist leaders are often viewed with suspicion - and why the term is often used as a type of insult for a politician who promises too much, a strategy known as "over-promising" or "irresponsible bidding".

'In order to garner support, they're quicker than the establishment party to make offers, or to promise to change things... that on closer inspection may not turn out to be feasible,' said Dr Moffitt. 'You might question how good that is for democracy.'

Enemies of the People

Indeed. In 1995, the Italian philosopher Umberto Eco wrote in his famous essay 'Ur-Fascism' about a political culture in which 'individuals as individuals have no rights, and the People is conceived as a quality, a monolithic entity expressing the Common Will. Since no large quantity of human beings can have a common will, the Leader pretends to be their interpreter.'

Suddenly, judges become "enemies of the people", liberal politicians become "traitors" and "saboteurs", citizens of everywhere become citizens of nowhere, dissenting voices are vilified for challenging authority, as it is the sublimated "will of the people". What Eco described is nothing short of the dismantling of a democratic culture. And it's happening now.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1) Read 'What is "Populism" and What Does the Term Actually Mean?' by David Molloy. Then Google the following combinations of terms:

"Brexit" & "Enemies of the People"

"Brexit" & "The Will of the People"

"Brexit" & "The Liberal Elite"

"Brexit" & "Bad Manners"

"Brexit" & "Betrayal"

What did you find?

2) Is "over-promising" or "irresponsible bidding" really a characteristic of populist politicians? Find some examples on the Internet.

3) Are bad manners really a characteristic of populist politicians? Find examples on the Internet.

4) Is "perpetuating a state of crisis" really a characteristic of populist politicians? Find some examples on the Internet.

5) Now watch 'From Riches to Rags: Venezuela's Economic Crisis'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mL8d91vdR9g>

In what ways was Hugo Chavez a typical populist politician?

What did he achieve during his time in office? What was his legacy?

6) Now read 'National Populism is Unstoppable – and the Left Still Doesn't Understand It'

In the article, Matthew Goodwin identifies "the four D's" that are fueling National Populism:

- (i) Political **distrust**
- (ii) The perceived **destruction** of national cultures, ways of life and values
- (iii) **Deprivation** and the loss of jobs and income
- (iv) **Dealignment** i.e. the breaking down of bonds between voters and traditional parties

Can you see examples of (i)-(iv) in your own country?

7) Now watch Mathew Goodwin explaining his view of National Populism:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lkkuANBlyHA>

8) Can you think of a positive example of a populist politician? Describe his/her character, his/her political orientation, his/her achievements and his/her legacy.

National Populism is Unstoppable – and the Left Doesn't Understand It

Today's thinkers, writers and groups on the Left have subscribed to a number of theories, all of which are incorrect

For a number of years, National Populism has been growing in Europe, as a succession of recent elections have shown in Italy, Austria, Hungary and Poland. Yet this movement remains poorly understood. Parties on the radical Left and Greens are also making gains in some countries, but they are having nothing like the electoral or policy impact of National Populism. It has also emerged in democracies that were always thought to be immune to this political force, like the UK.

In my book, 'National Populism: The Revolt Against Liberal Democracy', I explain that National Populism revolves around four deep-rooted societal shifts: "the four D's".

First, there are high levels of "political distrust", which are being exacerbated by populist leaders who paint themselves and their followers as victims of a political system that has become less representative of key groups.

Second, many people have strong and entrenched fears about the perceived "destruction" of national cultures, ways of life and values, amid unprecedented and rapid rates of immigration and ethnic change.

Accompanying this "distrust" and fear are anxieties related to "deprivation" and the loss of jobs and income, along with a strong sense that they and their ethnic and social group are being left behind relative to others in society.

Finally, many political systems in the west are having to grapple with a new era of "dealignment", in which bonds between voters and traditional parties are breaking down, and hence the path for new political challengers is much more open.

Political parties of the Left clearly do not understand National Populism, which seeks to prioritize the culture and interests of the nation, and promises to give voice to a people who feel that they have been neglected, even held in contempt, by distant and sometimes corrupt or self-serving elites.

And today's thinkers, writers and groups on the Left have subscribed to a number of theories, all of which are incorrect. They claim this volatility is simply a short-lived reaction against something – whether immigrants or "the system" – rather than a positive vote for what national populists are offering, i.e. restrictive immigration policies, a more responsive political system and a more equal economic settlement.

Another misconception, building on Marx, is that the likes of Donald Trump, Marine Le Pen or Matteo Salvini are driven by people's concerns about economic scarcity, competition over wages or jobs, and, particularly today, by the effects of the post-2008 financial crisis and austerity.

A third is the mistaken belief that all these awkward and troubling movements are essentially a reflection of lingering racism in society, and perhaps even latent public support for Fascism. These ideas are not mutually exclusive, but they have dominated much of the Left's thinking about Populism, and there isn't much evidence to support any of them.

The current wave of National Populism actually began decades ago, in the late 1970's and 80's, a backlash against the 60's liberal revolution that never truly went away. Since then it has been most successful in some of the most prosperous and stable economies, including those with strong rates of growth and low unemployment.

Even in Britain we conveniently ignore the fact that Nigel Farage and his United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) first enjoyed major success at the 2004 European parliament elections, after 48 consecutive periods of economic growth, and drew much of their early support from affluent Conservatives (it was only later that UKIP and its successor, the Brexit Party, became more

successful among blue-collar workers). The tendency to dismiss these movements as a political home for old, white racist men ignores the fact that Le Pen picked up much of her support not only from young men but young women in France, while in Austria, Germany, Italy and Poland, national populists are strongest among the under-40s or draw their support fairly evenly from across age groups. And, when it comes to racism, studies have shown that this is falling, not rising.

WRITING

Read the two articles, then condense and combine the most important points into a summary describing the key aspects of National Populism. You should use your own words but you may refer to these sources.

Eatwell, R. & Goodwin, M. (2018). *National Populism: The Revolt Against Liberal Democracy*. London: Pelican.

Eco, U. (1995). 'Ur-Fascism'. In *The New York Review of Books*, June 22, 1995. New York City. <http://www.nybooks.com>. Accessed February 2019.

Meyer, B. (2021). 'Populists in Power: Perils and Prospects in 2021'. Tony Blair Institute for Global Change. <https://institute.global/policy/populists-power-perils-and-prospects-2021>. Accessed 10 October 2021.

Moffitt, B. (2016). *The Global Rise of Populism: Performance, Political Style, & Representation*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Mudde, C. & Kaltwasser, C.R. (2017). *Populism: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

CITATIONS

Use single quotes for titles and short verbatim quotations, e.g. 'individuals as individuals have no rights, and the People is conceived as a quality, a monolithic entity expressing the Common Will. Since no large quantity of human beings can have a common will, the Leader pretends to be their interpreter' (Eco, 1995).

Use double quotes to introduce a key term or a technical term which needs further explanation, such as "Brexit" i.e. Britain plus Exit or "de-alignment" (Eatwell & Goodwin, 2018).

REFORMULATION

Don't simply copy phrases from the two articles, use your own words. You can paraphrase by,

(i) using synonyms e.g. "unemployed" instead of "jobless", "grew rapidly" instead of "rose sharply";

(ii) using negative expressions instead of positive ones or vice versa e.g. 'there was a growing distrust of the UK's mainstream political parties' becomes 'increasingly, British voters didn't trust politicians from the mainstream parties';

(iii) using passive expressions instead of active ones e.g. 'Donald Trump was elected' instead of 'Donald Trump became the President of the United States';

(iv) using reported speech instead of direct speech e.g. 'Boris Johnson insisted that Britain would leave the EU entirely' instead of, 'Boris Johnson promised that he would 'Get Brexit done.'