

SCIENTIFIC ENGLISH

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Course 6: Citation and citation styles

What is a citation?

- A "citation" is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source.
- It also gives your readers the information necessary to find that source again, including:
 - information about the author
 - the title of the work
 - the name and location of the company that published your copy of the source
 - the date your copy was published
 - the page numbers of the material you are borrowing

When do I need to cite?

- Whenever you borrow words or ideas, you need to acknowledge their source. The following situations almost always require citation:
 - Whenever you use quotes
 - Whenever you paraphrase
 - Whenever you use an idea that someone else has already expressed
 - Whenever you make specific reference to the work of another
 - Whenever someone else's work has been critical in developing your own ideas.

What is a citation style?

- A **citation style** dictates the information necessary for a citation and how the information is ordered, as well as punctuation and other formatting.
- It is a set of guidelines on how to cite sources in your academic writing. You always need a citation whenever you quote, paraphrase, or summarize a source to avoid plagiarism. How you present these citations depends on the style you follow.

- Different styles are set by different universities, academic associations, and publishers, often published in an official handbook with in-depth instructions and examples.
- There are many different citation styles, but they typically use one of three basic approaches: parenthetical citations, numerical citations, or note citations.

$\downarrow \frac{A}{2}$ Parenthetical citations

- AAA
- APA
- APSA
- ASA
- Chicago (Turabian)
author-date
- CSE name-year
- Harvard
- MLA

$\downarrow \frac{1}{9}$ Numerical citations

- ACS
- AMA
- CSE citation-name or
citation-sequence
- IEEE
- NLM
- Vancouver

x^2 Note citations

- Bluebook
- Chicago (Turabian)
notes and bibliography
- OSCOLA

Types of citation:

- The clearest identifying characteristic of any citation style is how the citations in the text are presented. There are three main approaches:
 1. **Parenthetical citations:** You include identifying details of the source in parentheses in the text—usually the author’s last name and the publication date, plus a page number if relevant (**author-date**). Sometimes the publication date is omitted (**author-page**).
 2. **Numerical citations:** You include a number in brackets or in superscript, which corresponds to an entry in your numbered reference list.
 3. **Note citations:** You include a full citation in a footnote or endnote, which is indicated in the text with a superscript number or symbol.

- Citation styles also differ in terms of how you format the reference list or bibliography entries themselves (e.g., capitalization, order of information, use of italics). And many style guides also provide guidance on more general issues like text formatting, punctuation, and numbers.

How I choose a citation style?

- There are many different ways of citing resources from your research. The citation style sometimes depends on the academic discipline involved. For example:
 - ✓ APA (American Psychological Association) is used by Education, Psychology, and Sciences
 - ✓ MLA (Modern Language Association) style is used by the Humanities
 - ✓ Chicago/Turabian style is generally used by Business, History, and the Fine Arts

APA 7th Citation Examples

Material Type	In-text Citation	Bibliography
A book	(Sapolsky, 2017)	Sapolsky, R. M. (2017). <i>Behave: The biology of humans at our best and worst</i> . Penguin Books.
Chapter in an <u>edited</u> book (If the chapter is from an authored book, use the book citation)	(Dillard, 2020)	Dillard, J. P. (2020). Currents in the study of persuasion. In M. B. Oliver, A. A. Raney, & J. Bryant (Eds.), <i>Media effects: Advances in theory and research</i> (4th ed., pp. 115–129). Routledge.
An article in a print journal	(Weinstein, 2009)	Weinstein, J. (2009). "The market in Plato's Republic." <i>Classical Philology</i> , 104(4), 439-458.
An article in an electronic journal	(Grady et al., 2019)	Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. <i>Psychology of Popular Media Culture</i> , 8(3), 207–217. https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185
A website	(Bologna, 2019)	Bologna, C. (2019, October 31). <i>Why some people with anxiety love watching horror movies</i> . HuffPost. https://www.huffpost.com/entry/anxiety-love-watching-horror-movies_l_5d277587e4b02a5a5d57b59e

Harvard

Harvard style is often used in the field of economics. It is also very widely used across disciplines in UK universities. There are various versions of Harvard style defined by different universities—it’s not a style with one definitive style guide.

Harvard bibliography entry	Hoffmann, M. (2016) ‘How is information valued? Evidence from framed field experiments’, <i>The Economic Journal</i> , 126(595), pp. 1884–1911. doi:10.1111/ecoj.12401.
Harvard in-text citation	(Hoffmann, 2016)

MLA

MLA style is the official style of the Modern Language Association, defined in the *MLA Handbook* (9th edition). It's widely used across various humanities disciplines. Unlike most parenthetical citation styles, it's author-page rather than author-date.

MLA Works Cited entry	Davidson, Clare. "Reading in Bed with <i>Troilus and Criseyde</i> ." <i>The Chaucer Review</i> , vol. 55, no. 2, Apr. 2020, pp. 147–170. https://doi.org/10.5325/chaucerrev.55.2.0147 .
MLA in-text citation	(Davidson 155)

Chicago author-date

Chicago author-date style is one of the two citation styles presented in the *Chicago Manual of Style* (17th edition). It's used mainly in the sciences and social sciences.

Chicago reference entry	Encarnaç�o, Jo�o, and Gonalo Calado. 2018. "Effects of Recreational Diving on Early Colonization Stages of an Artificial Reef in North-East Atlantic." <i>Journal of Coastal Conservation</i> 22, no. 6 (December): 1209–1216. https://www.jstor.org/stable/45380397 .
Chicago author-date citation	(Encarnaç�o and Calado 2018)