Citation Style for Academic Writing

Julie Candio Sekel–APA
Norman DeFilippo–Chicago
Heather Lockhart–MLA
September 6, 2014

Graduate Development Conference
Overview

• This presentation will cover:
  – 2010 updates
  – General Chicago guidelines
  – Citation Options
What is Chicago Style?
Chicago Style: How to Use

• Always follow your instructor’s advice, as style and usage vary.
• Be aware that the 16th edition (September 2010) has new information.
Documentation Styles: Two Options

• Notes Bibliography
  – Used in humanities (literature, history, the arts)

• Author Date
  – Preferred by physical, natural, and social sciences
Notes

• Include note (endnote or footnote) each time source mentioned.
• Use superscript number in text, followed by numbered list in bibliography.
• Put all information in first note; shorten in subsequent (Ibid. after 2 or more times consecutively).
Bibliography: Common Elements

• Authors’ Names
  – Inverted style

• Titles
  – Titles of books and journals are italicized. Titles of articles, chapters, poems, etc. are placed in quotation marks.

• Publication Information
  – The year of publication is listed after the publisher or journal name.

• Punctuation
  – Major elements are separated by periods.
Notes and Bibliography Sample
Citations

• Books
• Articles
• Thesis or dissertation
• Paper presented at a meeting or conference
• Website
• Blog entry or comment
• Item in commercial database


Book: 4 or More Authors

List all of the authors in the bibliography; in the note, list only the first author, followed by et al. (“and others”):

Book: 4 or More Authors

Editor, Translator, or Compiler Instead of Author


Editor, Translator, or Compiler in Addition to Author


Article in Print Journal

In a note, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the bibliography, list the page range for the whole article.


Article in Online Journal: Part 1

Include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to http://dx.doi.org/ in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your publisher or discipline. In a note, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the bibliography, list the page range for the whole article.
Article in Online Journal: Part 2


Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text ("As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a *New York Times* article on February 27, 2010, . . .") instead of in a note, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your publisher or discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.


Thesis or Dissertation


2. Choi, “Contesting Imaginaires.”


A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text or in a note ("As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald’s Corporation listed on its website . . ."). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be styled as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified.
Website: Part 2


3. “Google Privacy Policy.”


Blog Entry or Comment: Part 1

Blog entries or comments may be cited in running text ("In a comment posted to The Becker-Posner Blog on February 23, 2010, . . .") instead of in a note, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. There is no need to add pseud. after an apparently fictitious or informal name. (If an access date is required, add it before the URL.)
Blog Entry or Comment: Part 2


http://uchicagolaw.typepad.com/beckerposner/.
Item in Commercial Database: Part 1

For items retrieved from a commercial database, add the name of the database and an accession number following the facts of publication. In this example, the dissertation cited previously is shown as it would be cited if it were retrieved from ProQuest’s database for dissertations and citations.
Resources

http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html

https://www.legalbluebook.com/

http://www.montclair.edu/cwe
Q&A and Discussion

- There is no great writing, only great rewriting.
  --Justice Brandeis

- Writing is 1 percent inspiration, and 99 percent elimination.
  --Louise Brooks