

7. Styles of Referencing

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7.1 Introduction:

Educational institutions and scientific publications refer to all the resources used when writing. Students and researchers see this as a complex process that requires a lot of time and effort. The complexity of this practice increases for students as they need to consult different types of information materials when writing research papers and related papers (final papers, essays, articles, research projects, etc.). Information materials mentioned or cited in such research articles include books, journals, newspapers, reports, student projects (such as thesis and research), dictionaries, encyclopedias, letters, lecture/class notes, posters, manuals, brochures, directories, and photographs. Other electronics companies include web pages, social media texts, archived emails and messages, and audio and video files online. Teachers, Students, and researchers are reminded of the importance of citation and referencing in this chapter.

7.2 Bibliography:

A bibliography is a list of articles (such as books and articles) written on a specific topic or by a specific author. A bibliography is a list of sources you have used (if mentioned) in the process of researching your writing.

Textbook, as a discipline, is the tradition of studying books as a subject of physical and cultural theatrics; in this sense, it is also known as the bibliography. Carter and Barker (2010) describe bibliography as “a twofold scholarly discipline—the organized listing of books and the systematic description of books as objects”. Generally, a bibliography should include: author name, job title, name of companies and organizations that published a copy of your source, date of publication of your copy, page number of your source (if applicable) part of the volume from multiple sources).¹

7.2.1 Types of Bibliographies:

- **Enumerative Bibliography:** The author of the computational bibliography lists the instructions according to a specific arrangement. This type of bibliography is most often used by students writing research papers.

These academic authors set up computational bibliographies by author, subject, date, or some other scheme. The items they list share a common theme such as topic, language or duration. The bibliographer gives enough information about the source to guide readers to this source.

Detailed information such as details of physical properties in the author's book is not included in the numerical bibliography. Examples of numerical bibliographies are the card catalog, the list of references in the research paper, or the works cited at the back of the history book.

- **Analytical Bibliography:** The author of analytical bibliographies uses them to critically study books. The author of the analytical bibliography may include information about printers and booksellers, descriptions of paper and bindings, or discussions of issues that have arisen as the book evolved from a manuscript to a published book. There are three types of analytical bibliographies: descriptive, historical, and textual. The detailed bibliography closely examines the physical nature of the book. A historical bibliography discusses the context in which the book was produced. A bibliography compares the published work to the author's original manuscript.
- **Annotated Bibliography:** In this type of bibliography, an author creates an alphabetical list of sources. The author of the annotated bibliography describes the type of research done on a particular topic. The author comments on the sources or adds notes. Therefore, in addition to information about research resources, the author comments on the source. The author summarizes.
This means she gives information about the content of each reference. The author can estimate. This means she evaluates the use of the source. The author may also reflect. This means she gives her perspective on the use of text for her particular research.²

7.3 Referencing:

It can be used as a way to give recognition and appreciation to those who have used it in research work to back up and support your ideas.

Reference is one of the most important aspects of any academic research and not only can your classes be weakened or absent, but your university may also even consider such practices plagiarism and boycott disciplinary action thereafter. It has become a necessary item. Used to identify the source of the work so that everyone can access and understand the material in their way.

Difference between Bibliography and Referencing:

The important difference between a reference and a bibliography is that a bibliography is a list of the resources that you have used to form your ideas on a topic, as well as those mentioned in the assignment and those not cited. A bibliography is a list of sources of information that appears at the bottom of a page. However, a reference is a reference to someone or something, but a bibliography refers to a book, website, magazine, or someone who has researched them. The reference can be used for a thesis, while the library is used for research purposes. The reference is based on primary sources, but the library is based on primary and secondary sources. Both the list of references and the bibliography appear at the end of the written text and are usually organized alphabetically. An article can contain both a list of references and a bibliography.

7.3.1 Importance of Referencing in Academic Writing:

Adds reliability and depth to reference writing. When submitting is cited, paraphrased, or extracted from academic sources, the descriptions describe how they fit into the field of knowledge about writing.

When considering the use of information in an assignment, it is important to assess the reliability and v image of each source. Suggestions usually include a list of text citations and instructions. It is important to understand the specific reference style used in lectures. There is a list of references and several bibliographies in many reference styles. The reference list contains only the details of the source cited in the text.

7.3.2 Different Kinds of Reference Styles:

Depending on how they record the source, scholarly reference styles can be divided into three main categories: desk note style, parenthetical style (or author-date), and number style. Each section has several somewhat different reference styles.

The different categories are described below:

a. Documentary Note Styles:

References are made in footnotes or endnotes, in the style of documentary note (documentary note citation system). Notes are indicated by numbers, which repeat the entire footnote (footnote) at the bottom of the page or after the entire text (endnote). The number is usually placed after the sentence related to the reference has come to a complete stop.

b. Parenthetical Styles or Author-Date Styles:

In the first parenthesized or author-dated style, text references are given in parentheses before the last point of the referenced sentence. APA, Harvard, and MLA are parenthetical reference styles.

c. Numbered Styles:

In numeric style, fonts are specified in brackets or superscript with Arabic numerals, and references are listed in a list of numbered references after the text. References are numbered so they appear first in the text. Vancouver and IEEE are numbered styles.³

7.4 Citation and Citation Style:

A citation is a way of giving credit to people for their creative and intellectual work that is used to support research. It can also be used to identify specific sources and combat theft. A citation style refers to the information needed to provide a quote and how information is ordered, as well as punctuation and other formats. Typically, a citation can include the author's name, date, and location of the publishing company, journal title, or DOI (Digital Object Identifier).

Choosing a Citation Style:

There are many different ways of citing resources for research. The citation style sometimes depends on the academic discipline involved. For example:

- APA (American Psychological Association) is used by Education, Psychology, and Sciences.
- MLA (Modern Language Association) style is used by the Humanities.
- Chicago/Turabian style is generally used by Business, History, and the Fine Arts.⁴

7.5 Common and Widely used Referencing Styles:

A. APA Reference Styles: APA's benchmark style (as the American Psychological Association calls it) in the late 1920s, a team of scholars from the fields of psychology, anthropology, and business management established a reference system. APA Reference Style is also known as Author-Date Style. The author's last name and date of publication are enclosed in parentheses, where they are used in the main body of the content. Today, the APA is used in the social sciences as well as other fields of education. The sixth edition of the American Psychological Association Publications Manual (2009) is a detailed guide to the APA reference style. The new version (7th edition) was released in October 2019. Here, we provide basic information on APA instructions. Refer to the American Psychological Association Publications Manual (2009) or APA Online Resources listed below for more details. APA provides good online resources for beginners and advanced APA users.⁵

a. In-Text Citations in APA Style:

In-Text references provide information about the source in the text. Complete information of the source is provided in the reference list. In the APA referencing style, the text references give the last name of the source author and the year of publication. There are two ways to do this; either the author's name is given in the sentence and the year of publication is provided in parentheses, or both items are given for parental reference. The first option, where the name of the cited author is given in the sentence, gives more importance to the cited author.

E.g.: (Thomson, 2003)

Page references are also provided when referring to specific parts of the text in the form of citations or paragraphs. The page number is before 'p'. Or, if successive pages are referred to with 'pp'.

E.g.: (Nilson & Boura, 2007, p. 210)

Second-Hand use of Sources:

If a reference is made by a second hand, it refers to the source, not the source, as indicated in one of the following points:

For a quotation, add "quoted in" in the parenthetical reference:

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E.g.: (quoted in Campbell et al. 1995, p. 274).

In an in-text reference with no quotation

E.g.: (Lewis, 2009, 172)

The list of references in the APA is called 'Reference'. Here are examples of different types of fonts. In the reference list, the entries are listed in alphabetical order. French indentation is often used (meaning that the second and subsequent lines of the entry are inserted).

b. APA Referencing in Book:

Book by One Author:

The APA format for book entries in the Reference list looks like this:

Author's last name, Initial(s). (Year of Publication). *Title of the book*. Place of publication: Publisher.

E.g.: Nawani, D. (2016). *Teaching-learning resources for school education*. Sage Publications Pvt.

c. Book by Two or More Authors:

If there are two or more authors, the names are listed as follows. Note that names must appear in the same order as they appear on the title page of the book.

Two Authors:

First author's last name, Initial(s) & Second author's last name, Initial(s). (Year of Publication). Title of the book. Place of publication: Publisher.

E.g.: Mills, D., & Morton, M. (2013). *Ethnography in education*. SAGE.

More than Two Authors:

If there are more than two authors, place a comma between the names of the authors and an ampersand (&) before the last name, for instance like this:

First author's last name, Initial(s), Second author's last name, Initial(s), Third author's last name, Initial(s) & Fourth author's last name, Initial(s). (Year of Publication). Title of the book. Place of publication: Publisher.

E.g.: Book by two or more authors Jain, M., Mehendale, A., Mukhopadhyay, R., Sarangapani, P. M., & Winch, C. (2018). *School education in India: Market, state and quality*. Taylor & Francis.

d. APA Referencing in Journal Article:

The APA format for scholarly article entries in the list of References looks like this:

Last name, Initial of first name(s). (Year of publication within parenthesis). Title of the article. Title of Journal, volume number, inclusive page numbers. doi (digital object identifier):

E.g.: Patel, S. K., & Pancholi, M. D. (2018). Role of RTE, Free Education, Compulsory Education and Mid-Day Meal on Status of Literacy in India. *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development*, (Issue-2), 1725–1727.

Accessing and citing in-press journal of management articles: The role of Online First and the Digital Object Identifier. *Journal of Management*, 35, 197-198. Doi: 10.1177/0149206309333552

A. Journal Article With an Article Number:

E.g.: Milligan, L. (2011). Global influences in educational policymaking: Free Secondary Education in Kenya. *Research in Post-Compulsory Education*, (3), 275–287. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13596748.2011.601924>

B. Journal Article with Missing Information:

- a. Missing Volume Number:** Stegmeir, M. (2016). Climate change: New discipline practices promote college access. *The Journal of College Admission*, (231), 44–47. https://www.nxtbook.com/ygsreprints/NACAC/nacac_jca_spring2016/#/46.
- b. Missing Issue Number:** Schuermann, P. J., Guthrie, J. W., & Hoy, C. (2011). School culture. *Education*. doi:10.1093/obo/9780199756810-0034
- c. Missing Page or Article Number:** Kervin, L., & Comber, B. (2019). Teacher research in teacher education. *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Education*. Doi: 10.1093/acrefore/9780190264093.013.791

C. Retracted Journal Article:

E.g.: Joly, J. F., Stapel, D. A., & Lindenberg, S. M. (2008). Silence and table manners: When environments activate norms.

Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 34(8), 1047–1056.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167208318401> (Retraction published 2012, *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 38[10], 1378)

B. Abstract of A Journal Article from an Abstract Indexing Database:

E.g.: Hare, L. R., & O'Neill, K. (2000). Effectiveness and efficiency in small academic peer groups: A case study (Accession No. 200010185) [Abstract from *Sociological Abstracts*]. *Small-Group Research*, 31(1), 24–53. <https://doi.org/10.1177/104649640003100102>

C. Monograph as Part of a Journal Issue:

E.g.: Ganster, D. C., Schaubroeck, J., Sime, W. E., & Mayes, B. T. (1991). The nomological validity of the Type A personality among employed adults [Monograph]. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 76(1), 143–168. <http://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.76.1.143>

D. Online-Only Supplemental Material to A Journal Article:

E.g.: Freeberg, T. M. (2019). From simple rules of individual proximity, complex and coordinated collective movement [Supplemental material].

Journal of Comparative Psychology, 133(2), 141–142. <https://doi.org/10.1037/com0000181>

APA Referencing in an Edited Book:

Edited books contain several chapters written by different authors. If you have referred to a specific chapter in an edited volume, the entry in your reference list should therefore be listed under the name of the author(s) of that chapter, not to the whole book.

The APA format for reference list entries of chapters from edited books looks like this: Last name, Initial of first name(s). (Year of publication within parenthesis).

Title of chapter. In [Name of editor] (Ed. /Eds.), Title of book (page numbers of a chapter within parenthesis). Place of publication: Publisher.

E.g.: Scott, C. (2006). Translating the literary: Genetic criticism, text theory, and poetry. In S. Bassnett & P Bush (Eds.), *the Translator as Writer* (pp. 106-118). London & New York: Continuum

Webpage:

The basic reference list format for webpages looks like this: Authors' last name, Initial(s). (Year of publication). Title of webpage. Retrieved from [URL here]

E.g.: LFIN Foundation. (N. d.). Retrieved November 2, 2020, from LFIN Foundation website: <http://schooleducation.com>

Published Dissertation or Thesis References:

A dissertation or thesis is considered published when it is available from a database such as ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global or PDQT Open, an institutional repository, or an archive.

E.g.: Zambrano-Vazquez, L. (2016). *The interaction of state and trait worry on response monitoring in those with worry and obsessive-compulsive symptoms* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Arizona]. UA Campus Repository. <https://repository.arizona.edu/handle/10150/620615>

Conference Presentation:

E.g.: Evans, A. C., Jr., Garbarino, J., Bocanegra, E., Kinscherff, R. T., & Márquez-Greene, N. (2019, August 8–11). *Gun violence: An event on the power of community* [Conference presentation]. APA 2019 Convention, Chicago, IL, United States.
<https://convention.apa.org/2019-video>

• Print Format:

E.g.: Ediger, M. (2010). *Quality School Education*. Discovery Publishing House.

• Online/ Electronic Format:

E.g.: Jain, M., Mehendale, A., Mukhopadhyay, R., Sarangapani, P. M., & Winch, C. (2018). *School education in India: Market, state and quality*⁶

APA 7th Edition:

The American Psychological Association (APA) has updated its style manual in late 2019. This resource provides a list of important differences between the sixth and seventh editions. This reflects the recent printing of the manual as of January 2020. The seventh edition of the APA Publication Manual contains many updates and additions designed to make the APA style more useful to students, teachers, and other academic stakeholders. Although there are many changes to list here, we chose to focus on the changes that are relevant to students and teachers. There are changes in how academic papers are formatted, changes in how the sources are cited, and more. The authors of the 7th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (2020) advise writers to:

- Cite the work of those individuals whose ideas, theories, or research have directly influenced your work.
- Provide documentation for all facts and figures that are not common knowledge.
- Use the author-date system to cite references. This means each work used in a paper has two parts: an in-text citation and a corresponding reference list entry at the end of the paper.

Key Changes in APA 7th Edition:

To keep up with the changing world, the APA updated their style guide in 2019. See APA 7th Edition changes covering in-text citations, reference page, configuration, style mechanics, and tables.

Formatting: When it comes to formatting, APA separates formatting for students and professionals. Ignoring the running header and abstract is a very important difference for students unless asked by professors. Other fundamental changes:

- The running head is no longer required in student papers.
- In professional papers, the words "Running head:" no longer appear on the title page. Only the shortened title and page number should be used.

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- Authors may now use additional fonts (Calibri 11, Arial 11, Lucinda Sans Unicode 10, Times New Roman 12, and Georgia 11).
- APA now uses more inclusive language, notably the use of the singular "they."
- Flexible order of pages including tables and figures.

Citations: When the APA made their changes in 2019, one area they examined was in-text citations. In the 7th edition of APA, in-text citations with three or more authors use the last author's last name, followed by others. Forever must be used in-text citations of sources with more than two authors. There is an initial mention of this change.

References: APA 7th Edition made some important changes to its reference page. And through the big changes, it means they provided more examples. And, these new examples show how to cite anything from a scholarly magazine to a YouTube video. Other changes in their instructions:

- Don't state "retrieved from" in the reference list.
- Websites should now be italicized.
- The publisher's location is no longer needed in the reference entry.
- DOIs should be listed as a URL.
- Up to 20 authors for each source should be listed in the reference list. Formerly, APA only required that one list the first 7 authors for a given source.

APA 7 Reference in Books:

E.g.: American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, & American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. Teacher Education and Media Project. (1969). *Professional teacher education II; a programed design*. Washington.

E.g.: Merino, N., & Gale Research Inc. (2014). *Education*. Green haven Press.

APA 7 Reference in Journal:

E.g.: Saini, A. K. (2016). The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act – 2009: As One of the Most Pioneering Academic Reforms in India. *International Research in Higher Education*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.5430/irhe.v1n2p58>

Siqueira, A. C. (2012). The 2020 World Bank education strategy. *The World Bank and Education*, 69-81. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-6091-903-9_5.⁷

A. HARVARD Reference Styles:

Harvard is a commonly used citation style based on author-date and is mainly based in the U.K. And used in Australia.

There is no specific manual for this style. The use of punctuation and other configurations varies from organization to organization. We use the 2016 version of Charles Darwin University (CDU) Harvard Referencing Style Guide to illustrate this style.

Book:

E.g.: Bhatt, D.P. (2012). *Educational technology*. New Delhi: Aph Publishing.

Journal:

E.g.: Megarry, J. (1983). Educational Technology: Promise and Performance. *Programmed Learning and Educational Technology*, 20(2), pp.133–137.⁸

A. MLA Referencing Style:

The Modern Language Society (MLA) sets values to identify the resources used in a Research paper. The Modern Language Association (MLA) is the organization responsible for developing the MLA format. It was developed as a tool for researchers, students, and scholars in the fields of literature and language to use a uniform way to format their papers and works. This uniform or consistent method of developing paper or assignment allows for easy reading.

It is mostly applied by the arts and humanities. The Modern Language Association released the 8th and most current edition of their MLA Handbook in April 2016.

MLA Formatting Basics:

- Use white 8 ½ x 11” paper.
- Make 1-inch margins on the top, bottom, and sides.
- The first word in every paragraph should be indented one-half inch.
- Indent set-off quotations one inch from the left margin.
- Use any type of font that is easy to read, such as Times New Roman. Make sure that italics look different from the regular typeface.
- Use 12 point size.
- Double-space the entire research paper, even the works cited page.
- Leave one space after periods and other punctuation marks, unless your instructor tells you to leave two spaces.

MLA 7 Reference in Book:

E.g.: Rajput, J. S., and K. Walia. *Teacher Education in India*. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd, 2002. Print.

MLA 7 Reference in Journal:

E.g.: Home, Richard G. “The Current Status of Educational Sociology.” *Journal of Educational Sociology*, vol. 35, no. 3, Nov. 1961, p. 128, doi:10.2307/2264816.

MLA 8 Reference in Book:

E.g.: Adams, Fred, and Society of Education Officers. *Special Education*. Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex, Councils and Education Press, 1986.

MLA 8 Reference in Journal:

E.g.: Lee, Lay Wah, and Hui Min Low. "The Evolution of Special Education in Malaysia." *British Journal of Special Education*, vol. 41, no. 1, Mar. 2014, pp. 42–58, 10.1111/1467-8578.12048.⁹

7.6 Other Styles of Referencing:

A. VANCOUVER Referencing Style: Several medical journal authors in Vancouver, Canada, agreed on guidelines for those wishing to submit articles to their journal, and in 1976 the Vancouver style got its name. This collaboration later became the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE).

The Vancouver style reference list is called a reference. Vancouver is the number one style. The sources of the continuous text are indicated by Arabic numerals in the first parentheses, and the number sequences in the reference list contain references to the full biography (as it appears in the text).

Book:

E.g.: Sternberg RJ, Williams WM. *Educational psychology*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Merrill; 2010.

Journal:

E.g.: Sandiford P. *Educational Psychology and Psychology of Learning: A Textbook in Educational Psychology*. *Journal of Educational Psychology*. 1936; 27(5):392–3.¹⁰

A. IEEE Reference Style: The IEEE Editing Guide, which describes the style, format, and references for journals, transactions, etc., published by IEEE, serves as the house style for a large number of publications.

The guidelines are a reference style used in university departments. IEEE is an acronym for the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Book:

E.g.: a. Haberle, *Electrical engineering: tables, standards, formulas*. Haan-Gruiten: Verlag Europa-Lehrmittel, 2008. B. R. L. Finney and Leslie Day Zeleny, *Introduction to educational sociology*. Boston: D.C. Heath & Co, 1934.

Journal:

E.g.:

- a. R. Ronchi, "Educational Technology in Argentina," *Programmed Learning and Educational Technology*, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 201–209, Nov. 1980, doi: 10.1080/0033039800170402.¹¹
- b. E. Mercer, C. B. Moore, and W. E. Cole, "Sociology in Educational Practice.," *Journal of Educational Sociology*, vol. 27, no. 7, p. 335, Mar. 1954, doi: 10.2307/2264011.

A. CHICAGO Reference Style: It is similar to APA and Harvard. It is mostly used for history and economics.

Book:

E.g.: Koenigsberger, H G, and Asa Briggs. 1987. *A History of Europe*. Harlow Etc.: Longman.

Journal:

E.g.: Fine, Ben. 2002. "Economics Imperialism and the New Development Economics as Kuhnian Paradigm Shift?" *World Development* 30 (12): 2057–70.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/s0305-750x\(02\)00122-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0305-750x(02)00122-5).¹²

A. TURABIAN Reference Style: It is very similar to APA and Harvard referencing styles. Similar to the Chicago referencing system, it is widely used for history and economics.

Book:

E.g.: Kulke, Hermann, and Dietmar Rothermund. *A History of India*, 1998. Rout, Himanshu, Sekhar, and Prasant Panda Kumar. *Health Economics in India*, 2007.

Journal:

E.g.: Rima, Ingrid. 1996. "Can Neoclassical Economics Be Social Economics?" *Forum for Social Economics* 26, no. 1: 5–13. <https://doi.org/10.1007/bf02778861>.

Ise, John, and Abba P. Lerner. 1944. "The Economics of Control: Principles of Welfare Economics." *Journal of Farm Economics* 26, no. 4: 804. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1232127>.¹³

7.7 Head Notes:

Headnotes are used as an introduction to legal documents or as a summary of the text that follows. In academic writing, opening notes are explanatory notes that are included with tables and illustrations. These are written at the bottom of the table or just below the image title and in the form of fonts that are smaller than the original text (for example, 8 or 10 point fonts). Titles are used to define the summary, unit of measure, meaning, etc. Because tables and figures should be able to "stand-alone" without the main text, headnotes should always be used.¹⁴

7.8 Foot Notes:

When writing a research paper, footnotes are used to illustrate the source of information or citations. Footnotes are mentioned in the text in the same way as quotations. That is, the text referred to follows the superscript number, which corresponds to the footnote of the numbers at the bottom of the page. Footnote is a small note that provides additional content or copyright attributes. Any kind of paper can contain footnotes. These are not used for reference in APA style. Footnotes can be used in a variety of writing styles. Typically, Oxford, Chicago, and Turabian use footnotes for in-text transcripts.

MLA and APA use footnotes, but they provide content or copyright information and are generally not adjectives. Each of these reference style footnotes differs somewhat in the approach and shape of the footnote. The Chicago / Turabian style we use requires footnotes instead of text or parental quotes. The two types of footnotes are:

Content: Supplements or simplifies substantive information; not detailed. Copyright permission: Cites quoted text and any reprinted materials used in the text.¹⁵

7.9 End Notes:

Endnotes are similar to footnotes in that they are placed at the end of your research paper rather than at the bottom of the page. In books, they can be placed after each chapter or at the end of the book. In many cases, the book publisher will determine the best appointment. Endnotes, as footnotes, are numerically identified in the superscript. The format is similar to footnotes. Endnote numbers must be superscripted. In your text, add a superscript number as soon as there is a quote or reference. Endnotes should be included on the separate endnotes or notes page at the end of the research paper before the work cited or bibliographic page. All first Endnote references should be fully cited. Subsequent references to the same work will be reduced to include only the author's last name and the page number. If the cited source is not specified by the author, use the minimum information required to identify the same work previously cited, e.g. Short title and the page number. Formerly, the Latin terms *ibid.* and *op. cit.* were used but they are no longer preferred.

7.10 Conclusion:

This chapter clearly describes the most frequently used and popular bibliography, citation, and citation methods. Methods such as Harvard, APA, Vancouver, MLA, etc. are at the center of this chapter. This chapter also focuses on headnotes, endnotes, and footnotes. Any department of education and / or subject discipline, as noted, may use any methods. Teachers, students, and researchers can benefit from this chapter. Therefore, educators believe that this chapter will be rewarded when undertaking various academic research contributions that are characteristic of the scholarship.

7.11 References:

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