Referencing examples for the *Review*

References, citations, and quotes

This guide covers the most common referencing issues: **books (single and multiple authors, edited volumes), journals, and websites.** For these and other sources, the general rule is to make it easy for the reader to find your sources and read them for themselves.

To save space and reduce wordcount, **reference all your sources using in-line citations.** Using the author's surname, date and page number will direct the reader to the correct source in your bibliography. Examples:

- **Books**. When citing books, the citation falls in the line of text like this:

> However, Hawking and Mlodinow point out that even these coordinates would not be of much use in describing the position of the sun in our galaxy or the position of our galaxy in the local group of galaxies (Hawking and Mlodinow 2008: 34-35).

Or, to save words and space:

> However, Hawking and Mlodinow (2008: 34-35) point out that even these coordinates would not be of much use in describing the position of the sun in our galaxy or the position of our galaxy in the local group of galaxies.

In the bibliography, the reference appears in the form
Surname Initials (date). *Title in Italics*. Publisher
NB: the city location of the publishing house is no longer necessary to track down the source, so leave it out. Save the word count for your writing!

> Hawking S & Mlodinow L (2011). *The Grand Design*. Bantam Press

- **Citing a source within another source**. If taken from an edited collection, or if quoting X in a source written by Y, the volume in which the quotation appears is included in the citation you use:

> Ortner finds that agency in women is a pan-cultural problem: she asserts that in ALL societies historic and contemporary, women are cultured to accept their own 'devaluation' (Ortner in Rosaldo 1974: 77). This has profound implications for the role structure of women, whether performing a gendered role in partner dancing or in the boardroom.

NB: only Rosaldo's volume will appear in the bibliography, located by author/date:

> Rosaldo MZ and Lampere L, eds (1974). *Woman, Culture, and Society*. Stanford University Press

- **Journals.** Use the same in-line format in the text, *ie*, (author year: page) *eg* (Parfitt 1971: 6). In the bibliography, the article title is in single quotes, and the journal title is in italics:

> Parfitt D (1971). 'Personal Identity'. *The Philosophical Review*, vol 80 pp3-27. Duke University Press

- **Online sources.** Use a similar in-line format in the text, but replace page numbers with the word 'online', *eg* (Baltzy 2018: online). See indented quote below. In the bibliography, the format resembles a journal entry. NB: for publication in the *Review*, it is not necessary to include the date accessed:

> Baltzy D (2018) 'Stoicism', *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/stoicism.

- **Quotation marks.** In British English, direct quotes are enclosed in single quote marks. For quotes over 25 words, please indent, omitting the quote marks entirely. The citation for indented passages follows the normal format of in-line construction, but falls outside the quotation's final punctuation:

> For Foucault, a key feature of such power relations in modern (in this case, post-Renaissance) society is surveillance: 'The perfect disciplinary apparatus would make it possible for a single gaze to see everything constantly' (Foucault in Rabinow 1991: 191). As Gutting explains:
>> At the core of Foucault's picture of modern "disciplinary" society are three primary techniques of control: hierarchical observation, normalizing judgment, and the examination. To a great extent, control over people (power) can be achieved merely by observing them. (Gutting 2005: online)

- **Footnotes.** Please do not use footnotes to document your sources. Footnotes can be used to supply additional information. If you use footnotes, please list them after the main text and before the bibliography.