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Citation in Documents
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Abstract: There are many citation methods in documents, papers, books, and so on. To prevent plagiarism, authors have to aware, concerns, and obligate to its necessary in writing paper, avoiding controversy, and also respect to another authors.

Keywords:

- Citation in Book, papers, magazines;
- APA Style;
- MLA Style;
- Chicago Manual Style;
- CSE, CBE Style;
- Harvard Style;
- MHRA Style;
- Turabian Style;
- New Moderate Style.

Definition: Citation is a reference to a published or unpublished source (not always the original source). More precisely, a citation is an abbreviated alphanumeric expression.

To attribute prior or unoriginal work and ideas to the correct sources, to allow the reader to determine independently whether the referenced material

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supports the author's argument in the claimed way, and to help the reader gauge the strength and validity of the material the author has used.^[2]

The forms of citations generally subscribe to one of the generally accepted citations systems, such as the Oxford ^[3], Harvard, MLA, American Sociological Association (ASA), American Psychological Association (APA), and other citations systems, as their syntactic conventions are widely known and easily interpreted by readers. Each of these citation systems has its respective advantages and disadvantages relative to the trade-offs of being informative (but not too disruptive) and thus are chosen relative to the needs of the type of publication being crafted. Editors will often specify the citation system to use.

Bibliographies, and other list-like compilations of references, are generally not considered citations because they do not fulfill the true spirit of the term: deliberate acknowledgement by other authors of the priority of one's ideas.^[4]

Concepts

A bibliographic citation is a reference to a book, article, web page, or other published item. Citations should supply detail to identify the item uniquely.^[5] Different citation systems and styles are used in scientific citation, legal citation, prior art, and the arts and the humanities.

Content

Citation content can vary depending on the type of source and may include:

- *Book*: author(s), book title, publisher, date of publication, and page number(s) if appropriate;^{[6][7]}
- *Journal*: author(s), article title, journal title, date of publication, and page number(s);
- *Newspaper*: author(s), article title, name of newspaper, section title and page number(s) if desired, date of publication;
- *Web site*: author(s), article and publication title where appropriate, as well as a URL, and a date when the site was accessed;
- *Play*: inline citations offer part, scene, and line numbers, the latter separated by periods: 4.452 refer to scene 4, line 452. For example, "In Eugene Onegin, Onegin rejects Tanya when she is free to be his, and only decides he wants her when she is already married" (Pushkin 4.452-53);^[8]
- *Poem*: spaced slashes are normally used to indicate separate lines of a poem, and parenthetical citations usually include the line number(s). For example: "For I must love because I live / and life in me is what you give." (Brennan, lines 15-16);^[8]
- *Interview*: name of interviewer, interview descriptor (ex. personal interview) and date of interview.

Citation or citing documents, which popular in these days, there are APA (American Psychological Association), MLA (Modern Language Association), and Chicago Manual Style, which were used in vary purposes and has several important s, e.g. to uphold intellectual honesty to the other writers, to attribute prior, unoriginal work, and the ideas to the precisely sources of data for arrange the references or bibliography.

Significant of citation is credited to authors, journalists, and also publishers; Citing has good source of explicit citation schemas, and thus implicit formats. However, the convenient in present-day is from online sources.

Citing sources serves several purposes:

- To ensure that the content of articles is credible and can be checked by any reader or editor.
- To enhance the overall credibility and authoritative character of Wikipedia.
- To show that your edit isn't original research.
- To reduce the likelihood of editorial disputes or to resolve any that arises.
- To credit a source for providing useful information and to avoid claims of plagiarism.
- To provide more information or further reading.

Main elements citation:

- Author's last name (surname), if more than three co-authors, put [only first author's surname], and [et.al.];
- Year of publication;
- Title (in italics);
- Report number (if applicable);
- Place of publication;
- Publisher (it may be printing house who published the publications. If the publisher is the author, as is often the case in government documents, put the word Author in place of the publisher);
- Page.

Unique identifiers

Along with information such as author [s], date of publication, title, and page numbers, citations may also include unique identifiers depending on the type of work being referred to.

- Citations of books may include an International Standard Book Number (ISBN).

- Specific volumes, articles or other identifiable parts of a periodical may have an associated Serial Item and Contribution Identifier (SICI).
- Electronic documents may have a digital object identifier (DOI).
- Biomedical research articles may have a PubMed Identifier (PMID).
- A citation number, used in some citation systems, is a number or symbol added inline and usually in superscript, to refer readers to a footnote or endnote that cites the source. In other citation systems, an inline parenthetical reference is used rather than a citation number, with limited information such as the author's last name, year of publication, and page number referenced; a full identification of the source will then appear in an appended bibliography.

Systems (Output styles)

Broadly speaking, there are two types of citation systems ^[9]:

I. Vancouver Referencing Styles

Vancouver Referencing Styles are a group of styles that involve the use of sequential numbers in the text which refer to either footnotes (notes at the end of the page) or endnotes (a note on a separate page at the end of the paper) which gives the source detail. They are either bracketed or superscript ^[9]. The notes system may or may not require a full bibliography, depending on whether the writer has used a full note form or a shortened note form.

For example, an excerpt from the text of a paper using a notes system *without a full bibliography* could look like this:

"The five stages of grief are denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance."¹

The note, located either at the foot of the page (footnote) or at the end of the paper (endnote) would look like this:

1. Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, *On Death and Dying* (New York: Macmillan, 1969) 45-60.

In a paper which contains a full bibliography, the shortened note could look like this:

1. Kübler-Ross, *On Death and Dying* 45-60.

And the bibliography entry, which would be required with a shortened note, would look like this:

Kübler-Ross, Elisabeth. *On Death and Dying*. New York: Macmillan, 1969.

In the humanities, many authors use footnotes or endnotes to supply anecdotal information. In this way, what looks like a citation is actually supplementary material, or suggestions for further reading^[10].

II. Parenthetical referencing

Parenthetical referencing also known as Harvard referencing where full or partial, in-text citations are enclosed within parentheses and embedded in the paragraph, as opposed to the footnote style^[9].

An example of a parenthetical reference would be:

(Smith 2010, p. 1)

Depending on the choice of style, fully cited parenthetical references may require no end section. Alternately a list of the citations with complete bibliographical references may be included in an end section sorted alphabetically by author's last name.

This section may be known as:

- References
- Bibliography
- Works cited
- Works consulted

However, the in-text referencing style in online publications may differ from the conventional parenthetical referencing. A full reference can be hidden and displayed in the form of a tooltip on a reader's request.^[11] This style makes citing easier and improves the reader's experience.

Styles

ACS Style Guide; AMA Manual of Style; AP Stylebook; The ASA Style Guide; Bluebook; The Chicago Manual of Style; The Elements of Style; The Elements of Typographic Style; ISO 690; MHRA Style Guide; The Microsoft Manual of Style; MLA Handbook; MLA Style Manual; The New York Times Manual; The Oxford Guide to Style/New Hart's Rules; The Publication Manual of the APA; Turabian; ALWD Citation Manual; Harvard referencing, etc.

I. APA style

Citation in APA style, as recommended by the American Psychological Association.

- ① List the title of the article in quotation marks, followed by "n.d." because there is no date of publication. This should appear in parentheses. For example: ("Relativity", n.d.);

- ② Position your citation directly after the quoted or paraphrased passage. For example: One Wikipedia article defines association as "the relationship between things" ("Relativity", n.d.).
- ③ Include a paragraph number if you want to direct your reader to a specific passage. For example: One Wikipedia article defines association as "the relationship between things" ("Relativity", n.d., para. 7). [and]
- ④ Be sure that your reference list citation begins with and is alphabetized according to the title of the Wikipedia article. This ensures that your reader will be able to easily locate the reference entry for the article, based on your in-text citation.

Plagiarism. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 10, 2004, from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarism>

- For reference books which includes encyclopedia, dictionaries, and glossaries, the book title is preceded by the word in. it is not italicized, but the book title following it is;
- The book title appears in sentence case. You capitalize the first word, the first word after a colon, and proper nouns;
- The URL must go to the exact page that you reference;
- No punctuation follows the URL;
- The term or article title appears in the author position. Use sentence case for multiple-word terms or titles, where you capitalize the first word, the first word after a colon, and proper nouns;
- The proper in-text citation is ("Plagiarism," 2004) for a paraphrased passage or ("Plagiarism," 2004, para. #) if you directly quote the material. Note that para. # represents the paragraph number in the page where the information appears. If there are multiple headings on the page, it is also acceptable to place the subheading and then a paragraph number within that heading.

For example, proper in-text citation for a direct quote of fewer than 40 words is: "Plagiarism is the use of another person's work (this could be his or her words, products or ideas) for personal advantage, without proper acknowledgment of the original work" ("Plagiarism," 2004, "Definition," para. 1).

If the quoted material is more than 40 words, use the block quote format instead. As another example, the proper in-text citation for a paraphrased passage is:

Plagiarism is stealing the works of others ("Plagiarism," 2004).

Author	Year, Month	<i>Title of book</i>	Location of publisher:	Name of publisher
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II. MLA style

Citation in MLA style, as recommended by the Modern Language Association

- ① List the title of the article in quotation marks, within parentheses. For example: ("Relativity");
- ② Position your citation directly after the quoted or paraphrased passage. For example: One Wikipedia article defines association as "the relationship between things" ("Relativity"); [and]
- ③ Do not include a paragraph number in your citation. Be sure that your reference list citation begins with and is alphabetized according to the title of the Wikipedia article. This ensures that your reader will be able to easily locate the reference entry for the article, based on your in-text citation.

"Plagiarism." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 22 July 2004. Web. 10 Aug. 2004.

Note that MLA style calls for both the date of publication (or its latest update) and the date on which the information was retrieved. According to the most recent edition of the *MLA Handbook*, there is now information required about any foundation involved. Also note that many schools/institutions slightly change the syntax.

In 2009, MLA released a revised version of their citation style which changed several things. One of these is the inclusion of either Web. or Print. After the date of creation, another is that URLs are no longer required. Should you wish to include them, place them in brackets at the end of the citation.

An example with a URL:

"Plagiarism." *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 22 July 2004. Web. 10 Aug. 2004.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarism>>

MLA 7 says to leave out the URL unless the source cannot be located without it.^[3]

Here is the same example with the URL omitted:

- "Plagiarism." *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 22 July 2004. Web. 10 Aug. 2004.
- Be sure to double check the exact syntax your institution requires.
- For citation of Wikipedia as a site, use:
- *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 22 July 2004. Web. 10 Aug. 2004.

Author	Location of publication: Name of publisher	"Title of book"	Month, date, Year: Volume...	Pages
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III. Chicago Manual Style

The *Chicago Manual of Style* states that "Well-known reference books, such as major dictionaries and encyclopedias, are normally cited in notes rather than bibliographies."

Example:

1. **Lebar M. Frank, Suddard Adrienne, *LAOS its people its society its culture*** (USA, HRAF Press, New Haven Conn., 1960), 25.

Footnote number	Author	<i>Title of book</i>	Location of publisher: Name of publisher, Year of publication	Last comes the exact page that you are quoting or paraphrasing
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A basic book bibliography example:

Lebar M. Frank, Suddard Adrienne, *LAOS its people its society its culture*.
USA: HRAF Press, New Haven Conn., 1960.

IV. CSE, CBE style

Citation in CEB/CSE style, as recommended by the Council of Science Editors.

Grant Evans. 1990. *Lao Peasants Under Socialism & Post-socialism*, Chiang Mai: Silkworm Books, n.d. Yale University Press.

Author	Year	Title of book	Location of publisher:	Name of publisher
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V. MHRA style

The *MHRA Style Guide: A Handbook for Authors, Editors, and Writers of Theses* (formerly the *MHRA Style Book*) is an academic style guide published by the Modern Humanities Research Association and most widely used in the arts and humanities in the United Kingdom, where the MHRA is based. It is available for sale both in the UK and in the United States.

Author	Year	Title of book	Location of publisher:	Name of publisher
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VI. Turabian style

A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations (published by the University of Chicago Press and often referred to simply as Turabian), is a style guide for writing and formatting research papers (such as the arrangement and punctuation of footnotes and bibliographies). The style described in this book is commonly known as **Turabian style**, after the book's original author, Kate L. Turabian.

Author	Year	<i>Title of book</i>	Location of publisher:	Name of publisher
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VII. New Moderate Style²

New Moderate Style, this is an alternative style, which was created to avoid the confusion and complication of some writers among various styles, thus I'd like to modify some styles, which are popular, e.g. Chicago & ISO.

Chicago

1. Le Boulanger, *Histoire du Laos-Français*, Paris, Plon, 1931 (Reprinted, Farnborough, England: Gregg International Publ., 1969).

Footnote number	Author	<i>Title of book</i>	Location of publisher: Name of publisher, Year of publication	Last comes the exact page that you are quoting or paraphrasing
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ISO 690

1. Buddhist Kingdom Marxist State: The Making of Modern Laos. Stuart-Fox, Martin. Bangkok: White Lotus Co., Ltd, 1996, p. 33.

Title of book	Author	Name of publisher	Location of publisher	Year
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Elements of New Moderate Style

- Numerical references;
- Author's last name (surname) and first name, if the author's long name then just only one Capital letter with the foot-stop, and if more than three co-authors, put [only first author's surname], and [et.al.];
- Year of publication;
- Title (in italics);
- Place of publication;
- Publisher;
- Page;
- Etc.

Characteristics

New Moderate Style can be used with the references (includes) Insert Footnote Numbers (mixed), arranged by the numeric order (bottom of page), and the bibliography which selected the academic sources merely.

Feature of Style

1. Finot Louis, (1903), *Ex-voto du That Luong de Vieng-Chan (Laos)*, BEFEO III, p. 660-663.

Footnote number	Author, co-authors, or Publisher (if no author's name)	Year of publication	<i>Title of book</i>	Location of publisher: Name of publisher, or Volume	Last comes the exact page that you are quoting or paraphrasing
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² Temporary uses.

Note: The NMS is temporary style (using as pilot project) of my own perception.

VIII. Citation Online

There are many kinds of online sources, which you may find the books, papers, journals, issues, magazines, news, etc. Starts with the same main elements of citation, but put the [online], and do not include the place of publication or publisher. Instead, put: Retrieved or Accessed on Date, Month, and Year from Authority's Name of website, URL or <http://www.XXXXXXXXXX/document>, giving the website address that goes directly to the document if possible.

IX. Citation in Laos (ການອ້າງອີງ ໃນເອກະສານ)

In the present-time, there is no any regulation determine on writing style in Laos from the government sector or author's societies symposium. Therefore, I introduced the citation in Laos, named "Lao Lanxang Style".

Elements of Lao Lanxang Style:

- Numerical references;
- Author's name (surname), if more than three co-authors, put [only first author's surname], and [et.al.];
- Year of publication;
- Title (in italics);
- Place of publication;
- Publisher;
- Page;
- Etc.

Structure (feature) of Lao Lanxang Style

Footnote number	Author	Year of publication	<i>Title of book</i>	Location of publisher: Name of publisher, or Volume	Last comes the exact page that you are quoting or paraphrasing
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★ ຮູບແບບ “ລາວລ້ານຊ້າງ”

ເພື່ອເອື້ອອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກດ້ານວິຊາການ, ການສັງລວມ ແລະ ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າທີ່ເປັນມາດຕະຖານຂັ້ນຕົ້ນ (*ທົດລອງນຳໃຊ້ໄປກ່ອນ*)³ ຮູບແບບໃນການອ້າງອີງ, ຄັດຈາກ, ແລະ ຮວມຮວມເນື້ອໃນ ຈາກແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມູນຕ່າງໆ (ປຶ້ມ, ບົດຄວາມ, ວາລະສານ, ບົດວິເຄາະບົດວິຈານບົດຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ສື່ສົ່ງພິມ, ສື່ສານມວນຊົນ, ຖ້ອຍຄຳທີ່ນຳຂຶ້ນມາກ່າວ, ສະດຸດີ (ຄຳຍົກຍ້ອງ), ບົດສຳພາດ, ບົດສະເໜີ, ການອະພິປາຍ ແລະ ມະຕິຕົກລົງຕ່າງໆ ໃນກອງປະຊຸມ, ສຳມະນາ ແລະ ຜົນຂອງການພິຈາລະນາ ກ່ຽວກັບກະທູ້ໃດໜຶ່ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ຂໍ້ມູນທາງໂລກອິນເຕີເນັດ [online] ແລະ ຈາກແຫຼ່ງອື່ນໆ).

³ ເນື່ອງຈາກຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການອະນຸຍາດນຳອົງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງລັດຖະບານ, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງມະຫາຊົນ ແລະ ອົງການສື່ມວນຊົນຈາກຂັ້ນເທິງລຸ້ນນຳສາກກອນ.

ການຍົກເອົາ [ເນື້ອໃນໃຈຄວາມ] ຂໍ້ມູນອີງອີງຕ່າງໆ ມາປະກອບເປັນຂໍ້ມູນຫຼັກ, ສອດທ້ອຍ ຫຼື ເປັນການຍິ່ງຍືນເພື່ອໃຫ້ບົດຄົ້ນຄວ້າໃນປັດຈຸບັນໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມເຊື່ອໝັ້ນສູງຂຶ້ນ (ທັງຜູ້ຂຽນ, ຜູ້ພິມ ເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະ ຜູ້ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃນບົດດັ່ງກ່າວ) ຊຶ່ງບັນທຶກຖານຂອງງານຂຽນ ກຳນົດໃຫ້ນັກຂຽນ, ນັກ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ທ່ານນັກປຣາດທັງຫຼາຍ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຄຳນຶງເຖິງອົງປະກອບຂັ້ນພື້ນຖານດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຊື່ຜູ້ຂຽນ (ນາມສະກຸນເປັນຫຼັກ) ແຕ່ຖ້າມີຫຼາຍກວ່າ 3 ທ່ານ ໃຫ້ໃສ່ພຽງຊື່ຜູ້ຂຽນເອກກຳພໍ ພຽງ ແຕ່ຕື່ມຄຳວ່າ [et.al.];
2. ບີທີ່ຈັດພິມ;
3. “ຫົວຂໍ້ຂອງບົດຂຽນ”;
4. ຊື່ຫົວຂໍ້ຂອງປຶ້ມ (*ຕົວເນັ້ງ*);
5. ທີ່ຈັດພິມ;
6. ຊື່ຜູ້ຈັດພິມ;
7. ໜ້າທີປຶ້ມ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ (ຖ້າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງການລະບຸໃຫ້ລະອຽດຈະແຈ້ງ, ຖ້າເປັນ ວາລະສານ ກໍ່ໃຫ້ໃສ່ເລກທີຂອງສະບັບທີ່ຈັດພິມ, ລາຍສັບປະດາ, ລາຍເດືອນ, ລາຍໄຕຣມາດ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ດັ່ງນີ້ເປັນຕົ້ນ; ສ່ວນຂໍ້ມູນຈາກໂລກອິນເຕີເນັດກໍ່ໃຫ້ຄັດລອກເອົາທີ່ຢູ່ຂອງເວັບໄຊ “URL” ຄັດຕິດ ພ້ອມດ້ວຍວັນທີ່ເຮົາເຂົ້ານຳໃຊ້ເວັບໄຊດັ່ງກ່າວ “retrieved, visited, or accessed”).

ຕົວຢ່າງ:

xxx¹

¹ ອັບເດດ ວາລະສານເພື່ອຄຸນນະພາບຊີວິດທີ່ດີກວ່າ, (2011), “ບຸກຄົນສຳຄັນຂອງ ຊາດ”, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ບໍລິສັດເມໂຄຊັບຈຳກັດ, ສະບັບທີ 18 (ມິຖຸນາ), ໜ. 12-15.

Citation by sectoring

Citation styles can be broadly divided into styles common to the Humanities and the Sciences, though there is considerable overlap. Some style guides, such as the Chicago Manual of Style, are quite flexible and cover both parenthetical and note citation systems. Others, such as MLA and APA styles, specify formats within the context of a single citation system. These may be referred to as citation formats as well as citation styles.^{[12][13][14]} The various guides thus specify order of appearance, for example, of publication date, title, and page numbers following the author name, in addition to conventions of punctuation, use of italics, emphasis, parenthesis, quotation marks, etc., particular to their style.

A number of organizations have created styles to fit their needs; consequently, a number of different guides exist. Individual publishers often have their own in-house variations as well, and some works are so long-established as to have their own citation methods too: Stephanus

pagination for Plato; Bekker numbers for Aristotle; citing the Bible by book, chapter and verse; or Shakespeare notation by play.

① Humanities

- The Chicago Style (CMOS) was developed and its guide is *The Chicago Manual of Style*. It is most widely used in history and economics as well as some social sciences. Its derivative is the closely related Turabian style which is designed for student references and is distinguished from the CMOS by omission of quotation marks in reference lists and mandatory access date citation.
- The Columbia Style was made by Janice R. Walker and Todd Taylor to give detailed guidelines for citing internet sources. Columbia Style offers models for both the humanities and the sciences.
- *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* by Elizabeth Shown Mills covers primary sources not included in CMOS, such as censuses, court, land, government, business, and church records. Includes sources in electronic format. Used by genealogists and historians.^[15]
- Harvard referencing (or author-date system) is a specific kind of parenthetical referencing. Parenthetical referencing is recommended by both the British Standards Institution and the Modern Language Association. Harvard referencing involves a short author-date reference, e.g., "(Smith, 2000)", being inserted after the cited text within parentheses and the full reference to the source being listed at the end of the article.
- MLA style was developed by the Modern Language Association and is most often used in the arts and the humanities, particularly in English studies, other literary studies, including comparative literature and literary criticism in languages other than English ("foreign languages"), and some interdisciplinary studies, such as cultural studies, drama and theatre, film, and other media, including television. This style of citations and bibliographical format uses parenthetical referencing with author-page (Smith 395) or author-[short] title-page (Smith, *Contingencies* 42) in the case of more than one work by the same author within parentheses in the text, keyed to an alphabetical list of sources on a "Works Cited" page at the end of the paper, as well as notes (footnotes or endnotes). See *The MLA Style Manual* and *The MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, particularly Citation and bibliography format.^[16]

- The MHRA Style Guide is published by the Modern Humanities Research Association (MHRA) and most widely used in the arts and humanities in the United Kingdom, where the MHRA is based. It is available for sale both in the UK and in the United States. It is similar to MLA style, but has some differences. For example, MHRA style uses footnotes that reference a citation fully while also providing a bibliography. Some readers find it advantageous that the footnotes provide full citations, instead of shortened references, so that they do not need to consult the bibliography while reading for the rest of the publication details.^[17]

In some areas of the Humanities, footnotes are used exclusively for references, and their use for conventional footnotes (explanations or examples) is avoided. In these areas, the term "footnote" is actually used as a synonym for "reference", and care must be taken by editors and typesetters to ensure that they understand how the term is being used by their authors.

② Law (legal citation)

- The Bluebook is a citation system traditionally used in American academic legal writing, and the Bluebook (or similar systems derived from it) are used by many courts.^[18] At present, academic legal articles are always footnoted, but motions submitted to courts and court opinions traditionally use inline citations which are either separate sentences or separate clauses. Inline citations allow readers to quickly determine the strength of a source based on, for example, the court a case was decided in and the year it was decided.
- The legal citation style used almost universally in Canada is based on the *Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation* (aka *McGill Guide*), published by *McGill Law Journal*.^[19]
- British legal citation almost universally follows the *Oxford Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities* (OSCOLA).

③ Sciences, mathematics, engineering, physiology, and medicine (Scientific)

- The American Chemical Society style, or ACS style, is often used in chemistry and other physical sciences. In ACS style references are numbered in the text and in the reference list, and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed.

- In the style of the American Institute of Physics (AIP style), references are also numbered in the text and in the reference list, with numbers repeated throughout the text as needed.
- Styles developed for the American Mathematical Society (AMS), or AMS styles, such as AMS-LaTeX, are typically implemented using the BibTeX tool in the LaTeX typesetting environment. Brackets with author's initials and year are inserted in the text and at the beginning of the reference. Typical citations are listed in-line with alphabetic-label format, e.g. [AB90]. This type of style is also called a "Authorship trigraph."
- The Vancouver system, recommended by the Council of Science Editors (CSE), is used in medical and scientific papers and research.
- In one major variant, that used by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), citation numbers are included in the text in square brackets rather than as superscripts. All bibliographical information is exclusively included in the list of references at the end of the document, next to the respective citation number.
- The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) is reportedly the original kernel of this biomedical style which evolved from the Vancouver 1978 editors' meeting.^[20] The MEDLINE/PubMed database uses this citation style and the National Library of Medicine provides "ICMJE Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals -- Sample References".^[21]
- The style of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), or IEEE style, encloses citation numbers within square brackets and numbers them consecutively, with numbers repeated throughout the text as needed.^[22]
- Pechenik Citation Style is a style described in *A Short Guide to Writing about Biology*, 6th ed. (2007), by Jan A. Pechenik.^[23]

In 2006, Eugene Garfield proposed a bibliographic system for scientific literature, to consolidate the integrity of scientific publications.^[24]

④ Social sciences

- The style of the American Psychological Association, or APA style, published in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, is most often used in social sciences. APA style uses Harvard referencing within the text, listing the author's name and

- year of publication, keyed to an alphabetical list of sources at the end of the paper on a References page.
- The American Political Science Association publishes both a style manual and a style guide for publications in this field.^[25] The style is close to the CMOS.
 - The American Anthropological Association utilizes a modified form of the Chicago Style laid out in their Publishing Style Guide.
 - The ASA style of American Sociological Association is one of the main styles used in sociological publications.

⑤ **Boundary marks**

In the case of direct citations, the boundaries of a citation are apparent from the quotation marks. However, the boundaries of indirect citations are usually unknown. In order to clarify these boundaries, citation marks (....) can be used. Example:

This is sentence 1. This is sentence 2. This is sentence 3., (Smith et al., 2013)

Here, it becomes apparent from the citation marks that the citation refers to both sentence 2 and 3, but not to sentence 1.

Issues

In their research on footnotes in scholarly journals in the field of communication, Michael Bugeja and Daniela V. Dimitrova have found that citations to online sources have a rate of decay (as cited pages are taken down), which they call a "half-life," that renders footnotes in those journals less useful for scholarship over time.^[26]

Other experts have found that published replications do not have as many citations as original publications.^[27]

Another important issue is citation errors, which often occur due to carelessness on either the researcher or journal editor's part in the publication procedure. Experts have found that simple precautions, such as consulting the author of a cited source about proper citations, reduce the likelihood of citation errors and thus increase the quality of research.^[28]

Footnotes

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5. "Library glossary". Benedictine University. August 22, 2008. Archived from the original on April 30, 2008. (Retrieved 09 August 2011).
6. Long Island University, <http://www.liu.edu/> (Retrieved 09 August 2011).
7. Duke University Libraries, <http://duke.edu/> (Retrieved 09 August 2011).
8. Brigham Young University, <http://home.byu.edu/home/> (Retrieved 09 August 2011).
9. Neville, C. (2012). Referencing: Principles, practices and problems. In *RGUHS Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*. Vol 2:2. pp. 1-8
10. "How to Write Research Papers with Citations - MLA, APA, Footnotes, Endnotes". (Retrieved 09 August 2011).
11. Live Reference Initiative, <http://livereference.org/home/index.php> (Accessed 09 August 2011).
12. California State University, <http://www.calstate.edu/> (Retrieved 09 August 2011).
13. Lesley University, <http://www.lesley.edu/> (Retrieved 09 August 2011).
14. Rochester Institute of Technology, <http://www.rit.edu/> (Retrieved 09 August 2011).
15. Elizabeth Shown Mills. *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to cyberspace*. 2d ed. Baltimore:Genealogical Pub. Co., 2009.
16. The field of Communication (or Communications) overlaps with some of the disciplines also covered by the MLA and has its own disciplinary style recommendations for documentation format; the style guide recommended for use in student papers in such departments in American colleges and universities is often *The Publication Manual of the APA* (American Psychological Association); designated for short as "APA style".

17. The 2nd edition (updated April 2008) of the *MHRA Style Guide* is downloadable for free from the Modern Humanities Research Association official Website (<http://www.mhra.org.uk/>).
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21. International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. "ICMJE Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals -- Sample References".
22. IEEE Style Manual. Accessed 09 August 2011.
23. *Pechenik Citation Style QuickGuide* (PDF). University of Alberta, Augustana Campus, Canada. Web (<http://www.augustana.ualberta.ca>).
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