

Developing Academic Writing

How do I cite sources?

Style sheets

- Many journals have own style
 - Headings, format
 - How to write citations
- Not worth memorizing the rules

Style sheets

- Three commonly used styles
 - Chicago (sciences, humanities)
 - APA (psychology, social science, education)
 - MLA (literature, arts and humanities)

Citing sources

- Every citation has two parts
 - In-text
 - Usually parenthesis; occasionally footnotes
- After the text
 - Bibliography (aka References, Works cited, etc.)

Chicago

“Sino-Japanese was the form of writing used in official documents, criticism and exposition, history and critical essays, early Meiji translations of western literature and in general in upper class education” (Gottlieb 2005, 41). [...]

According to Morita, “Most students have little experience in distinguishing features of different varieties of English” (2010, 69).

Chicago

“Sino-Japanese was the form of writing used in official documents, criticism and exposition, history and critical essays, early Meiji translations of western literature and in general in upper class education” (Gottlieb 2005, 41). [...]

According to Morita, “Most students have little experience in distinguishing features of different varieties of English” (2010, 69).

Author's name

Year

Page (quotes)

Chicago

References

Family, given name

Book title in *italic*

Gottlieb, Nanette. 2005. *Language and Society in Japan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Location, Publisher

Morita, Liang Chua. 2010. "Applying the Curriculum Cycle." *Studies in Language and Culture* 32: 67-70.

Paper title in "quotation marks"

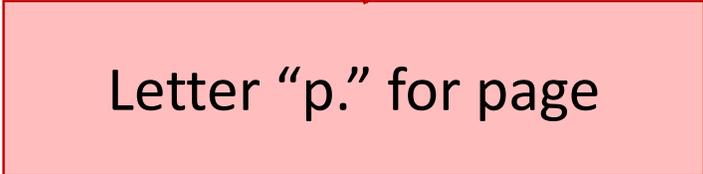
Journal name, volume, pages

Year

APA

“Sino-Japanese was the form of writing used in official documents, criticism and exposition, history and critical essays, early Meiji translations of western literature and in general in upper class education” (Gottlieb 2005, p. 41). [...]

According to Morita (2010), “Most students have little experience in distinguishing features of different varieties of English” (p. 69).



Letter “p.” for page

APA

Heading centered

References

Gottlieb, N. (2005). *Language and Society in Japan*.
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Morita, L.C. (2010). Applying the curriculum cycle.
Studies in Language and Culture, 32, 67-70.

No given names;
only first letter

Parenthesis around
the year

MLA

“Sino-Japanese was the form of writing used in official documents, criticism and exposition, history and critical essays, early Meiji translations of western literature and in general in upper class education” (Gottlieb 41). [...]

According to Liang Chua Morita, “Most students have little experience in distinguishing features of different varieties of English” (69).

Full name preferred

No year (if only one article by the author)

MLA

Section called
"Works Cited"

Works Cited

Gottlieb, Nanette. *Language and Society in Japan*.
Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2005. Print.

Morita, Liang Chua. "Applying the Curriculum Cycle."
Studies in Language and Culture. 32.1 (2010): 67-70.
Print.

"Print" for books,
magazines;
"Web" for web

Year near
the end

Citing sources

- Memorizing these rules is not worth it
 - (I look at a published paper & copy style.)
- Be consistent.
 - Probably mistakes, but consistent mistakes
- When in doubt, ask.

Citations

- Always be consistent
...except when the style sheet says not to be.

- MLA Style

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*.
New York: Penguin, 1987. Print.

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms:
The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta
Devi's *Bashai Tudu*." *Tulsa Studies in
Women's Literature* 15.1 (1996): 41-50.
Print.

Citations

- Always be consistent
...except when the style sheet says not to be.

- MLA Style

Book: no parentheses

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*.
New York: Penguin, 1987. Print.

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms:
The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta
Devi's *Bashai Tudu*." *Tulsa Studies in
Women's Literature* 15.1 (1996): 41-50.
Print.

**Journal article:
parentheses**

Citations

- Include all of the required information
...except when it doesn't exist.

- APA Style

Swan, M. (1995). *Practical English Usage*.
Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

(1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

DeHuff, E.W. (n.d.) *Taytay's tales*. Retrieved
from [http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/
dehuff/taytay/taytay.html](http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/dehuff/taytay/taytay.html)

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DeHuff, E.W. (n.d.) *Taytay's tales*. Retrieved
from [http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/
dehuff/taytay/taytay.html](http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/dehuff/taytay/taytay.html)

No named author

No date

Citations

- Include the same information you would for a book or article (as much as you can) when citing web.
- Chicago author-date style

Cannings, Richard J. 2008. "Northern saw-whet owl." *The Birds of North American Online*. Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology. <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/042/articles/introduction>

Citations

- Include the same information you would for a book or article (as much as you can) when citing web.

author

- Chicago author-date style

date

page title

Cannings, Richard J. 2008. "Northern saw-whet owl." *The Birds of North American Online*. Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology. <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/042/articles/introduction>

web site

location

publisher

web address (URI)

Citations

- Include the same information you would for a book or article (as much as you can) when citing web.
- Chicago author-date style

"Northern saw-whet owl." 2014. *Wikipedia*.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_saw-whet_owl

No author. Often some information will be missing from the web page.

Where is the information I need to cite?

Citations

Browser “meta” information

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Northern Saw-whet Owl

www.owlinstitute.org/northern-saw-whet-owl.html

Google.com (in English)

2/13

Owl Research Institute
wildlife conservation through research and education

Home About Owls Owl ID Guide About Us Ninepipes Center Research Education Media News Support Links

NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL (*Asio acadicus*)

Because of their nocturnal nature, owls can be tricky to locate. But with a bit of detective work, this is one little owl you just might be able to find.

The Northern Saw-whet Owl ranges over much of North America, so your chances are good that one might live near you. Use your observation skills and see if you can track one down. Pay attention to the clues; first listen. Do you hear a repeated, monotonous whistle, especially at night in late winter or spring?

Follow your ears to the next clue. Is the sound getting closer?

Now look down, especially at the base of coniferous trees. Saw-whet owls leave lots of evidence beneath their favorite perching trees. All owls regurgitate the undigestable parts of their food, coughing up grayish pellets, filled with fur, feathers, and bones. And, like all animals, owls also defecate, leaving

Northern Saw-whet Owl Range Map

Northern Saw-whet Owl Audio

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PO Box 39, Charlo, MT 59824

Contact Us

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