

CIS 160: Introduction to East Asian Studies  
Fall Term, 2003: Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9:30 - 10:20 am, Chambers 305

Prof. Eriberto P. Lozada Jr.  
Office: Carnegie 01

Email: [erlozada@davidson.edu](mailto:erlozada@davidson.edu)  
Telephone: 894-2035

Web: <http://www.davidson.edu/personal/erlozada>

Office Hours: M, W, F 10:30-11:20 am; T, Th 10:00-11:30 am; or by appointment

### Citing Sources

The bibliography is an important part of academic writing because it places the writer in the context of the larger academic and literary world. As we talked about the importance of contextualizing the anthropologist in ethnography, citing sources properly demonstrates the context and validity of your own work. Following proper guidelines for citations is essential in research papers you write as a Davidson student or in analytical writing in whatever career you choose.

First a note about **in-text citations**. This technique is the way we attribute a quote or an idea to a particular writer. For example, a sentence may read:

In the past even male slaves (*hsi min*) and household servants had nicknames (J. Watson 1976:365).

An in-text citation is merely a shorthand to point to the reader the source of the quote or idea; in this case (J. Watson 1976:365), the idea is from page 365 of the 1976 work by J. Watson.

Following the American Ethnologist style guide, references should look like this:

#### Book:

Watson, Rubie S. 1985. *Inequality Between Brothers: Class and Kinship in South China*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Author Last Name, Author First Name and initial Year of Publication. *Title of book, in italics or underlined*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

#### Magazine, Journal, or Newspaper Article.

Arlington, L. C. 1923. The Chinese Female Names. *China Journal of Science and Arts*. 1(4):316-325.

Author Last Name, Author First Name Year of Publication. Title of Article: Plain text. *Title of Journal, in italics or underlined*. Volume Number (Issue Number):start page – end page.

#### Article in Book or Encyclopedia Series.

Topley, Marjorie 1974. Cosmic Antagonisms: A Mother-Child Syndrome. In *Religion and Ritual in Chinese Society*. Arthur Wolf, ed. Pp. 233-249. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Author of Article Last Name, Author First Name Year of Publication. Title of Article: Plain text. In *Title of book*. Book Editor's Name, ed. Pp start page – end page. Place of Publication: Publisher.

#### Web Site.

Lozada, Eriberto 1999. Global Shanghai: Images from Preliminary Fieldwork, 1999. Fuji Lozada's Homepage. <http://trevor.butler.edu/~elozada/> (September 2, 1999).

Author's Last Name, First Name (if known), year of document or last revision, full title of work, the title of the complete work, date of document or last revision (if available), URL, date of access in parentheses.

If the article is pulled from a database, then it should be cited in its original format; so, a newspaper article from Lexis-Nexis should be cited as a newspaper, and not as a web site. The databases contain the full citation for that purpose. Punctuation is important, and should be used properly in citations.

Attention to detail in such things as citing references shows to the reader the care that the writer has put into the piece of writing. It also allows readers to “duplicate” the writing, in that the reader can piece together the same train of thought that motivated the writer. Finally, it also avoids issues of plagiarism, in that quotes are properly attributed.