

Citations

You must provide a **full bibliographical citation** for any work whose ideas you discuss, criticize or use, **including any work that I have asked you to critically evaluate**. I prefer that you *not* use any sources other than your target text and your lecture notes. But if you do use other sources, you must use proper citation techniques.

When Citations Are Required

You must cite a source in all of the following cases.

0. You present and critically evaluate an author's work.
1. Direct quotation: if you use an author's own words, *you must enclose those words in quotation marks* and give a *precise* citation, with page number, immediately before or after the quotation. (Generally, it is better to avoid direct quotation. Do **not** insert quotations into a numbered premise-conclusion argument that you extract from an author's text. Use your own words.)
2. Paraphrases (restatements of an author's idea using your own words): give a precise citation, with page number, immediately before or after the paraphrase.
3. Any time that you present an idea that is not original with you (even if this presentation is neither a direct quotation nor a paraphrase).
4. Any time that you present a theory or (alleged) fact that is not widely known (for example, a scientific theory or experimental result).

When in doubt, cite. If you have any questions about whether a citation is necessary, please ask.

Citation Conventions

Here are two common citation conventions. You may adopt either one.

Method 1

You may adopt the (name date, page number) convention recommended by the American Psychological Association. See Lycan's textbook for a model of this method. On this convention, the name, date, and page number are given in the main text. The date and page number, and sometimes the name, appear within parentheses. A full bibliographical reference is given at the end of the paper. For example, you could write the following.

John Searle (1958, pp. 27-34) presents a descriptivist theory of proper names. But others (Kripke 1980, pp. 21-45) have presented strong arguments against Searle's view.

In a section labeled "Bibliography" at the end of your paper, you would have the following.

Kripke, Saul. 1980. *Naming and Necessity*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
Searle, John. 1958. "Proper Names." *Mind* 67, pp. 26-54.

Method 2

You can place a footnote (or endnote) number at every place in the text where you make use of an author's idea. For a model, see John Searle's "Proper Names and Intentionality," in Martinich. For instance,

John Searle presents a descriptivist theory of proper names.¹ But others have presented strong arguments against Searle's view.²

At the bottom of that same page you would have a footnote, or at the end of the paper you would have endnotes that look as follows.

¹Saul Kripke, *Naming and Necessity*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1980, pp. 21-45.

²John Searle, "Proper Names," *Mind* 67, 1958, pp. 26-54.

If you cite a single article or book more than once, you will need to use terms like '*op. cit.*' or '*ibid.*'. See the notes to Searle's article "Proper Names and Intentionality".

Citation of Class Lectures

I do not require you to present citations for material that you take from my class lectures. But feel free to do so, if you wish.

Citation of Material Retrieved from the Web

You must provide citations for material that you use from the Web. Citations of articles that do *not* appear in print or electronic journals should have the following form (either in a note or bibliography).

Author. Date of retrieval (or date of composition, if available). *Title*. Retrieved on <date> from <source: include both descriptive information of the source and a URL>.

For example,

Bach, Kent. 2004. "On Referring and Not Referring." Draft of a paper presented at the UConn Semantics Workshop, May 21-22, 2004. Retrieved on January 15, 2005 from <http://userwww.sfsu.edu/~kbach/referring.pdf>

Many papers or articles on the web have appeared in standard print journals. In these cases, you

should both cite the print version and give retrieval information.

Braun, David. 1998. "Understanding Belief Reports." *Philosophical Review* 107, pp. 555-595. Electronic Version. Retrieved January 15, 2006 from <http://www.ling.rochester.edu/~braun/Papers/belief.htm>

For guidance about how to cite various other types of Web sources, see the following sites.

<http://www.apastyle.org/elecref.html>
http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/social_sciences/listref.html

Frequent Citations of a Single Work

In the papers you write for this course, you will often need to cite a "target text" frequently. To do this, you may (1) **place a full citation to the work in your paper, using one of the above methods** and (2) then adopt the convention of referring to the article or book by page number alone, after telling me that you are doing so. For example, you can write

Stainton argues against the idea theory of meaning (Stainton 1996, pp. 100-101; all further references to Stainton's book are by parenthetical page number alone.)

Or you could notify me that you are doing this in a note. **However, your paper must still contain a full citation somewhere, using one of the above methods.**

Questions?

If you have any questions about citations, please talk with me.