

## Citations: A Vocabulary List

1. **Abstract:** A summary of a source's content written by the author. It is usually brief, consisting of only a few hundred words. Abstracts can be for individual pieces of a source, such as book chapters, or for the source as a whole.

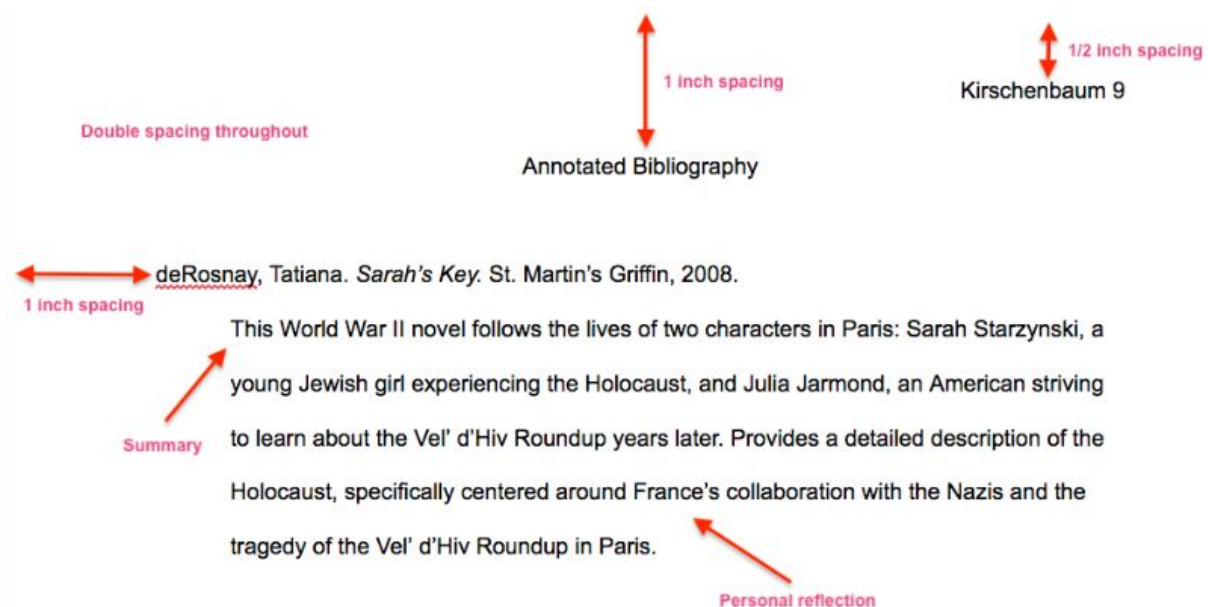
2

### Abstract

This paper will evaluate a study conducted by Katherine Shear, MD; Ellen Frank, PhD; Patricia R. Houck, MSH; and Charles F. Reynolds III, MD. The authors are affiliated with the Department of Psychiatry at The University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA. This work was published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* in 2005 under the title "Treatment of complicated grief: A randomized controlled trial." The Introduction, Method, and Results sections are clearly identified and critiqued with the intention of building and enhancing the critical thinking ability of this writer.

*Keywords:* article critique, treatment, controlled grief, randomized, controlled trial

2. **Annotated Bibliography:** A list of citations to books, articles, documents, etc. Instead of a simple works cited page or reference list where each source is simply displayed in a citation, however, each source citation is followed by a brief descriptive and evaluative paragraph. This paragraph is known as the "annotation," and is usually only about 100-150 words long.



3. **APA Format:** Abbreviation for American Psychological Association. APA citation style is commonly used for scientific papers and courses. APA uses parenthetical in-text citations and a "References" list at the end of the paper to cite sources.

4. **Bibliography:** This is a list of citations that everything you used for preparing your research paper. Depending on your citation style, your bibliography may be called Bibliography, Works Cited, or References.

- The Bibliography page should be put at the end of your report.
- The sources should be listed in alphabetical order by the author's last name.
- The sources should include the author, title, and the other required information specified by the Citation Style for the particular source.
- The first line of each entry is not indented. The second and subsequent lines are indented, which is called a **hanging indentation**.

5. **Chicago Style:** The Chicago Manual of Style is a citation style commonly used in history and humanities courses. Chicago has two main types of citation formatting:

(1) Notes and Bibliography (NB)

(2) Author-Date (AD).

6. **Citation:** An explicit, written-out reference to a source used in a paper or project. Including citations in your work is very important, as they provide evidence of your argument, give credit to the right people, and prevent plagiarism. Citations can be done in a variety of ways and follow three basic formats (APA, MLA, Chicago). Always consult with your instructor on which citation format you should use for your paper.

7. **3 em dashes ( --- )** These are used in bibliographies when the author's name is repeated.

For example:

Johnson, Kim. *The Adventures of a Librarian*. New York: Holt Publishers, 2000.

---. *Adventures in the Library*. New York: Labadie & Sons. 2010.

The 3 em dashes would mean that the author of *Adventures in the Library* is Kim Johnson. It refers to the author directly listed above the entry.

8. **Endnotes:** Endnotes are located at the end of a complete document, or sometimes at the end of a chapter or section. They provide additional information on points raised in the text, and work in conjunction with references in a bibliography.

1. Du Bois, Pierre. *Notre Dame*. Sorbonne University Press, 1997.

2. Deppman, Jonathan. *Victor Hugo and the City of Paris*. Franklin Publishing, 1999.

3. Warren, Angela. "Gothic Architecture," *The New York Times*. 2003, p. E3.

9. **Footnotes:** Footnotes are a form of citations that are located at the bottom of the page where the reference to the cited source was made. They are often found in Chicago and Turabian citation styles, but can be found in others. They are usually numbered, and contain information regarding the sources publisher, author, publication date, etc.

References should be given for 'all direct or indirect quotations, and in acknowledgement of someone's opinions, or of a source of factual information which is not general knowledge'.<sup>1</sup> Smith and Crane point out that the main objective of citing references is to give sufficient information to allow sources to be located.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, 'another important principle is to make reference to that information in the source in hand. As a rule, it is not necessary to provide supplementary information that has to be located elsewhere'.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Nicholas S.R. Walliman, *Your Research Project: A Step-by-step Guide for the First-time Researcher* (London: SAGE, 2001), p. 301.

<sup>2</sup> John Smith and Nancy B. Crane, *Electronic Styles: A Handbook for Citing Electronic Information*, 2nd edn (Medford, NJ: Information Today, 1996), p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Smith and Crane, p. 3.

10. **Hanging Indent:** A paper formatting device often used in reference lists and bibliographies. With a hanging indent, the second and all the following lines of a paragraph are indented more than the first. See your citation style manual or consult with your teacher for specific formatting information.



### 11. **Ibid.**

The word *ibid.* is short for the Latin word *ibidem*, meaning "in the same place." When two consecutive notes come from the same place, the word *ibid.* is used for the second note. This saves writing the whole note out again and directs the reader to the same place that was just referred to in order to find the information. *Ibid.* is an abbreviation of a longer word, so it always has a period after it.

Example:

5. Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The Scarlet Letter*, 54.

6. *Ibid.*

12. **In-text Citation:** see Parenthetical Citations or Footnotes or Endnotes.

## Example of an in-text citation

There are two styles of in-text citation: parenthetical and numerical citations.

### Example of a parenthetical citation:

"When this moment happened is a matter of some debate. Cosmologists have long argued over whether the moment of creation was 10 billion years ago or twice that or something in between" (Bryson, 2003, p. 2).

### Example of a numerical citation:

"When this moment happened is a matter of some debate. Cosmologists have long argued over whether the moment of creation was 10 billion years ago or twice that or something in between."<sup>1</sup>

13. **MLA Format:** Abbreviation for Modern Language Association. MLA citation style is generally used in English and humanities courses. It uses parenthetical in-text citations and a "Works Cited" list at the end of a paper to link sources. It places emphasis on authorship where the author's name is the first piece of information on the Works Cited page.

14. **Parenthetical Citations:** A writer can use a **parenthetical citation** to cite a source. Inside parentheses, these citations show the author's last name and the page number where the information is found. The writer would place a parenthetical citation in the passage at the end of the information that is being cited. With parenthetical citations, there is no comma between the author's last name and the page number.

Example as used within the report:

In some cases, vaccinations have caused patients to become sick rather than preventing illness. Factors contributing to these cases include medication errors made by nurses and physiological difference among patients (Drees 363). These cases are rare, however, and healthcare professional agree that benefits of vaccination far outweigh potential risks (Szabo). Drees shows that the percentage of pregnant women receiving flu vaccinations has risen since 2000 and remains above 60% (366).

### Works Cited

- Drees, M. M. "Sustained High Influenza Vaccination Rates and Decreased Safety Concerns Among Pregnant Women During the 2010–2011 Influenza Season." *Vaccine* 31.2 (2013): 362-366. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 19 Jan. 2013.
- Szabo, Liz. "Vaccine Schedule Safe for Kids, Panel Says." *USA Today* 17 Jan. 2013: 04D. *Gale Opposing Viewpoints In Context*. Web. 19 Jan. 2013.

15. **Plagiarism:** The act of taking the work of someone else and either passing it off as your own, or failing to include references to the proper sources. Plagiarism can lead to failing grades, and sometimes even suspension or expulsion. The easiest way to avoid plagiarism in your paper is to make accurate citations whenever you use information from an outside source.

16. **References:** see Bibliography. This is the name of the list of citations found in APA style.

17. **Works Cited:** see Bibliography. This is the name of the list of citations found in MLA style.

### **SAMPLE APA - REFERENCES PAGE**

#### **References**

Bass, R. (1997). *Technology & learning: A brief guide to interactive multimedia and the study of the United States*. Retrieved from <http://www.georgetown.edu/crossroads/mltmedia.html>

Delaroche, Paul (1829) *Portrait of a Woman*, [Pastel Drawing]. From *European Drawings from the Collection of the Ackland Art Museum* (p. 93) by Carol C. Gillham and Carolyn H. Wood, 2001, Chapel Hill: The Museum, University of North Carolina.

Denmark, F. L. (1999). Enhancing the development of adolescent girls. In N. G. Johnson & M. C. Roberts (Eds.), *Beyond appearance: A new look at adolescent girls* (pp. 377-404). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association Press.

Dorman, S. M. (1997). Video and computer games: Effect on children and implications for health education. *Journal of School Health*, 67(4), 133-138. Retrieved from [http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?action=interpret&v=2.1&u=unc\\_main&it=Jlourl&issn=0022-4391&p=AONE&sw=w&authCount=1](http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?action=interpret&v=2.1&u=unc_main&it=Jlourl&issn=0022-4391&p=AONE&sw=w&authCount=1)

Franklin, M. L. (1991). A motivational approach to exercise. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 73, 21-28.

### **SAMPLE MLA - WORKS CITED PAGE**

#### **Works Cited**

Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *The New York Times*, 22 May 2007, [www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?_r=0). Accessed 29 May 2019.

Ebert, Roger. Review of *An Inconvenient Truth*, directed by Davis Guggenheim. *Ebert Digital LLC*, 1 June 2006, [www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006](http://www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006). Accessed 15 June 2019.

Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-organized Extinction: Toward a Co-evolutionary Economics of Sustainability." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*, vol. 14, no. 1, 2007, pp. 27-36.

Harris, Rob, and Andrew C. Revkin. "Clinton on Climate Change." *The New York Times*, 17 May 2007, [www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-change.html](http://www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-change.html). Accessed 29 July 2016.

## SAMPLE CHICAGO NB - BIBLIOGRAPHY PAGE

### Bibliography

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

Borel, Brooke. *The Chicago Guide to Fact-Checking*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2016. ProQuest Ebrary.

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

Melville, Herman. *Moby-Dick; or, The Whale*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1851. <http://mel.hofstra.edu/moby-dick-the-whale-proofs.html>.