



A (Very) Miniature Style Guide

This handout is designed to briefly introduce you to the major differences between the three most often used academic style guides --the MLA, the APA and Chicago style. For further information on each of these, consult their websites:

<http://www.mla.org.style>

<http://www.apastyle.org>

<http://library.osu.edu/sites/guides/chicagogd.html>

MLA: When you quote someone in the MLA style you can introduce the author's name in your own sentence. When you do this you simply note the page number in parenthesis at the end of the sentence followed by a period.

As Emily Martin writes, "At a fundamental level, all major scientific textbooks depict male and female reproductive organs as systems for the production of valuable substances, such as egg and sperm" (30).

If you can't work the author's name into your own sentence, you include his/her name in the parenthesis.

Scientific textbooks tend to characterize the interaction of male and female reproductive organs in terms of "a scientific fairy tale" (Martin 29).

Note that even when you paraphrase, you need to make a parenthetical reference to your source. You'll want to keep your paraphrase as succinct as possible so that you limit the number of times you have to document your source.

APA: The APA format follows the author-date method; you refer to the author and year of publication in your in-text reference.

In her analysis of scientific textbooks, Martin (1996) found that male and female reproductive organs are characterized in a sexist way.

According to Martin (1996), science textbooks tell a "scientific fairy tale" (p. 29).

Chicago Style: Chicago uses either a notation system — footnotes or endnotes — *or* parenthetical citation. The parenthetical citation follows the same author/date format as the APA but adds the page number.

Emily Martin writes: "At a fundamental level, all major scientific textbooks depict male and female reproductive organs as systems for the production of valuable substances, such as egg and sperm."¹

¹ Emily Martin, "The Egg and the Sperm: How Science Has Constructed a Romance Based on Stereotypical Male-Female Roles," in *Gender and Health: An International Perspective*, eds. Carolyn Sargent and Caroline Brettell (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996), 29.

Or

Scientific textbooks tend to characterize the interaction of male and female reproductive organs in terms of "a scientific fairy tale" (Martin 1996, 29).

Reference lists

MLA

Works Cited

Martin, Emily. "The Egg and the Sperm: How Science Has Constructed a Romance Based on Stereotypical Male-Female Roles." *Gender and Health: An International Perspective*. Eds. Carolyn Sargent and Caroline Brettell. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996.2943.

APA

References

Martin, E. (1996). The Egg and Sperm: How Science Has Constructed a Romance Based on Stereotypical Male-Female Roles. In C. Sargent & C. Bretell, *Gender and Health: An International Perspective*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Chicago Style

Bibliography (for use with notes)

Martin, Emily. "The Egg and the Sperm: How Science Has Constructed a Romance Based on Stereotypical Male-Female Roles." In *Gender and Health: An International Perspective*, ed. Carolyn Sargent and Caroline Brettell. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996.

Works Cited or References (for use with parenthetical notation)

Martin, Emily. 1996. The Egg and Sperm: How Science Has Constructed a Romance Based on Stereotypical Male-Female Roles. In *Gender and Health: An International Perspective*. ed. Carolyn Sargent and Caroline Brettell. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

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