

Author-Date style of reference and citation

In this style (actually, it is a number of different styles that are linked by a certain commonality), there are two aspects: first, a bibliography; and second, a citation method.

First: the bibliography

A bibliography is a list of the works you used in preparing your paper (and, especially, including all the works that you are quoting from or paraphrasing from). This bibliography goes at the end of your paper. [In some technical areas such as logic where there might be a separate Appendix that contains something like ‘proofs of theorems’, the bibliography might be after the main part of the paper but before the Appendix.] The bibliography is ordered alphabetically by the last name (the family name) of the first author. If there are more than one works by that author (or group of authors, for multiply-authored works), then they are sub-alphabetized by order of the year in which they are published. If there are more than one of these, then follow the method outlined below.

(There will be difficulties with authors from cultures where the family name is not the last name, and from countries that have such particles as ‘von’, ‘van’, ‘ter’, ‘ten’, etc. as part of their family name. Or where the family name is used first; or where there are “double last names”. There are VERY intricate rules for all this in use by some journals, but for our purposes we will just alphabetize everything as if it is an English name. For example, unless you know better, just alphabetize “Johan van Benthem”, “Alice ter Meulen”, and “You Jia” under ‘van Benthem, Johan’, ‘ter Meulen, Alice’, and “You, Jia”. The important part is to actually mention their work somehow. You can always go to someone’s website and see how they cite themselves in their works.)

Different types of published (and unpublished) works are entered differently in the bibliography. The details of this differ from journal-to-journal, but here is a very standard method. I illustrate it just by giving examples of different types of works – books, journal articles, articles in books, articles in conference proceedings, PhD and MA theses, web articles, and unpublished works. There are other types of things, but probably for all of us this will cover what we will be using 99% of the time. So here are some examples. I think it looks nicer if you single space the entries and have “hanging indents” for second (and further) lines of the same entry, and if you have a blank line between entries.

A book; note that you italicize the book title (and capitalize the “important words” in title) and you give the publisher’s name and city where they are located:

Pelletier, F.J. (1990) *Parmenides, Plato, and the Semantics of Not-Being*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

A journal article; note journal name is italicized and volume number is bold; don’t forget the page numbers. I’ve capitalized the “important words” in the title, but lots of journals only capitalize the first letter of the first word and the first word of any subtitle (and proper names):

Pelletier, F.J., R. Elio, & P. Hanson (2008) “Is Logic all in our Heads?” *Studia Logica* **88**: 3-66.

An article in a book (don't forget the page numbers!):

Pelletier, F.J. (2012) "Holism and Compositionality" in M. Werning, W. Hinzen, & E. Machery (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Compositionality* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 149-174.

An article in a **conference proceedings** (some publishers also want the location and date of the conference to be mentioned – this one was in Halifax in October 2002, and that would probably go at the end of the entry):

Pelletier, F.J. & R. Elio (2002) "Enumerating the Preconditions of Agent Message Types" in Y. Xiang & C. Brahim (eds.) *Advances in Artificial Intelligence: Proceedings of the 16th Conference of CCSI*. (Springer Verlag). pp. 50-65.

A **PhD or MA/MSc thesis** (usually one also puts a way to obtain these sorts of things at the end of the entry...for instance, a web address or maybe how to get it from the department involved, or the local library):

Pelletier, F.J. (1983) *Completely Non-Clausal, Completely Heuristically Driven Automatic Theorem Proving*. MSc thesis (University of Alberta, Department of Computing Science).

Web articles. (There is a wide variety of different things that are available this way, and you should just concentrate on making sure the reader is able to get the document. It is also a good idea to indicate the date at which you downloaded or accessed the website.)

Scholz, B., F.J. Pelletier, & G. Pullum (2011) "The Philosophy of Linguistics" *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/linguistics>. Accessed 20 January 2012.

If an article/book is not yet published, but you somehow have access to it, there are two scenarios. The first is that it has been accepted by a journal or anthology, and in that case you say the "year" is 'forthcoming' [or, if you're really into publication details, you can distinguish 'forthcoming' from 'in press' and other words]. Here's how I use it:

Pelletier, F.J. & A. Hazen (forthcoming) "Natural Deduction" in Dov Gabbay & John Woods (eds.) *Handbook of the History of Logic; Vol. 11 "A History of Logic's Central Concepts"* (Amsterdam: Elsevier).

Finally, if there are articles with multiple authors where the first author is the same, then you alphabetize by the second author (and if that is the same, then use the third author). For instance, the first of these two comes before the second one:

Pelletier, F.J. & A. Hartline (2008) "Ternary Exclusive Or" *Logic Journal of the International Group on Pure and Applied Logic* **16**: 75-83.

Pelletier, F.J. & B. Linsky (2008) “Russell’s Criticisms of Frege’s Theory of Descriptions” in N. Griffin & D. Jacquette (eds.) *One Hundred Years After On Denoting: Russell vs. Meinong* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press) pp. 40-64.

And if the two authors are the same, then you order the entries by the year of publication:

Carlson, G.N. & F.J. Pelletier (eds.) (1995) *The Generic Book* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Carlson, G.N. & F.J. Pelletier (2002) “The Average American has 2.3 Children” *Journal of Semantics* **19**: 73-104

And lastly, if the authors are the same, and the years are the same, then you just label one of them ‘a’ and the other one ‘b’ (and ‘c’, etc):

Alxitib, S. & F.J. Pelletier (2011a) “On the Psychology of Truth-Gaps” in U. Sauerland, H-C Schmitz, R. van Rooij (eds) *Vagueness in Communication*. LNAI 6517. Springer-Verlag: Berlin. Pp. 13-36.

Alxitib, S. & F.J. Pelletier (2011b) “The Psychology of Vagueness: Borderline Cases and Contradictions” *Mind and Language* **26**: 287-326.

OK!! So much for the bibliography. That was the first of the two things.

Second: Citations

Now that you’ve got a bibliography, citations are easy! Just remember that you need to identify any person or work that you are using...whether it is because you are mentioning something that you will be criticizing, or quoting something they said so you can agree or disagree with it, or using it for background support. Here’s how to do it – it’s trivially easy:

When you have quoted or paraphrased some particular thing that appeared in a work, you just say “Author-Name (year: page)”. Like maybe you decide to quote something from Sam Alxitib and my Vagueness paper in *Mind and Language* from pages 301-302. You add on (either before or after, depending on the style of the context): “Alxitib & Pelletier (2011b: 301-302)”. If the entry has three or more authors, it is standard to use *et al.* For instance, suppose you paraphrase something from my article with Elio and Hanson that appeared on p. 60. You would say “Pelletier *et al* (2008: 60)”.

Often you are not quoting or paraphrasing, but just generally referring to some work. Then you would just cite the article/book as a whole: You might say: “I will be taking issue with Pelletier (1990) and his view that Plato was answering an argument of Parmenides”.

Finally, you will sometimes have to use ingenuity when there are confusions. Here are two types of cases: Patricia Smith Churchland and Paul M. Churchland often write articles/books on similar topics (and sometimes even write joint articles). You would like to keep them separate,

so the standard in the literature is to distinguish P.S. Churchland and P.M. Churchland...not only in the bibliography (of course) but also when you do a citation. If there is a possibility of a mixup, you would say “P.S. Churchland (1990)” or “P.M. Churchland (1990)”. It can also happen that someone is the first author on different articles published in the same year but whose second and third authors are different. The method above would represent them both the same way: “Smith, G. *et al* (2005)” for example. You’ll probably want to explicitly list all the authors in this case.