Reference Styles: Implications of Citation Standards

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Abstract

This paper discusses the different referencing styles. Referencing acknowledges the sources of information and ideas that you have used to write your paper and which allows the sources to be identified. This paper focuses on the different types of referencing styles you can use with examples.

Keywords: APA, MLA, Chicago, Harvard, Vancouver, IEEE style

Introduction

Referencing is used to tell the reader where ideas from other sources have been used in the paper. It gives the credits to the original author. Referencing is a formal system where you follow some rules and standards while formatting the references and citations. So it enhances the presentation of your work and shows that it is based on knowledge. Referencing has two elements: Reference List and citations. Citation indicates the which ideas taken from others and from whom so its a giving a credit to an individual for their work, whereas Reference List is a list of all the sources you have cited in your paper. All sources appearing in the list are listed in the order in which they are first cited (not alphabetically). In this way any reader can trace the sources very easily. If you do not acknowledge another person’s work you could be accused of plagiarism. Therefore you should include a reference for all the sources of information that you use whether it is journal/book/website and so when writing a piece of your work. There are various referencing styles that are used but the styles which are mostly used have been covered in this paper.

Different Referencing Styles

APA (American Psychological Association)

APA is an author/date based style that is the focus is on the author and the date of a piece of a work to uniquely identify it.

It is used by Education, Psychology and Sciences.

MLA (Modern Language Association)

It is a concise style used in the arts and humanities particularly in the USA. It is the most well used of all of the citation styles.

Chicago and Turabian

This style is generally used by the Business, History and the Fine Arts.

Harvard

Harvard is very similar to the APA so also called as author date style. Where APA is primarily used in the USA and Harvard referencing style is used in the UK and Australia and is used in the field of Humanities.

Vancouver

It is mainly used in the medical and scientific papers.

IEEE (Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

It helps in to publishing journals, magazines, and so

Oxford

It is a note citation system developed by the University of Oxford. It is also sometimes referred to as the documentary-note style.

III.APA style

APA (American Psychological Association) Style originated in 1929, when a group of psychologists, anthropologists, and business managers establish a simple set of procedures, or style rules to increase the ease of reading. This style consists of guidelines or rules that a publisher observes to ensure consistent presentation of written material. The APA citation style (6th Edition) is author-date style, means put the
author’s last name and the publishing date into parentheses. The APA format consists of a reference list and in-text citations. APA citations require

• Publisher
• City and state of the publication
• Page or paragraph numbers
• Author
• Title
• Publication month, date and year

APA in-text citations includes the last author and year of publication. Page numbers are also included.

Author’s contribution information and titles:

The authors who are the main contributors, are placed first in the citation. All author names are formatted by last name, followed by the first and middle initial of the author. If there is more than one author, arrange them in the same order as found in the source.

1. If there is one author- Last, First name. MIDDLE name.
2. If there are two authors- Last, First name. MIDDLE name., & Last, First name. MIDDLE name.
3. If there are three to seven authors- Last, First name. MIDDLE name., Last, First name. MIDDLE name., & Last, First name. MIDDLE name.
4. If there are seven or more authors- Last, First name. MIDDLE name., Last, First name. MIDDLE name., Last, First name. MIDDLE name., Last, First name. MIDDLE name., Last, First name. MIDDLE name., & Last, First name. MIDDLE name.
5. Author’s credentials (PhD, M.D) should not be included.

Sometimes there can be contribution rather than author, such as an editor. If there is an editor but no author, place the editor’s name in the author’s position of the citation and add “(Ed.)” or “(Eds.)” after the last editor’s name.

Editor, no author Editor, F. M., & Editor, F. M. (Eds). (Year). Title of work. Location: Publisher.

Examples:

• Book

• Chapter/Anthology
APA- Author, F. M. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In F. M. Editor (Ed.). Title of book (pp. xx-xx). Location: Publisher.

• Magazine

• Newspaper

• Journal (online)

• Journal (print)

a) Website
APA- Author, F. M. (Year, month date of publication). Article title. Retrieved from URL

• TV/Radio Show

• Film

• Audio recording
APA-Songwriter, F. M. (Copyright year). Song title [Recorded by F. M. Last (performer's name)]. On Album title [Medium of recording]. City, State of label: Record label name.
Online lecture slides
AP-Author, F. M. (Publication year). Name or title of lecture [file format]. Retrieved from URL

Thesis/dissertation

IV MLA Style

MLA is a Modern Language Association style widely used in the humanities and literature. The current format is in its 8th edition and was developed by the Modern Languages Association. The MLA format consists of:

Author
Title of Source
Container
Other Contributors
Version
Number
Publisher
Publication Date
Location

These elements are ordered in such a way as they will ordered in the citation.

Its terminology consists of the core elements, source and containers. Core Elements are consists of the facts common to most works whereas the work you site is always called the source but when that work is also a part of larger whole then the larger work is called the container. Assuming example of citing a chapter from the book, then the chapter is the source and the book is the container. The basic examples are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Container</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Magazine or Newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Blog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book, Online</td>
<td>Database</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MLA in-text citations**

The MLA format is simpler than other referencing styles as it was developed to give the clarity. The style uses a two-part documentation system for citing sources: parenthetical or in-text citations is in the author-page format that are keyed to an alphabetically ordered works cited page. This means that the author’s last name and the page number from which the **General Format**: Assuming an article in the magazine or journal.

EX-Published in: IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications (Volume: 53, Issue: 4, July-Aug. 2017) DOI is Digital Object Identifier which is the unique and permanent identifying number.CrossRef.org makes DOI’s easy to find. It is free DOI lookup.

Figure shows the flowchart of the DOI and URL. Try to include DOI for every reference

The official MLA style center website available at https://style.mla.org/

Following are the popular examples for MLA Style:

A. **Book**
Order: author, book title, city of publication, publisher name, year, page number (optional).

B. **Chapter in an edited book**
Order: author, chapter title, book title, editors, page range, city of publication, publisher name, year, page number (optional).

C. **Journal article**
Order: author, article title, journal title, volume number, issue number, year, page number (or page range, in bibliography).

D. **Web page**
Order: author, page title, site owner, URL.

V. **Chicago**

Chicago is a style that has been published by the Chicago University Press since 1906. This citation style

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incorporates rules of grammar and punctuation common in American English. Chicago style presents
two basic documentation systems: (1) notes and bibliography and (2) author-date. Choosing between
the two often depends on subject matter and the
nature of sources cited, as each system is favored by
different groups of scholars. There are two styles of referencing in the Chicago Manual of Style, 16th
dition. The notes and bibliography is preferred by
many in the humanities, literature, history, and the
arts.

Notes: Consecutively numbered markers in the text refer the reader to bibliographic citations in footnotes
or endnotes.

Bibliography: A bibliography at the end of the document provides full details of all sources cited and
consulted by the writer.

Chicago citations require:
- Author
- Title of book/article
- Title of newspaper/journal
- Publication year
- Publication month and date
- Publisher
- City of publication
- Date of access
- Page numbers
- URL or doi (for some online sources)

Author's contribution information and titles:

The Chicago Manual of Style details author formatting
for both footnotes and reference pages.

1. One author Last, First M.
2. Two or more authors Last, First M., and First M. Last.
3. More than 10 authors List the first seven authors,
followed by et al.
4. Authors who use initials in their first names (e.g., J.K.
Rowling, C.S. Lewis), add a space between their initials.
Example-Salinger, J. D. The Catcher in the Rye. Boston:
Little, Brown, 1951.
5. Editors, Translators, Compilers

For works with an editor/translator/compiler and no
author, list the contributor's name, followed by ed.
/eds., comp., /comps. Or trans. after the contributor(s)
last name(s), preceded by a comma.
One editor Last, First M., Ed.
Two translators Last, First M., and First M. Last, trans.
6. For works with authors and additional contributors –
such as an article in an edited anthology – list the
author's name first. After the article title, list the
additional contributor names, preceded by Edited by, Compiled by, Translated by or Ed., Comp., or Trans.
7. If a work has an editor and a translator, list them in
the same order as they appear on the title page. If the
author is unknown, begin the citation with the title.

### Material Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>Notes/Bibliography Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The author-date style has long been used by those in
the physical, natural, and social sciences. In this
system, sources are briefly cited in the text, usually in
parentheses, by author's last name and date of
publication. The short citations are amplified in a list of
references, where full bibliographic information is
provided.

### Author/Date Style

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Date Style</th>
<th>In-text Citation</th>
<th>Bibliography</th>
</tr>
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</table>
VI. Harvard

Harvard Referencing Style uses in-text citations for author-date. In this way, APA style is a type of Harvard referencing. The Harvard citation style is a system that writers can include other person's ideas in their work.

There are two main components:

1. In-text citations including the author's surname and the year of publication should be shown in brackets wherever another source has contributed to your work.
2. A reference list gives all of the sources directly cited in your work.

In-text citations

Harvard in-text citations are nearly identical to APA citations but do not put a comma between the author(s) and year of publication:

...common at the time (Jones 2005).

Like APA, direct quotations must be accompanied by page numbers:

...without a doubt” (Jones 2005, p. 22).

Like APA, secondary sources (works cited inside other works) use both authors' names:

...some uncertainty” (Nguyen, cited in Jones 2005, p. 22).

Reference list

The individual parts of a reference list entry (title, place of publication, etc.) are separated with a comma. As in APA, entries are alphabetised according to author.

Book

Order: author, year, book title, publisher, place of publication.

Wallace, A, Schirato, T, & Bright, P 1999, Beginning university: Thinking, researching and writing for success, Allen & Unwin, St Leonards, NSW.

Chapter in an edited book

Order: author, year, chapter title, editors, book title, publisher, place of publication.


Journal article

Order: author, year, article title, journal title, volume and/or issue number, page range.


Web page

Order: author, year, document title, site controller/sponsor, location of controller/sponsor, date of viewing, URL address.


VII. Vancouver

The Vancouver style is a widely used numbered system of referencing or bibliographic citation. It follows rules established by the International committee of Medical Journal Editors. It consists of following:

- citations to someone else work in the text, indicated by the use of a number
- a sequentially numbered reference list at the end of the document providing full details of the corresponding in-text reference

The basic elements in the Vancouver style are:

Author(s) name(s), Title of article, Title of journal, Year of publication, Volume number, Issue number, Page numbers (first and last) Capitalization the Vancouver style is very specific. The following general rules apply:

- Book titles - Capitalize the first letter of the first word of the title, and the first letter of the first word after a colon.

Example:

Ageing and aged care in Australia

- Journal and newspaper titles - Capitalize first letter of each word use the appropriate abbreviation for journal names
e.g.

D Edu Psychol

- Article, chapter or section titles - Capitalize only the first letter of the first word, and the first letter of the first word after a colon.
e.g.

Personal resilience as a strategy for surviving and thriving in the face of workplace adversity: A literature review.

VIII. IEEE

IEEE (Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers): It is an institute or professional organization supporting branches like engineering, computer science, and information technology and makes many standards for a variety of industries. It also helps in to publishing journals, magazines, and so. IEEE citation style includes in-text citations, the references should be numbered in square brackets, which refer to the full citation listed in the reference list at the end of the paper and appear in the order they appear in the text. The reference list is organized numerically, not alphabetically. It includes three features:

1. Firstly, the author name is first name (or initial) and last. This is little different from MLA style where author's last name is first.
2. Then, the title of an article (or chapter, conference paper, patent etc.) is in quotation marks.
3. And the title of the journal or book is in italics.
   a) In-text references the references are numbered [5] in the order of appearance in the article.
   b) A reference list, displayed at the end of the article which provides full details of all references cited in-text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

IX. Oxford

The Oxford referencing style is a note citation system developed by the University of Oxford. It is also sometimes referred to as the documentary-note style. And it is a note citation system. It consists of two elements:

- **Footnote Citation**
- **Reference List**

Footnote Citation: To create the footnotes, first indicate a reference by putting a superscript number directly following the source material, this number is called the note identifier. You follow this up with a footnote citation at the bottom of the page. The note identifier often known as an in-text citation. The footnote should have the same number, to ensuring the reader knows which source the note identifier is referring to. The footnotes and note identifiers should be in numerical and chronological order. The same number should be attached to the beginning of the citation and that should be listed in chronological order. Example: Footnote example:1 Stella Cottrell, *The Study Skills Handbook* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013).

For the reference list, include the names of the authors, title and date of publication, the name of the publisher and place of publication. Remember to list all the sources referenced in the footnotes, as well as any other sources that informed your work.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Footnote Example</th>
<th>Reference list example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Conclusions**

This paper discusses the various references and in-text citation styles used to make the reference list and bibliography consistent and easy to read different papers. Every style has its own importance in different fields some are used by Education or Psychology field
while others could belong to Business, Art and Humanities. Thus the reference style is selected accordingly and as per suggested by your guide and mentor.

References


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