

Citation Style for Academic Writing

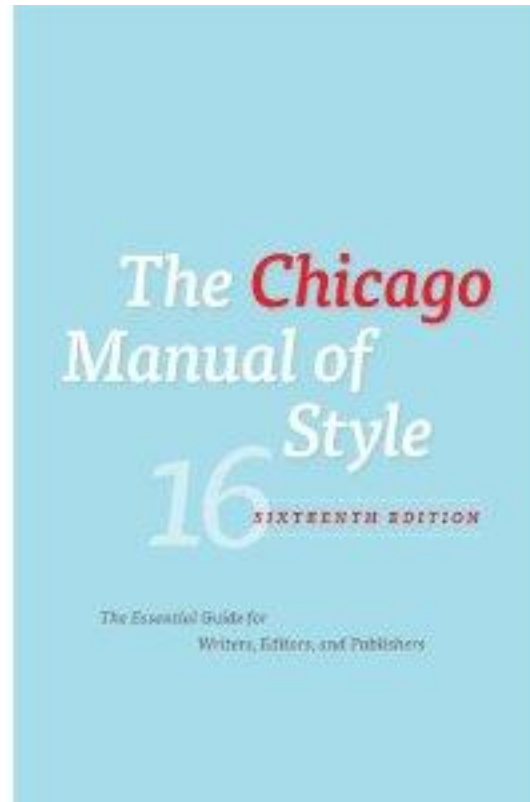
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September 6, 2014

Graduate Development Conference

Overview

- This presentation will cover:
 - 2010 updates
 - General Chicago guidelines
 - Citation Options

What is Chicago Style?



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There is no great writing, only great rewriting. - Justice Brandeis
Writing is 1% inspiration and 99% elimination. - Louise Brooks

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: One Author

1. Michael Pollan, *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals* (New York: Penguin, 2006), 99–100.
2. Pollan, *Omnivore's Dilemma*, 3.

Pollan, Michael. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*. New York: Penguin, 2006.

Book: 2 or More Authors

1. Geoffrey C. Ward and Ken Burns, *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945* (New York: Knopf, 2007), 52.
2. Ward and Burns, *War*, 59–61.

Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf, 2007.

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”):

1. Dana Barnes et al., *Plastics: Essays on American Corporate Ascendance in the 1960s* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), 14.
2. Barnes et al., *Plastics*, 29–30.

Book: 4 or More Authors

Dana Barnes, Eugene Erhardt, Leonard Miller, and Jonathan Smith. *Plastics: Essays on American Corporate Ascendance in the 1960s*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982).

Editor, Translator, or Compiler Instead of Author

1. Richmond Lattimore, trans., *The Iliad of Homer*(Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951), 91–92.
2. Lattimore, *Iliad*, 24.

Lattimore, Richmond, trans. *The Iliad of Homer*.
Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951.

Editor, Translator, or Compiler in Addition to Author

1. Gabriel García Márquez, *Love in the Time of Cholera*, trans. Edith Grossman (London: Cape, 1988), 242–55.
2. García Márquez, *Cholera*, 33.

García Márquez, Gabriel. *Love in the Time of Cholera*. Translated by Edith Grossman. London: Cape, 1988.

Chapter or Other Part of a Book

1. John D. Kelly, “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War,” in *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, ed. John D. Kelly et al. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010), 77.
2. Kelly, “Seeing Red,” 81–82.

Kelly, John D. “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War.” In *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, edited by John D. Kelly, Beatrice Jauregui, Sean T. Mitchell, and Jeremy Walton, 67–83. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010.

Book Published Electronically

1. Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice* (New York: Penguin Classics, 2007), Kindle edition.
2. Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., *The Founders' Constitution* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987), accessed February 28, 2010, <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.
3. Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*.
4. Kurland and Lerner, *Founder's Constitution*, chap. 10, doc. 19.

Austen, Jane. *Pride and Prejudice*. New York: Penguin Classics, 2007. Kindle edition.

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. Accessed February 28, 2010. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

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.

1. Joshua I. Weinstein, “The Market in Plato’s Republic,” *Classical Philology* 104 (2009): 440.
2. Weinstein, “Plato’s Republic,” 452–53.

Weinstein, Joshua I. “The Market in Plato’s Republic.” *Classical Philology* 104 (2009): 439–58.

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

1. Gueorgi Kossinets and Duncan J. Watts, “Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network,” *American Journal of Sociology* 115 (2009): 411, accessed February 28, 2010, doi:10.1086/599247.

2. Kossinets and Watts, “Origins of Homophily,” 439.

Kossinets, Gueorgi, and Duncan J. Watts. “Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network.” *American Journal of Sociology* 115 (2009): 405–50. Accessed February 28, 2010. doi:10.1086/599247.

Article in Newspaper or Magazine: Part 1

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.

Article in Newspaper or Magazine: Part 2

1. Daniel Mendelsohn, “But Enough about Me,” *New Yorker*, January 25, 2010, 68.
2. Sheryl Gay Stolberg and Robert Pear, “Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote,” *New York Times*, February 27, 2010, accessed February 28, 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>.
3. Mendelsohn, “But Enough about Me,” 69.
4. Stolberg and Pear, “Wary Centrists.”

Mendelsohn, Daniel. “But Enough about Me.” *New Yorker*, January 25, 2010.

Stolberg, Sheryl Gay, and Robert Pear. “Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote.” *New York Times*, February 27, 2010. Accessed February 28, 2010.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>.

Thesis or Dissertation

1. Mihwa Choi, “Contesting Imaginaires in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty” (PhD diss., University of Chicago, 2008).

2. Choi, “Contesting Imaginaires.”

Choi, Mihwa. “Contesting Imaginaires in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty.” PhD diss., University of Chicago, 2008.

Paper Presented at a Meeting or Conference

1. Rachel Adelman, “ ‘Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made On’: God’s Footstool in the Aramaic Targumim and Midrashic Tradition” (paper presented at the annual meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 21–24, 2009).

2. Adelman, “Such Stuff as Dreams.”

Adelman, Rachel. “ ‘Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made On’: God’s Footstool in the Aramaic Targumim and Midrashic Tradition.” Paper presented at the annual meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 21–24, 2009.

Website: Part 1

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

1. “Google Privacy Policy,” last modified March 11, 2009,
<http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

2. “McDonald’s Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts,” McDonald’s Corporation, accessed July 19, 2008,
<http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.

3. “Google Privacy Policy.”

4. “Toy Safety Facts.”

Google. “Google Privacy Policy.” Last modified March 11, 2009.
<http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

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

1. Jack, February 25, 2010 (7:03 p.m.), comment on Richard Posner, “Double Exports in Five Years?,” *The Becker-Posner Blog*, February 21, 2010, <http://uchicagolaw.typepad.com/beckerposner/2010/02/double-exports-in-five-years-posner.html>.

2. Jack, comment on Posner, “Double Exports.”

Becker-Posner Blog, The.

<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.

Item in Commercial Database: Part 2

Choi, Mihwa. "Contesting Imaginaires in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty." PhD diss., University of Chicago, 2008. ProQuest (AAT 3300426).

Resources

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

<https://www.legalbluebook.com/>

<http://www.montclair.edu/cwe>



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There is no great writing, only great rewriting. - Justice Brandeis
Writing is 1% inspiration and 99% elimination. - Louise Brooks

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