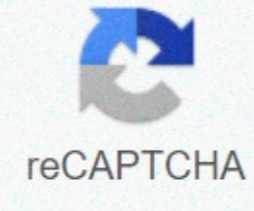




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## Academic referencing conventions

Citation styles dictate more than just the citation in the text and format the reference list. They also have rules on how to structure paper and, in some cases, a cover film for your paper. Don't worry, each citation style has its own manual to help you figure out how it all works. For more information about specific citation styles and their respective style guide, see the pages linked in the table. The sources that influenced your thinking and research must be cited in academic writing. Resource citation is an academic convention to track which resources have influenced your own thinking and research. (See ethical use of resources for many good reasons why you should cite the work of others.) Most citations require two parts: a full bibliographic citation on a bibliographic page or a References page, or a quoted page of works of your final product. A label in the text (usually the date of the author and publication and maybe the page number you quote from) that tells the reader where you used something that needs a citation. When quoting in text, your reader will be able to find out which full bibliographic citation you are referring to by paying attention to the author's name and date of publication. Let's look at the example. Here's a quote in the text of the academic study: Studies have shown that compared to passive learning that occurs when students observe a lecture, students learn more and retain that learning for longer if more active teaching and learning methods are used (Bonwell and Eison 1991; Fink 2003). Information in brackets of the coordinate with the full table of authorities at the end of the document. At the end of the article, the following bibliographic records are included in the reference list: Bonwell, C. G., and Eison, J.A.1991. Active learning: Creating excitement in the classroom. ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Rep. No. 1, George Washington Univ., Washington, D.C. Fink, L. D. 2003. Creating significant educational experience, Wiley, New York. You can view the entire article [OSU login required] from which this example was downloaded online. Citation style guides set specific rules for creating citations in text and their full bibliographic citations. There are more than a dozen kinds of quotation styles. While each style requires a lot of the same publication information to be included in the citation, styles differ from each other in formatting details such as uppercase, punctuation, order of publication information, and whether the author's name is given in full or in short. The image below shows bibliographic citations in four common styles. Note that they contain information about who is the author, the article name, journal name, release year, and volume, release, and page information. Note also small differences in punctuation, the order of the elements, and which are relevant. Differences between citation procedures occur mainly in formatting. Compare citation elements (including punctuation and spaces) in the same color to see how each style handles their information. There are several reference systems. These differ in two ways: in the format of the links and in the location of the links. Different faculties, departments and even lecturers will generally have preferences about how you should refer and you should search for them before sending a task. You can usually find information about this in your course overview, faculty manual or lecturer or department. While lecturers may not agree on how they want tasks to be referenced, they agree that resource recognition is extremely important and that consistency in the referral format you receive is essential. Remember that no matter what reference system you receive, you must use it consistently and correctly throughout your writing. References in the text contain information about the author of the cited

