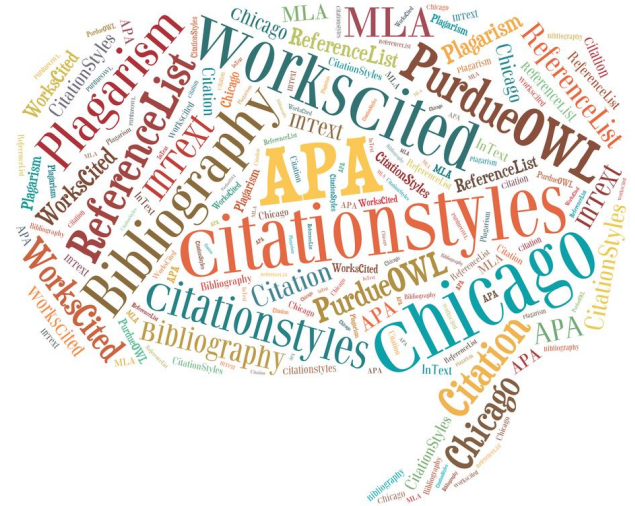
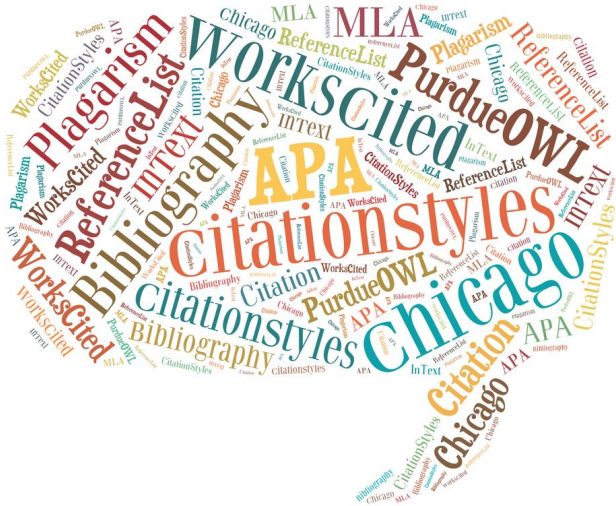
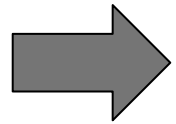

Citation Styles



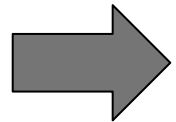
Mrs. Kim Johnson, KMS Library Media Specialist



I CAN



Learn how to use whichever style is required for a particular research assignment.



Learn the differences in the three main citation styles.

Why do we need to cite our sources?

PLAGIARISM:

an act of presenting another person's work or idea as your own.

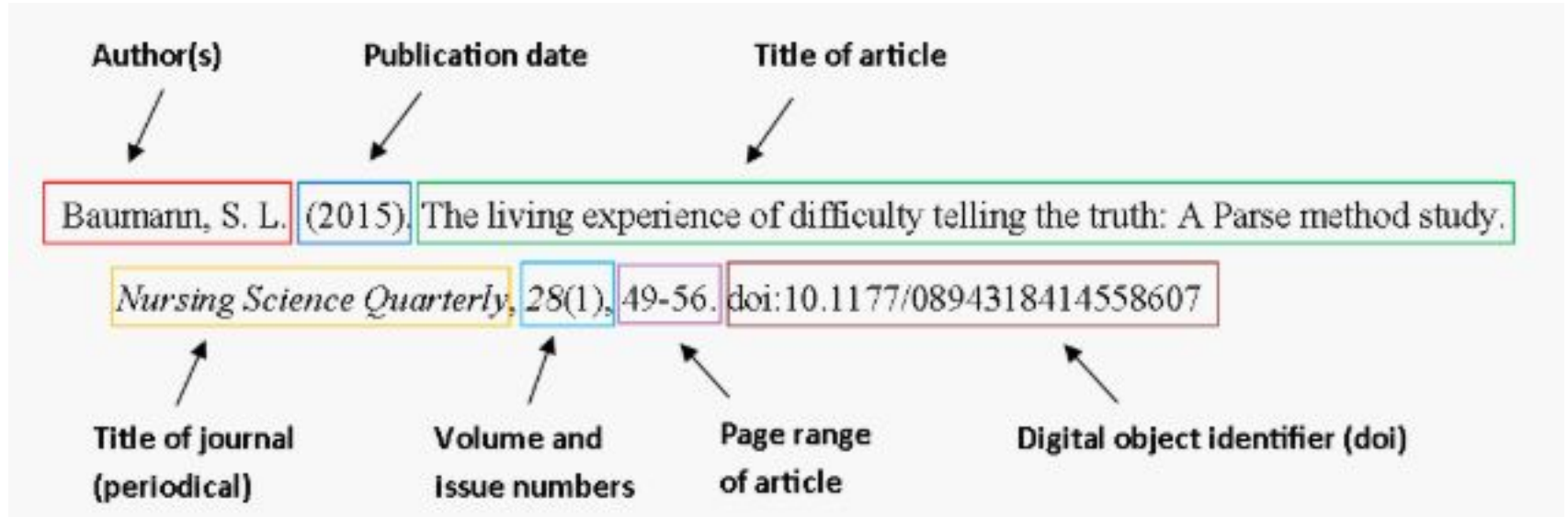


Citation Styles

The three main styles used in the United States are as follows:

1. APA
2. MLA
3. Chicago styles

APA style puts the date before all other information.



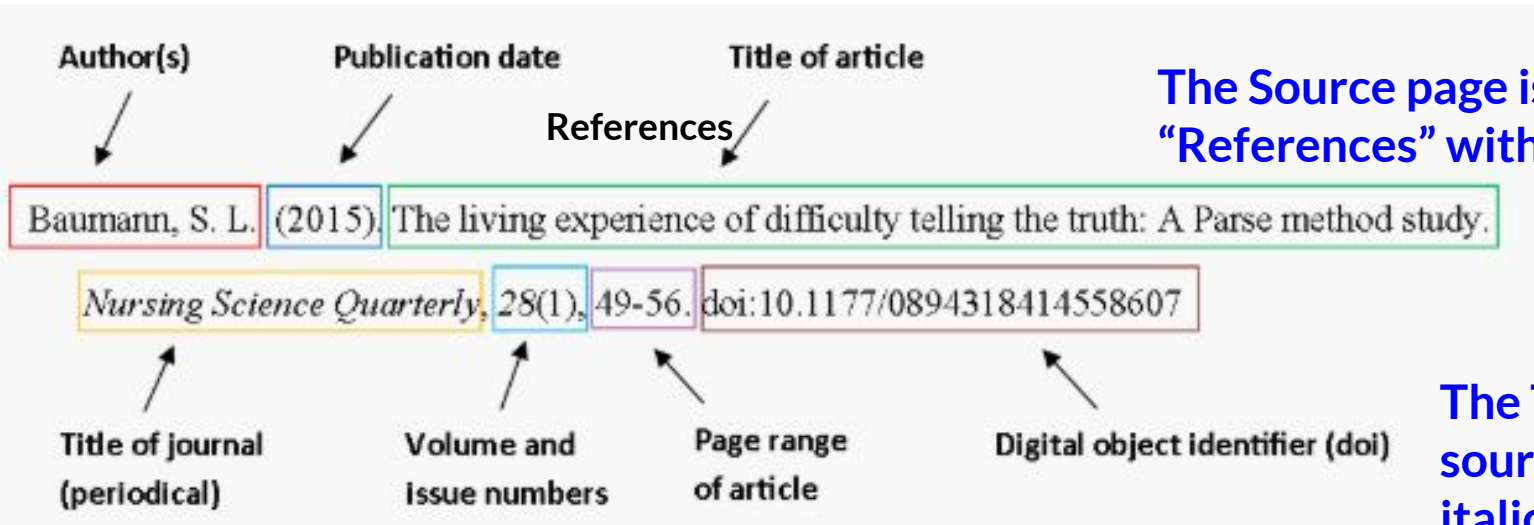
APA

APA is an abbreviation for **American Psychological Association**.

APA citation style is commonly used for Social Sciences, Engineering and Education courses.

APA

Author is listed first with the last name of the author, and only the first name initials.



The Source page is titled "References" with APA style.

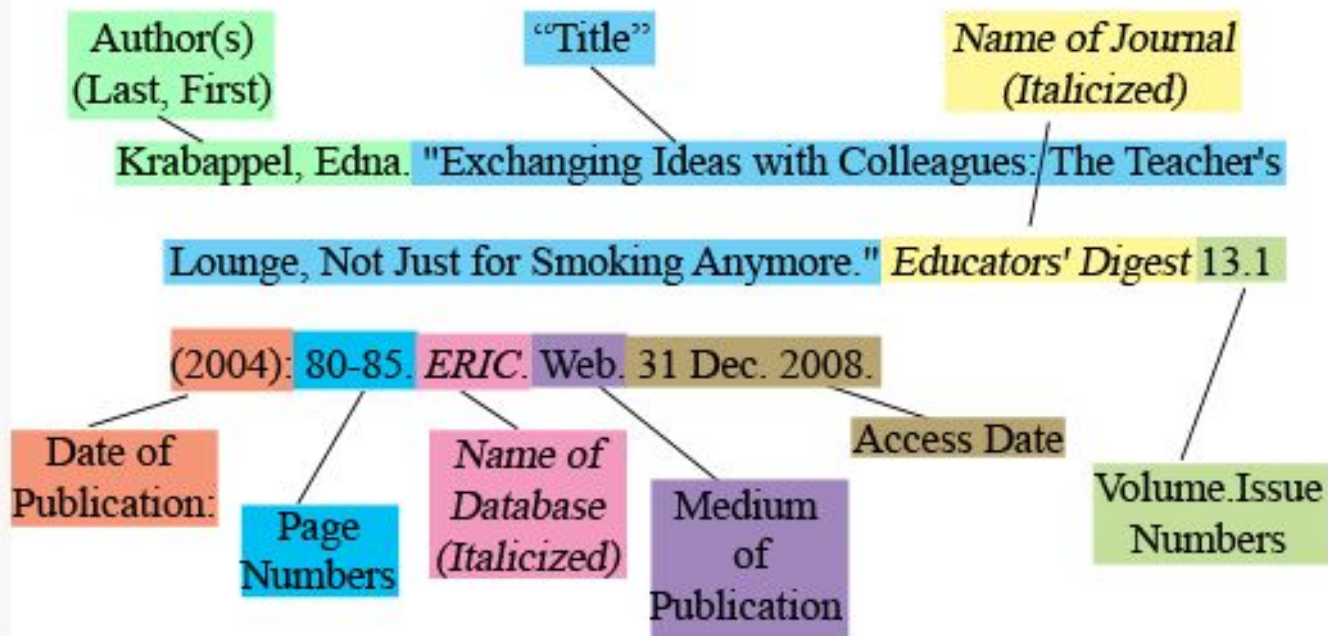
The Title of the source is in italics.

In-text citation:

(Baumann, 2015). OR
(Baumann, 2015, p. 52).

In-text citations contain the author's name with a comma, and the year of publication and page number, if there is one.

MLA style does not rely on dates, but instead focuses on the title of the work and the people involved in creating it.



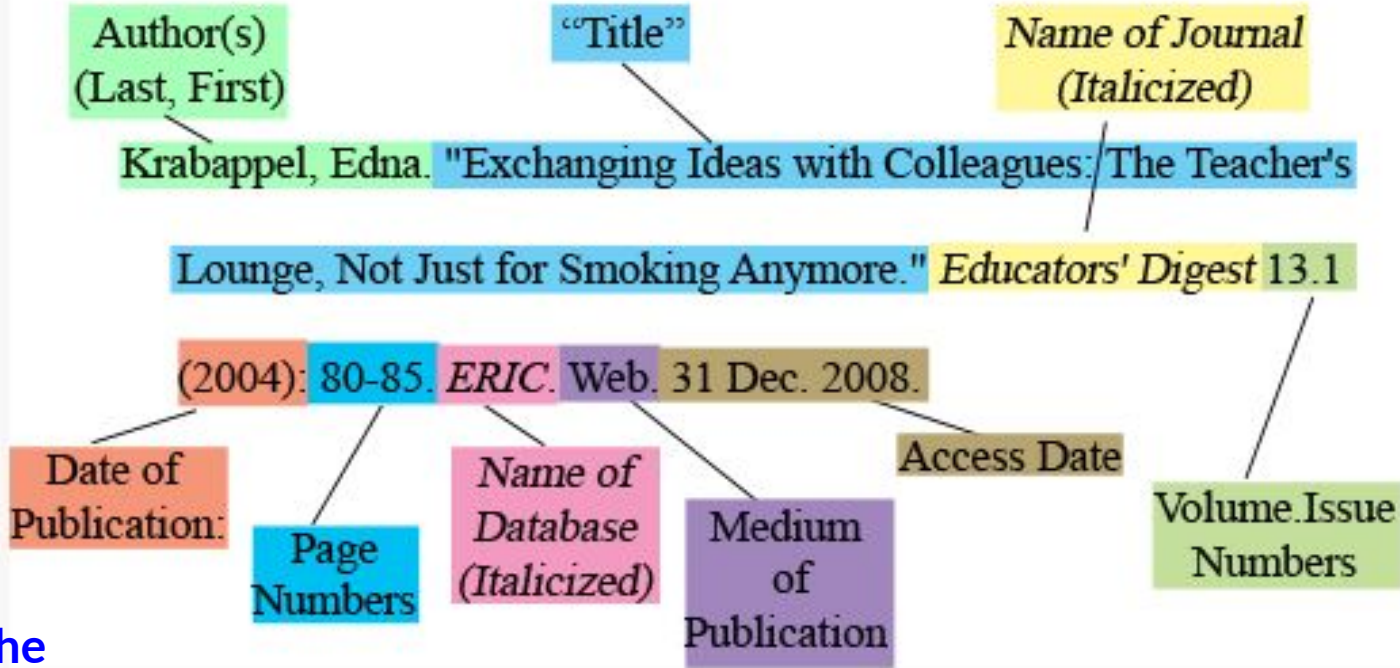
MLA

MLA is an abbreviation for **Modern Language Association**.

MLA citation style is commonly used for English, Art History, Philosophy, Music, Religion, Language, Linguistics, etc.

MLA

Works Cited



The Source page is titled "Works Cited" with MLA style.

Author is listed first with the last name of the author, and the entire first name.

The Title of the source is in italics.

In-text citation:
(Krabappel 82).

In-text citations contain the author's name with no comma and page number. Notice there is no p for page number.

Chicago

“Chicago NB” stands for Notes and Bibliography, where footnotes or endnotes (N) are used for in-text citations and the whole paper has a bibliography (B) at the end. P

The Chicago Style is also known as Chicago/Turabian.

Chicago has 2 styles:

- 1 - Notes and Bibliography (NB) and
- 2 - Author-Date (AD)

Chicago NB (Notes and Bibliography)

Chicago NB stands for Notes and Bibliography, where footnotes or endnotes (N) are used for in-text citations and the whole paper has a bibliography (B) at the end.

Chicago (NB) - Notes and Bibliography

Footnotes: Instead of citations in parentheses, Chicago uses footnotes inserted at the end of the sentence or quote. The first time you cite a source, the footnote at the bottom of the page will look very similar to a full works cited entry because you must include all relevant information about that source.

Example:

In *Democracy and Other Neoliberal Fantasies*, Jodi Dean argues that “imagining a rhizome might be nice, but rhizomes don’t describe the underlying structure of real networks,”¹ rejecting the idea that...

First Footnote:

1. Jodi Dean, *Democracy and Other Neoliberal Fantasies: Communicative Capitalism and Left Politics* (Durham: Duke University Press, 2009), 30.

Bibliography

Dean, Jodi. *Democracy and Other Neoliberal Fantasies: Communicative Capitalism and Left Politics* (Durham: Duke University Press, 2009), 30.

The Source page is titled “Bibliography” in Chicago NB.

Chicago AD (Author and Date)

Chicago AD stands for Author and Date, where author and dates (AD) are used for in-text citations and the whole paper has a References or Works Cited page at the end.

Chicago (AD) - Author and Date

The Source page is titled “References” or “Works Cited” in Chicago AD.

References or Works Cited

Grazer, Brian, and Charles Fishman. 2015. *A Curious Mind: The Secret to a Bigger Life*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Smith, Zadie. 2016. *Swing Time*. New York: Penguin Press.

Notice there are no () around the date in the bibliographic citation.

In-text citations

(Grazer and Fishman 2015, 12)

(Smith 2016, 315-16)

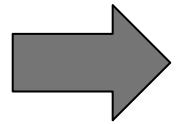
Notice there is no comma after the author - only after the date.
And there is no p. for page number.

Citation Styles and Differences

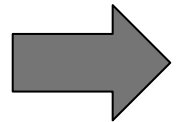
	MLA	APA	Chicago NB	Chicago AD
Discipline Area:	Humanities: English, Art History, Philosophy, Music, Religion, Language, Linguistics, etc.	Social Sciences, Education, Engineering, etc.	History, or the Humanities	Physical, Natural, or Social Sciences
Emphasis on:	Authorship	Date of creation or publication in ()	Footnotes or endnotes	Date without ()
In-Text Citations:	Author's last name and page number only Example: (Johnson 82)	Author's last name with a comma, the year of publication, and page number, if there is one. Example: (Johnson, 2015, p. 82)	Superscripts with numbers for the footnotes or endnotes Example: ¹ Kim Johnson, The Library Dragon, etc.	Author's last name and the year of publication, and page number, if there is one. Notice no p. Example: (Johnson 2015, 82)
Bibliographic Citation:	Uses the author's last name and first name.	Uses the author's last name and first initial of first name.	Uses the author's last name and first name.	Uses the author's last name and first name.
Source Page:	Works Cited	References	Bibliography	Reference or Works Cited



I CAN



Learn how to use whichever style is required for a particular research assignment.



Learn the differences in the three main citation styles.