**WORKING WITH QUOTATIONS 2C: CITATION (CSE)**

To effectively support an argument, evidence from secondary sources requires three parts: lead-in, citation, and analysis. This handout covers how to properly cite a source in CSE format, the citation style used in the sciences. Citation in other disciplines is covered in Working with Quotations handouts 2A (MLA), 2B (APA), and 2D (Chicago). For guidance writing lead-ins and analysis, see Working with Quotations handouts 1 and 3.

Citation allows you to place your ideas in conversation with the work of other scholars. It shows that the sources used to construct your argument have been employed fairly and makes the significance of your argument clear to your audience by demonstrating how it contributes to the existing field of research. You must cite: a) sources you quote, b) sources you summarize, and c) sources that have influenced the formulation of your ideas.

**CHOOSING THE APPROPRIATE CITATION STYLE**

Though nearly every discipline has its own specific citation style, many employ nearly identical formats. As a result, they are typically placed into the following four subject groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Subject Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLA</td>
<td>language, literature, film, and cultural studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APA</td>
<td>social sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSE</td>
<td>natural sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>history, art history, and philosophy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The citation style appropriate for your paper depends on the discipline in which you are writing.

**THE PARTS OF A CITATION**

All citation formats have two parts: 1) a brief indication in the body of the text that a source has been used and 2) a more thorough presentation of the source elsewhere in the paper. To make sure you format your citations properly, it is important to determine the format your discipline uses for each of these parts. The entries below offer guidance for formatting both in-text citations and the list of sources placed outside the body of your text.

**CITING IN CSE STYLE**

Citation formats in the natural sciences differ more widely than the formats used in other subject areas. *Scientific Style and Format*, published by the Council of Scientific Editors, lists three different citation systems commonly used by writers in the natural sciences: “citation-sequence,” “citation-name,” and “name-year.” This handout covers how to cite in each of these systems.

**FORMATTING IN-TEXT CITATIONS**

Citation styles in the sciences use two different formats to indicate that a source has been used. The citation-sequence and name-year systems both signal the use of another scholar’s language or ideas using a superscript number. The name-year system marks the use of a source by placing the author’s name and the year the source was published in parentheses.

In the citation-sequence system, the sources are numbered in the order in which they appear in the body of the paper. Each source is given a superscript number the first time it is used, and all subsequent references to that source are marked with the same number.

In the citation-name system, the list of sources is generated first, with the entries alphabetized by the authors’ last names. The alphabetical entries are then given the numbers that will be used in the body of the text to indicate that a source has been used.
The Name-Year System
In-text citations in name-year style use the source author’s last name and the year of publication. When the source’s name appears in the lead-in to his or her ideas, the publication year is cited after the author’s name:

As early as Darwin (1871), sexual selection was recognized as an important component of evolution.

If the author’s name does not appear in the lead-in, include it in parentheses, followed by the year of publication. For sources with two authors, include each author’s last name, connected by “and”:

Octopuses have demonstrated long-term memory and spatial learning capabilities related to den location and foraging experiments (Mather and Anderson 1999).

For works with three or more authors, include only the name of the first author in parentheses, followed by “et al” (meaning “and others”). Direct quotations, paraphrases, and summaries of specific sections must also cite a page number, placed after the publication year and preceded by “p.”:

One neurobiological study revealed that certain areas of the octopus brain show a “vertebrate-like” potential for long-term learning and memory (Hochner et al. 2003, p. 3547).

Formatting a List of Sources
CSE refers to sources as “references.” In both the citation-name and name-year systems, references are listed in alphabetical order at the end of your paper. In the citation-sequence systems, references are listed in the order in which they appear in the text. Citation-sequence and citation-name entries begin with a reference number followed by a period and are not indented. Name-year citations are formatted with a half-inch hanging indent (i.e. every line after the first is indented).

Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns in all titles, with the exception of periodical titles. Format all titles as regular text (no italics or quotes), and note that common scientific words are typically abbreviated in the titles of periodicals. List every author’s name for sources with ten or fewer authors; for a source with more than ten authors, list the first ten names followed by a comma and “et al.”

Journal Article (Print)

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

Name-Year:

Journal Article (Online)

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

Name-Year:
Book (including textbooks, edited collections, and multivolume works)

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

Name-Year:

Book Article

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

Name-Year:

Website (including government documents)

Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name:

Name-Year:


*CSE guidelines for citing other types of sources can be found at Diana Hacker and Barbara Fister’s Research and Documentation Online.*