

## Citation Styles

Whenever you quote, paraphrase, summarize, or otherwise refer to the work of another, you are required to cite its source, either by way of parenthetical documentation or by means of a footnote. Offered here are some of the most commonly cited forms of material; for types of documents not exemplified here, please consult the appropriate style manual available in the IVC library's reference collection.

- **MLA** in-text parenthetical citations (Language disciplines: English, French, Chinese, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.)
- **Turabian** footnotes (Modified *Chicago Manual of Style* used philosophy and history)
- **APA** in-text parenthetical citations (social sciences: psychology, political science, anthropology, economics, etc.)
- **CSE Manual** (natural sciences)

### **1. MLA in-text parenthetical citations**

The Modern Language Association (MLA) guidelines require that you cite the quotations, summaries, paraphrases, and other material used from sources within parentheses typically placed at the end of the sentence in which the quoted or paraphrased material appears. The parenthetical method replaces the use of citational footnotes. These in-text parenthetical citations correspond to the full bibliographic entries found in a list of references at the end of your paper. (Note that the titles of works are italicized, rather than underlined.) Unless otherwise indicated, on-line sources follow the same pattern as print versions.

#### **Single author named in parentheses.**

The tendency to come to terms with difficult experiences is referred to as a "purification process" whereby "threatening or painful dissonances are warded off to preserve intact a clear and articulated image of oneself and one's place in the world" (Sennett 11).

#### **Single author named in a signal phrase.**

Social historian Richard Sennett names the tendency to come to terms with difficult experiences a "purification process" whereby "threatening or painful dissonances are warded off to preserve intact a clear and articulated image of oneself and one's place in the world" (11).

#### **Two or more authors.**

Certain literacy theorists have gone so far as to declare that "the most significant elements of human culture are undoubtedly channeled through words, and reside in the particular range of meanings and attitudes which members of any society attach to their verbal symbols" (Goody and Watt 323).

#### **Corporate author (organization, association, etc.).**

The federal government has funded research concerning consumer protection and consumer transactions with online pharmacies (Food and Drug Administration 125).

#### **Works with no author.**

Several critics of the concept of the transparent society ask if a large society would be able to

handle the complete loss of privacy ("Surveillance Society" 115).

### **Two or more works by the same author.**

In his investigation of social identity, *The Uses of Disorder*, Sennett defines adulthood as a stage where people "learn to tolerate painful ambiguity and uncertainty" (108).

In a surprising move, Richard Sennett combines the idea of power with that of virtue: "the idea of strength is complex in ordinary life because of what might be called the element of its integrity" (*Authority* 19).

### **Work found in an anthology or edited collection.**

For an essay, short story, or other document included in an anthology or edited collection, use the name of the author of the work, not the editor of the anthology or collection, but use the page numbers from the anthology or collection.

Lawrence Rosenfield analyzes the way in which New York's Central Park held a socializing function for nineteenth-century residents similar to that of traditional republican civic oratory (222).

### **Bible passage.**

Unfortunately, the president could not recall the truism that "Wisdom is a fountain to one who has it, but folly is the punishment of fools" (*New Oxford Annotated Bible*, Prov. 20-22).

### **Secondary source of a quotation (someone quoted within the text of another author).**

As Erickson reminds us, the early psychoanalysts focused on a single objective: "introspective honesty in the service of self enlightenment" (qtd. in Weiland 42).

### **Web page.**

Abraham Lincoln's birthplace was designated as a National Historical Site in 1959 (National Park Service).

Note: Internet citations follow the style of printed works. Personal or corporate author and page number should be given if they exist on the website.

### **Have more questions?**

For information on electronic sources, try the [MLA's homepage](#) or [Online! A Reference Guide to Using Internet Sources](#). For citing government documents, see the University of Nevada's [MLA Style Guide](#).

## **2. Turabian Footnotes**

Footnoting is the method for documenting quotations, paraphrases, summaries, and other material offered in your paper required by Kate A. Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996 (known simply as "Turabian").

Footnotes are listed serially at the bottom of the page. The note number should be typed on the line (1. Mark Twain), although it's permissible for the note to be preceded by superscript numerals (<sup>1</sup>Mark Twain) if that's how the word processor generates footnotes. Endnotes are listed serially at the end of the paper, preceded by a regular typed numeral, followed by a period (1. Mark Twain). (Note that when using superscript footnotes, the first line of the citation is indented 5 spaces).

The first note for each source should include all relevant information about the source. When citing the same source a second or subsequent time, only include the surname of the author, the title (or a

shortened form of the title) and page number(s) cited. If you cite the same source and page number(s) from a single source two or more times consecutively, the note should use the word 'Ibid.,' an abbreviated form of the Latin 'ibidem,' (which means 'in the same place.'). However, if you use the same source with a different page number, the note should use 'Ibid.' followed by a comma and the new page number(s).

**Book with a single author.**

<sup>10</sup>Richard Sennett, *Authority* (New York: Norton, 1980), 11.

**Book with two or three authors.**

<sup>12</sup>Richard Sennett and Jonathan Cobb, *The Hidden Injuries of Class* (New York: Vintage Books, 1972), 123.

**Book with three or more authors.**

<sup>8</sup>Martin Greenberger et al., eds., *Networks for Research and Education: Sharing of Computer Information Resources Nationwide* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1974), 54.

**Author's work prepared by an editor or translator.**

<sup>13</sup>Edward Chiera, *They Wrote on Clay*, ed. George G. Cameron (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1938), 42.

<sup>22</sup>Jurgen Habermas, *Knowledge and Human Interests*. trans. Jeremy J. Shapiro (Boston: Beacon Press, 1971), 173.

**Corporate author (organization, association).**

<sup>7</sup>Food and Drug Administration, *FDA and the Internet: Advertising and Promotion of Medical Products* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996), 324.

**Works with no author.**

<sup>20</sup>"The Surveillance Society: Information Technology as a Threat to Privacy" *The Economist*, 1 May 1999, 21.

**Author's work contained in Collected Works.**

<sup>7</sup>John Dewey, *The Philosophy of John Dewey*. ed. John J. McDermott, "Culture and Nature" (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981), 689-714.

<sup>15</sup>M. M. Bober, *Karl Marx's Interpretation of History*, 2d ed. Harvard Economic Studies (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1948), 89.

**Reprint of a book.**

<sup>21</sup>Michael David, *Toward Honesty in Public Relations* (Chicago: Condor Publications, 1968; reprint, New York: B. Y. Jove, 1990), 134-56. (page citations are to the reprint edition).

**Secondary source of a quotation (another writer quoted by an author).**

<sup>14</sup>Erik H. Ericson, *Childhood and Society*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (New York: Norton, 1963), 113; quoted in Steven Wieland, *Intellectual Craftsmen: Ways and Works in American Scholarship, 1935-1990* (New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, 1991), 42.

**Article in a journal.**

<sup>18</sup>David Beard, "Rhetorical Criticism, Holocaust Studies, and the Problem of Ethos," *Journal of Advanced Composition*, 20 (Fall 2000): 733.

#### **Article in a magazine.**

<sup>3</sup>Atul Gawande, "The Man Who Couldn't Stop Eating," *The New Yorker*, 9 July 2001, 67.

#### **Signed article in an encyclopedia.**

<sup>22</sup>Thomas Williamson, "Commonplaces," in *Encyclopedia of Rhetoric*, ed. Thomas O. Sloane (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001): 132.

#### **Signed article in a newspaper.**

<sup>6</sup>Tom Brune, "Census Will for First Time Count Those of Mixed Race," *Seattle Times*, 6 Oct. 1999, sec. 1A, p. 3.

#### **Work included within an edited collection.**

<sup>23</sup>Carl F. Kaestle, "The History of Literacy and the History of Readers," in *Perspectives on Literacy*, ed. Eugene R. Kintgen, Barry M. Kroll, and Mike Rose (Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1988), 122.

#### **Published interview.**

<sup>35</sup>Judith Butler, "Changing the Subject: Judith Butler's Politics of Radical Resignification," interview by Gary A. Olson and Lynn Worsham (Tampa, FL, 22 Jan. 2000), *Journal of Advanced Composition*, 20 (Fall 2000): 733.

#### **Unpublished interview.**

<sup>27</sup>Walker Percy. interview by Anne James, 13 April 1983, interview 77B, transcript, Louisiana Oral History Collection, Loyola University, New Orleans, La.

#### **Web page.**

<sup>25</sup>National Park Service, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, 11 February 2003, available from <http://www.nps.gov/abli/>; Internet; accessed 13 February 2003.

Note: Adapted from Kate L. Turabian. *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 6th ed., (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1993), 159.

#### **Have more questions?**

For electronic sources, try the [University of Alberta's Guide to Citation](#). For government documents, see the University of Memphis' [Brief Guide to Citing Government Sources](#). For other questions, try Turabian's *Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses*.

### **3. APA in-text parenthetical citations**

The American Psychological Association (APA) guidelines require that you use parenthetical citations to document quotations, paraphrases, summaries, and other material from a source used in your paper. These in-text citations correspond to the full bibliographic entries found in a list of references included at the end of your paper. Unless otherwise noted, electronic sources follow the same pattern as printed ones.

#### **One work by one author**

Place the author's last name followed by a comma and the year of publication in parentheses. If the author's name appears as part of the narrative, include only the year of publication in parentheses. For a quotation, the page number, preceded by *p.*, appears in parentheses after the quotation.

The tendency to come to terms with difficult experiences is referred to as a "purification process" whereby "threatening or painful dissonances are warded off to preserve intact a clear and articulated image of oneself and one's place in the world" (Sennett, 1980, p.11).

Social historian Richard Sennett (1980) names the tendency to come to terms with difficult experiences a "purification process" whereby "threatening or painful dissonances are warded off to preserve intact a clear and articulated image of oneself and one's place in the world" (p. 11).

### **One work by multiple authors**

List all the authors' names for the first reference.

Kintgen, Kroll, and Rose (1988) maintain that "just as a single definition of literacy is insufficient, so is scrutiny from within the confines of a single academic discipline" (p. xv).

In subsequent references, use just the first author's last name plus et al..

In assessing the educational quality of our schools, it is important to remember that, as Kintgen et al. (1988) explain: "the contemporary asymmetry between reading and writing can be related to use in a particular socioeconomic context" (p. xvii).

### **Six or more authors**

Cite only the last name of the first author followed by et al. and the year for the first and subsequent citations.

As Williams et al. (1999) demonstrated, the internet holds the potential to open consumer markets in new and unexpected ways.

### **Groups as authors (organization, association, etc.)**

The name of the group is usually spelled out each time it appears in a text citation. If the name of the group is long and cumbersome and if the abbreviation is familiar or readily understandable, you may abbreviate it in second and subsequent citations.

FIRST CITATION (Food and Drug Administration [FDA], 1996)

LATER CITATION (FDA, 1996)

### **Authors with the same surname**

If a reference list includes publications by two or more primary authors with the same last name, include the first author's initials in all text citations, even if the publication year differs.

### **Works with no author.**

When a work has no identified author, use the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year. Use quotation marks around the title of an article, chapter, or web page, and italicize the title of a journal, book, or report.

Several critics of the concept of the transparent society ask if a large society would be able to handle the complete loss of privacy ("Surveillance Society," 1998, p. 115).

### **Bible passage**

Unfortunately, the president could not recall the truism found in Prov. 20-22 that "Wisdom is a fountain to one who has it, but folly is the punishment of fools" ([New Oxford Annotated Bible](#)).

#### **Email message**

Robinson's argument has since been dismissed by scholars of American history (V. Baker, personal communication, October 28, 2002).

#### **Web page**

The cabin at the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site is designed to be "symbolic of the one in which Lincoln was born" (National Park Service, 2003, para. 1).

*Note:* page or chapter number should be included if available on the web site.

#### **Have more questions?**

For up-to-date information on citing electronic sources, go to the [APA Style Guide to Electronic References](#) or [Online!](#) For citing government documents, or if you have additional questions, consult the current edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.

### **4. CSE Citation-Sequence and Name-Year Styles**

The CSE Manual describes two systems: the 'citation-sequence' system and the 'name-year' system. In the 'citation-sequence' system, citations in the text are indicated by superscript numbers that refer to references in the list of references at the end of the paper. If the same reference is referred to multiple times, it is always with the same superscript number. It is possible to refer to multiple references at once using a sequence of superscript numbers. In the 'name-year' system, in-text parenthetical citations of the author's name and year of the reference are included. Each citation corresponds to a reference in the list of references at the end of the paper. There are special recommendations for works by multiple authors, corporate authors, etc.

#### **Citation-Sequence**

##### **Single citation**

The problem setup phase uses the EPANET User's Toolkit<sup>1</sup> to compute the EPS network hydraulics.

##### **Multiple citations.**

Thus, an extended period hydraulic simulation<sup>2-6</sup> will yield a periodic set of network flows that also repeat indefinitely.<sup>7-8</sup>

##### **Second use of citation number used earlier.**

Studies have shown that trihalomethane (THM) formation can be modeled as a linear function of chlorine demand.<sup>3, 9</sup>

##### **Author or Authors named in a signal phrase.**

Boccelli<sup>10</sup> and Clark<sup>2,11</sup> have shown that first-order models may underestimate chlorine demand under certain conditions.

**Note:** If superscript numbers are impossible, it is permissible to include the citation

**numbers in parentheses.**

The problem setup phase uses the EPANET User's Toolkit (1) to compute the EPS network hydraulics.

**Name-Year****Single author**

The problem setup phase uses the EPANET User's Toolkit (Rossman 1999) to compute the EPS network hydraulics.

**Two authors**

Thus, an extended period hydraulic simulation (Rao and Bree 1977) will yield a periodic set of network flows that also repeat indefinitely.

**Three or more authors**

An earlier study used a simpler mass dosage rate parameterization where the dosage must be constant (Boccelli and others 1998).

**Two or more documents by the same author in the same year.**

Studies have shown that trihalomethane (THM) formation can be modeled as a linear function of chlorine demand (Nguyen 1997a, 1997b).

**Corporate or organizational authors.**

The problem solution phase is performed using CPLEX (ILOG 1996), a commercial brand and bound procedure.

**Two or more different authors with the same last name.**

Studies have shown that trihalomethane (THM) formation can be modeled as a linear function of chlorine demand (Jones AB 1986; Jones CD 1995).

**Author or authors named in a signal phrase**

Boccelli (1999) and Clark (1998, 2002) have shown that first-order models may underestimate chlorine demand under certain conditions.

**Have more questions?**

For information on citing documents from the internet, see the preview of the 7th edition, which will cover this topic, at the [Council of Science Editors' web site](#). Other new material is also available for preview, and [corrections to the 6th edition](#) are available.