

Extended Essays + IA - Referencing+Bibliography

Referencing: my advice is to use footnotes instead of 'endnotes'.

Footnotes.

Source: <http://dmorgan.web.wesleyan.edu/balkans/pointers.htm#foot>

- A reference footnote is treated **as a sentence**: it begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **period**. (This may be because some footnotes do consist of, or include, regular sentences.) It follows that the parts of a footnote reference are separated by **commas**, not by periods.
- Give the author's name **in normal order**, first name first.
- Put the publication data of a book **inside parentheses**, normally in one of these forms: (City, date) or (City: Publisher, date). As with parentheses used elsewhere there is never any punctuation right **before** the parentheses, but there may be a comma or other punctuation right **after** them, as needed. Be consistent.
- Use **Ibid.** or **ibid.** (capital "I" if it's the first word in the footnote) to indicate the **same source** as in the previous note. If you are referring to the **same page in the same source**, then you can use just **ibid.**, standing alone; otherwise, give the page number. (Note that **ibid.** is an abbreviation, always followed by a period. It's Latin, but it isn't usually italicized.) Example of how to use **Ibid** is listed below on page 2.
- The abbreviation **loc. cit.** is not used any more.
- When you come back to cite a work cited earlier, just use the author's last name followed by **Op. cit.** (see below how to use this term). If you are citing more than one work by that author, give the author's last name and a short version of the title, then the page number. Example of how to use **op cit** is listed below on page 2.
- The abbreviation for "page" is "p.", and for "pages" it is "pp.". It is acceptable to omit these and just give the number.

Some examples using **Ibid**:

1. Milovan Djilas, *The New Class* (London, 1957), p. 53.
2. **Ibid.**, pp. 78-79.
3. Mark Frankland, *The Patriot's Revolution* (Chicago, 1992), p. xvii.
4. "The Tito-Stalin Correspondence, March-June 1948," in Gale Stokes (ed.), *From Stalinism to Pluralism* (New York, 1991), p. 59.
5. Misha Glenny, "Yugoslavia: The Revenger's Tragedy," *The New York Review of Books*, August 13, 1992, pp. 33-35.
6. Djilas, *New Class*, pp. 30 and 97, and Glenny, p. 35.

‘Out of text’ Referencing

Use **Ibid** and **Op. cit.** only as **Loc. Cit.** is out of date and **Ibid** is used instead

Ibid. ([Latin](#), short for *ibidem*, meaning *the same place*) is the term used to provide an [endnote](#) or [footnote citation](#) or [reference](#) for a [source](#) that was cited in the preceding endnote or footnote. It is similar in meaning to [idem](#) (meaning something that has been mentioned previously; the same), abbreviated *Id.*, which is commonly used in [legal citation](#).^[1] To find the *ibid.* source, one must look at the reference preceding it.

- ^{^4} E. Vijn, *Latin for Dummies* (New York: Academic, 1997), p. 23.
- ^{^5} *Ibid.*
- ^{^6} *Ibid.*, p. 29.

Op. cit. ([Latin](#), short for "opus citatum"/"opere citato", meaning "the work cited/from the cited work") is the term used to provide an [endnote](#) or [footnote](#) citation to refer the reader to an earlier citation by the same author. To find the *Op. cit.* source, one has to look at the previous footnotes or general references section to find the relevant source work.

- 9. R. Millan, *Art of Latin Grammar* (Academic: New York, 1997), p. 23.
- 10. G. Wiki, *Language and Its Uses* (Blah Ltd.: Old York, 2000), p. 17.
- 11. Millan, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

Do not use *Loc. Cit.* It is not commonly used nowadays.

Loc. cit. ([Latin](#), short for *loco citato*, meaning "in the place cited") is a [footnote](#) or [endnote](#) term used to repeat the title and page number for a given author. *Loc. cit.* is used in place of [ibid.](#) when the reference is not only to the work immediately preceding, but also refers to the same page. *Loc. cit.* is also used instead of [op. cit.](#) when reference is made to a work previously cited and to the same page in that work. As such, *loc. cit.* is never followed by volume or page numbers.

9. R. Millan, "Art of Latin grammar" (Academic, New York, 1997), p. 23.

10. *Loc. cit.*

Bibliography

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Bibliographies

As with footnotes, small variations in style don't matter so long as you understand the basic rules:

- Unlike a footnote, a bibliographical entry is ***not*** a sentence. Its segments -- author or editor; title; publication data (for a book); journal title with issue; page numbers in the case of a journal article or a distinct chapter in a book; and there can be others -- are separated by ***periods***, not commas. There is also a period at the end.
- Since a bibliography is in alphabetical order by the author's or editor's last name, the ***last name goes first***. If there is no author, alphabetize by the first significant word in the title.
- Just as in a footnote, you may give the publisher in the publication data of a book, or not, as you choose - just be consistent. Parentheses are ***not*** used.
- There are fancy ways to avoid using the same author's name repeatedly when you have more than one title by the same author, but these are not required -- generally it's best just to repeat the name.

Some examples:

Djilas, Milovan. *The New Class*. London, 1957.

Djilas, Milovan. *Wartime*. New York, 1977.

Frankland, Mark. *The Patriots' Revolution*. Chicago, 1992.

Glenny, Misha. "Yugoslavia: The Revenger's Tragedy." *The New York Review of Books*, August 13, 1992. Pp. 32-43.

"The Tito-Stalin Correspondence, March-June 1948." In *From Stalinism to Pluralism*, ed. by Gale Stokes. New York, 1991. Pp. 58-65.

Weschler, Lawrence. *The Passion of Poland*. New York, 1984.

Remember different referencing styles are allowed. The IB requirement is that you select one style and remain consistent in using this style!