Universitat d'Alacant
Universidad de Alicante

Source citation.

CHICAGO STYLE

16th edition

BUA

This work is licensed under a CreativeCommons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License 4.0 International

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. How to avoid plagiarism ***2***

2. Basic concepts ***4***

3. Chicago Style ***4***

4. Chicago's two systems of source citation ***5***

4.1. Notes and bibliography system **6**

4.1.1. Citations in the text 7

4.1.2. Notes 8

4.2. Author-date system **18**

5. Writing bibliographic references according to document type ***19***

5.1. General guidelines for writing references **19**

5.1.1. Punctuation 20

5.1.2. Author 20

5.1.3. Title 24

5.1.4. Edition 24

5.1.5. Publication data 25

5.2. Print sources **28**

5.2.1. Books 28

5.2.2. Book chapters 30

5.2.3. Journal articles 33

5.2.4. Unpublished materials 38

5.3. Web pages and other Internet materials **44**

5.3.1. Electronic books 45

5.3.2. Chapters of e-books 47

5.3.3. Electronic journal articles 50

5.3.4. Websites 53

5.3.5. Blogs 56

5.3.6. Online multimedia 62

5.4. Research data **64**

6. How to order the bibliography or reference list ***66***

7. Conclusion ***71***

Bibliography ***71***

1. How to avoid plagiarism

When writing an academic paper, it is essential to clearly identify which ideas or data have been taken from other sources and which are the author's own product. With this topic you will learn how to make an ethical use of information and avoid any kind of plagiarism.

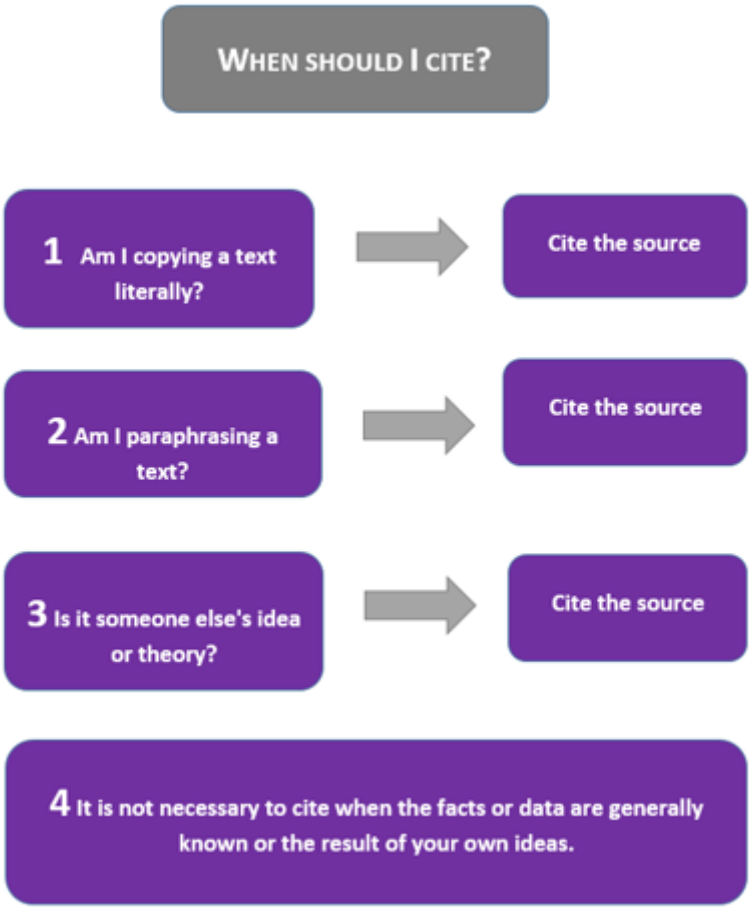
When you use someone else's words or ideas without mentioning them, you are committing a type of theft called **plagiarism**.

> << *Plagiarism may consist of presenting as one's own a document prepared by another person, but it is also plagiarism to copy or paraphrase ideas or texts from other sources and include them in one's own work without indicating who the real author is.*

In Spain, authorship rights are protected by the Intellectual Property Law. You can find more information about plagiarism and copyright on the Intellectual Property web page prepared by the Library.

To avoid plagiarism, whenever you use what someone else has said or when you summarize or paraphrase information found in books, articles or web pages, you must always **indicate the source** by means of a **citation within the text** and its corresponding **reference** in the list of references, which is usually placed at the end of the paper.

In the following image you can see in which cases you must cite your sources:



Correctly citing the sources consulted for the preparation of our work allows us:

- Acknowledge the work done by other authors.
- Avoid plagiarism.
- Make it easier for anyone to locate the sources of information used to support our work.
- Give credibility and consistency to our work.

There are different **citation styles**: some are specific to certain disciplines and others are used only in certain scientific publications.

In this unit we will describe the characteristics of one of the main citation styles in the scientific field: **the Chicago style.**

2. Basic concepts

In order to prepare your paper, you must be clear about some basic concepts, such as **citation**, **bibliographic reference** and the difference between **reference list** and **bibliography**. To do so, we recommend that you review the section How to make citations and bibliographical references on the BUA website. In addition, from that same page you can access the different citation styles available.

Bibliographic reference managers are tools that will support us in the task of documenting our work, inserting citations and generating bibliographic lists. You can find more information about bibliographic managers and their utilities in the page How to manage bibliographic references that BUA has elaborated.

3. Chicago Style

The Chicago Manual of Style is a style manual published by the University of Chicago. Its first edition appeared in 1906 and successive editions have been published since then, in order to adapt to the technological and Publisher's Name changes of each era. Seventeen editions have been published to date, the latest of which dates from April 2017.

The Chicago Manual of Style is divided into three main sections:

- A first section devoted to the editing process (chapters 1-4).
- A second section devoted to style issues: grammar, punctuation, spelling... (chapters 5-13).
- A final section devoted to the writing of citations, bibliographical references and indexes (chapters 14-16).

In this unit we present the most significant aspects described in chapters 14 and 15 of the manual, which deal with the documentation of sources in papers.

4. Chicago's two systems of source citation

Chicago-style source citations come in two varieties: (1) notes and bibliography and (2) author-date.

The **notes and bibliography system** is preferred by many working in the humanities—including literature, history, and the arts. In this system, sources are cited in numbered footnotes or endnotes. Each note corresponds to a raised (superscript) number in the text. Sources are also usually listed in a separate bibliography. The notes and bibliography system can accommodate a wide variety of sources, including unusual ones that don't fit neatly into the author-date system.

The **author-date system** is more common in the sciences and social sciences. In this system, sources are briefly cited in the text, usually in parentheses, by author's last name and year of publication. Each in-text citation matches up with an entry in a reference list, where full bibliographic information is provided.

Citation system	Form of the citation in the text
Notes and bibliography	**text** [number of the citation in the text] Example: (…) punctuation marks and into which types they can be subdivided[4].
Author-date	**(Author's Last Name Year of publication)** Example: (…) punctuation marks and into which types they can be subdivided (Cassany 1999)

Aside from the use of numbered notes versus parenthetical references in the text, the two systems share a similar style. Most authors choose the system used by others in their field or required by their publisher.

In this unit we will describe, first of all, the **system of notes and bibliography**, according to which when we cite the source we do so by indicating it with a number in the form of a superscript. We will also describe the **author-date system**, according to which when we cite the source in the text we do so by inserting the first two elements of the reference (author-year) in parentheses.

4.1. Notes and bibliography system

In this system, **bibliographic citations are provided in notes**, preferably supplemented by a **bibliography**.

- The **notes**, whether footnotes or endnotes, are usually **numbered** and correspond to superscript note reference numbers in the text.

> **Example**
>
> **In the text:**
>
> The relationship between story and novel has been raised numerous times. Julio Cortázar explained it this way: "La novela y el cuento se dejan comparar analógicamente con el cine y la fotografía […]".[3]
>
> **In note:**
>
> [3] Cortázar, "Algunos aspectos del cuento", 13.
>
> **In bibliography**
>
> Cortázar, Julio. "Algunos aspectos del cuento". In *Antología del cuento moderno,* Cesar Cecchi and María Luisa Pérez, 13-22. Santiago de Chile: Editorial Universitaria, 1991.

- If the bibliography includes all works cited in the notes, the notes need not duplicate the source information in full because readers can consult the bibliography for publication details and other information. **Notes need only include a short form**.

> **Example**
>
> [3] Cortázar, "Algunos aspectos del cuento", 13.

4.1.1. Citations in the text

Here are some guidelines on how to insert quotations in the text according to the Chicago style system of notes and bibliography:

- When you paraphrase or summarize texts or ideas from other authors you must indicate the source by indicating it typographically at the end of the sentence by means of a **superscript**.

> **Example**
>
> By its structure, the letter allows the sender to direct the communication, often making use of the metatextual function, the metacommunication.[4]

- You should also typographically mark **short literal quotations**, which will be inserted in the text between quotation marks.

> **Example**
>
> […] exposed by Iker González-Allende: "se dedicaban poemas mutuamente, se escribían prólogos para sus libros y mantenían correspondencia aún sin conocerse".[5]

- In the case of **long quotations**, which occupy two or more paragraphs, they are not enclosed in quotation marks and are distinguished from the rest of the text because they have a larger indentation and the typography is different from the rest of the text. Also in this case the superscript will be placed at the end of the quotation.

> **Example**
>
> The gears of the reproductive structure protect them, but also define them because....
>
> > *The bureaucratic machine [...] needs a desire and produces it: the desire for bureaucracy or orderly administration of the world [...] which is confused with the desire for dependence: one wants to depend on the structure and loves it [...]. The bureaucratic machine produces a world of hierarchies.*[6]

- A note number should generally be placed **at the end of a sentence**, after the period.

> **Example**
>
> In this respect, Gutiérrez Merchán refers to the "intolerable intrusion of the institutions".[7]

4.1.2. Notes

In the following sections we present some guidelines for writing notes according to the Chicago style:

- Note numbers
- Complete references in footnotes
- Shortened citations
- Use of *Ibid*.
- Citations plus commentary in a note
- Several citations in one note

Note numbers

- Note reference numbers in text are set as superior (superscript) numbers, but **in notes the numbers may appear as**:

  1. Superscripts followed by space.
  2. Full size and followed by a period and a space.

> **Example**
>
> **In the text:**
>
> It is within the latter that the economic interests of production and financial groups exert strong pressure and, in their expansionist zeal, demand political backing to extend their influence beyond the borders of the economic community.[8]
>
> **In the note:**
>
> (Option 1)
>
> [8] Besné, Canedo and Pérez de las Heras, *La Unión Europea*, 173.
>
> (Option 2)
>
> 8. Besné, Canedo and Pérez de las Heras, *La Unión Europea*, 173.

- **Notes**, whether footnotes or endnotes, **should be numbered consecutively**, beginning with 1, throughout each article and for each new chapter – not throughout an entire book unless the text has no internal divisions

> **Example**
>
> **In the text:**
>
> An example of the first reaction is the German translation theorist W. Wilss, who sees a way out of stagnation in the broadening of the methodological perspective[38]. He sees as a possibility the maximum explicitness of the analysis of the translation process, which incorporates the study of common translation problems[39] independent of a specific language pair (*competence in Translation*) into practical problems emanating from a specific language pair (*performance in Translation*).[40] He therefore distinguishes between a prospective translation science (translation difficulties, translator education) and a retrospective translation science (error analysis, translation criticism).[41]
>
> **In notes:**
>
> 38. Radó, *Basic principles,* 305.
>
> 39. Basnett-McGuire, *Translation Studies*, 134.
>
> 40. Pelc, “Several Questions to Experts”, 14.
>
> 41. Little, “Norms of Collegiality”, 330.

- **A note number may not be repeated** in the same document. If we cite the content of a document in different notes, references will be used in the notes following this first note.

> **Example**
>
> 15. See note 3 above.

Complete references in notes

In **papers without a bibliography** or with a selected bibliography, in which not all works cited appear, **full details must be given in a note** each time a work is cited **for the first time**. In subsequent citations to the same work, references may be given in abbreviated form.

We provide you with some guidelines for writing references in a note:

Basic structure of a note

Complete references in footnotes or endnotes normally include the following **elements**, in this order and **separated by commas**:

1. Names of **authors**, in direct order (i.e., First Name Last Name)
2. **Title**
3. **Publication data**, in parentheses
4. **Page(s)** of the cited paragraph.

Example

9. Kirsten Malmkjaer, *Key cultural texts in translation* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2018), 66-67.

10. Esperanza López Parada, *El botón de seda negra: traducción religiosa y cultura material en las Indias* (Madrid: Editorial Iberoamericana, 2018), 95.

In the notes, which usually refer to a passage in a document, only the page numbers where the quoted paragraph is found are cited.

Multiple authors

- In works with **two or three authors**, the last name of each author is given.
- In works with **more than three authors**, cite only the name of the first author followed by *et al.*

> **Example**
>
> 11. Ulf Hermajakob *et al*., "Incident-driven machine translation and name tagging for low-resource languages", *Machine Translation* 32 (June 2018): 69.

Italics and quotation marks

- Titles of larger works (e.g., books and journals) are italicized.
- Titles of smaller works (e.g., chapters, articles) or unpublished works are presented in roman and enclosed in quotation marks.

> **Example**
>
> 10. Franz Pöchhaker, "Media interpreting: From user expectations to audience comprehension". In *Reception studies and audiovisual Translation*, ed. by Elena Di Giovanni, Yves Gambier (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2018), 261-262.

Abbreviations

Such terms as *editor/edited by, translator/translated by, volume*, and *edition* are abbreviated.

> **Example**
>
> 11. Christiane Nord, *Traducir, una actividad con propósito: Introducción a los enfoques funcionalistas,* trans. George L. Bastin, Mayra S. Parra and Christiane Nord (Berlin: Frank & Timme, 2018), 107.

Shortened citations

Although shortened citations are used to refer to sources cited at length in earlier footnotes, **in papers containing a complete bibliography**, the **abbreviated form** of citations may be used **even in the first citation**.

To reduce the volume of documentation in scholarly works that employ footnotes or endnotes, **source citations should be shortened** whenever possible.

Here are some guidelines for writing shortened citations:

Basic structure

Shortened citations should include enough information to remind readers of the full title or to lead them to the appropriate entry in the bibliography. Normally it is sufficient to indicate three elements:

1. The **author**'s last name
2. The **abbreviated main title** (if it contains more than four words).
3. **Page(s)** of the cited paragraph.

Example

Shortened citation:

23. Orecchia, “Género y metaforización”, 9.

In bibliography:

Orecchia Havas, Teresa. “Género y metaforización de la creación literaria en dos obras de Ricardo Piglia”. *Orbis Tertius: Revista de teoría literaria* 16 (2010): 1-11.

Note that the **full reference** gives the **complete page range** of the article or chapter, while the **short citation** only gives the **specific page** from which the information was obtained.

Short for authors' names

Only the last name of the author, or of the editor or translator if given first in the full reference, is needed in the short form. Full names or initials are included only when authors with the same last name must be distinguished from one another.

> **Example**
>
> 25. Orecchia, "Género y metaforización", 9.
>
> 26. Gómez Mendoza, "Ecología urbana", 187.
>
> 27. Hernández Guerrero, "Presencia y utilización de traducción", 112-113.

Such **abbreviations** as *ed.* or *trans.* following a name in the full reference **are omitted** in shortened.

> **Example**
>
> **Entry in the bibliography:**
>
> Penas Ibáñez, Mª Azucena, ed. *La traducción: Nuevos planteamientos teórico-metodológicos.* Madrid: Síntesis: 2015.
>
> **Shortened citation:**
>
> 28. Penas, *La traducción*, 73.

If a work has **two or three authors**, give the last name of each.

> **Example**
>
> 29. Mogorrón and Navarro, *Fraseología, didáctica y traducción,* 49-50.
>
> 30. Alonso, Páez and Samaniego, *Traducción y representaciones,* 111-112.

For **more than three authors**, give the last name of the first one followed by *et al.*

> **Example**
>
> 31. Recio et al., *Interacciones*, 84.

Short form for titles of works

- Titles of four words or fewer are seldom shortened.

> **Example**
>
> 12. Sanz Pinyol, “Escritura joven en la red”, 34.

- The short title **contains the key words** from the main title.

> **Example**
>
> **Entry in the bibliography:**
>
> Orecchia Havas, Teresa. “Género y metaforización de la creación literaria en dos obras de Ricardo Piglia”. *Orbis Tertius: Revista de Teoría y Crítica literaria* 16 (2010): 1-11.
>
> **Shortened citation:**
>
> 13. Orecchia, “Género y metaforización”, 9.

- **Initial articles** (*A/An, The*, and their equivalents in other languages) are usually omitted.

> **Example**
>
> **Entry in the bibliography:**
>
> Kaiser, Ernst. “The literature of Harlem”. In *Harlem: A Community in Transition*, edited by J. H. Clarke, 87-94. New York: Citadel Press, 1964.
>
> **Shortened citation:**
>
> 14. Kaiser, “Literature of Harlem”, 91.

- The short title is **italicized or set in roman and quotation marks** according to the way the full title appears.

> **Example**
>
> **Entry in the bibliography:**
>
> García Izquierdo, Isabel. *El género textual y la traducción: Reflexiones teóricas y aplicaciones pedagógicas.* Berna: Peter Lang, 2005.
>
> **Shortened citation:**
>
> 11. García Izquierdo, *Género textual y traducción*, 78.

Use of *Ibíd*.

We will use the abbreviation ***Ibid.*** in our notes to indicate that we are referring to a **work cited in the immediately preceding note**.

> **Example**
>
> 15. Ramírez de la Peña, *Tendencias actuales*, 150.
>
> 16. Ibíd., 235.

If the **entire reference**, including page numbers, is **identical**, only the abbreviation Ibid. is used.

> **Example**
>
> 15. Ramírez de la Peña, *Tendencias actuales*, 150.
>
> 16. Ibíd.

The abbreviation **should not be used** if the above note contains more than one citation.

> **Example**
>
> 17. García Berrio, *Teoría de la literatura,* 216; Albadalejo, "Teoría de la literatura y Estética", 9 and Chico Rico, "A vueltas con la Teoría de la Literatura", 160-161.
>
> 18. Chico Rico, "A vueltas con la Teoría de la Literatura", 166.

Citations plus commentary in a note

When a note contains not only the source of a fact or quotation in the text but related substantive material as well, **the source comes first**. A period usually separates the citation from the commentary.

> **Example**
>
> 19. Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, act 3, sc. 1. Caesar's claim of constancy should be taken with a grain of salt.

Several citations in a note

The number of note references in a sentence or a paragraph can sometimes be reduced by grouping several citations in a single note.

The citations are separated by semicolons and must appear in the same order as the text material (whether works, quotations, or whatever) to which they pertain. Take care to avoid any ambiguity as to what is documenting what.

Example

Text:

Only when we gather the work of several scholars–Walter Sutton's explications of some of Whitman's shorter poems; Paul Fussell's careful study of structure in "Cradle"; S. K. Coffman's close readings of "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" and "Passage to India"; and the attempts of Thomas I. Rountree and John Lovell, dealing with "Song of Myself" and "Passage to India," respectively, to elucidate the strategy in "indirection"–do we begin to get a sense of both the extent and the specificity of Whitman's forms.[19]

Note:

19. Sutton, "Analysis of Free Versum Form", 247; Fussell, "Whitman's Curious Warble", 40; Coffman, "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry", 228; Coffman, "Forma and Meaning of Whitman's, 343; Rountree, "Whitman's Indirect Expression", 551 y Lovell, "Appreciating Whitman", 136.

4.2. Author-date system

This is the second system of documentation of the Chicago style, which differs from the system of notes and bibliography mainly in two aspects:

- In the author-date system, **sources are cited in the text**, usually in parentheses, **by the author's last** (family) **name and the year of publication** (hence the name of the system), with no intervening punctuation. A page number may be added, following a comma, if needed.

> **Example**
>
> Because of its structure, the letter allows the sender to direct the communication, often using the metatextual function, the metacommunication (Calinescu 2003).

- A **reference list** —usually titled "References" or "Works Cited"— is normally placed **at the end of the work**, arranged alphabetically. In this list, each reference must correspond to a work cited in the text.

The elements of the references in this system will be treated in the same way as in the notes and bibliography system, with the exception that **the year of publication follows the author's name**.

> **Example**
>
> **Text citation:**
>
> Because of its structure, the letter allows the sender to direct the communication, often using the metatextual function, the metacommunication (Calinescu 2003).
>
> **Reference list entry:**
>
> Calinescu, Matei. 2003. *Cinco caras de la modernidad: Modernismo, Vanguardia, Decadencia, Kitsch y Posmodernismo*. Madrid: Tecnos.

5. Writing bibliographic references according to document type

In this section we will first see some **general guidelines** for writing bibliographic references and then we will describe in detail and with some examples how to write bibliographic references for **different types of documents**.

5.1. General guidelines for writing references

In the following sections we will see the guidelines for stating the main elements of a reference:

- Punctuation
- Author
- Title
- Edition
- Publication data

References written according to either of the **two Chicago style methods** (notes and bibliography method and author-year method) will have basically the **same structure** and the **same elements**, **with the exception of the year of publication**, which in the author-year system is placed after the author.

Example

Notes and bibliography system:

Notario Ruiz, Antonio, ed. *Contrapuntos estéticos*. Salamanca: Ediciones Universidad de Salamanca, 2005.

Author-date system:

Notario Ruiz, Antonio, ed. 2005. *Contrapuntos estéticos*. Salamanca: Ediciones Universidad de Salamanca.

5.1.1. Punctuation

In the references included in the **final bibliography** the elements are separated by **periods**.

In the references included **in notes** the elements are separated by **commas**, as we have seen in the section on notes.

5.1.2. Author

To facilitate alphabetical ordering in the bibliography, **the name of the author** (or the first author in the case of multiple authors) **is inverted** and takes the form Last Name, First Name.

> **Example**
>
> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Foulquié-Rubio, Ana Isabel, Mireia Vargas-Urpi and Magdalena Fernández Pérez, eds. *Panorama de la traducción y la interpretación en los servicios públicos españoles: una década de cambios, retos y oportunidades.* Granada: Comares: 2018.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Foulquié-Rubio, Ana Isabel, Mireia Vargas-Urpi and Magdalena Fernández Pérez, eds. 2018. *Panorama de la traducción y la interpretación en los servicios públicos españoles: una década de cambios, retos y oportunidades.* Granada: Comares.

Multiple authors

When a work has **two or three authors or editors**:

- They should be placed in the reference in the order in which they appear on the title page.
- In the reference **only the name of the first author is inverted** and a comma is written before and after the first name or initials.
- The conjunction ***and*** is used (not the & sign).

> **Example**
>
> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Alonso Schökel, Luis, and Eduardo Zurro. *La traducción bíblica: lingüística y estilística*. Madrid: Cristiandad, 1977.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Alonso Schökel, Luis, and Eduardo Zurro. 1977. *La traducción bíblica: lingüística y estilística*. Madrid: Cristiandad.

If a work has **more than three authors or editors**:

- They should all be cited, following the order and punctuation described for works with two or three authors.
- In the text, only the name of the first author should be given, followed by *et al.*

> **Example**
>
> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Martincano Gómez, José Luis, Ramón González Correales, Javier García Campano, and Víctor Manuel González Rodríguez. *Los problemas de salud mental en el paciente inmigrante*. Madrid: IM&C, 2004.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Martincano Gómez, José Luis, Ramón González Correales, Javier García Campano, and Víctor Manuel González Rodríguez. 2004. *Los problemas de salud mental en el paciente inmigrante*. Madrid: IM&C.

For works with **more than ten authors**, it is recommended to cite only the first seven followed by *et al.* in the bibliography.

Full name vs initials

Authors' names are normally given as they appear with the source itself —that is, on the title page of a book or other stand-alone work or at the head of a journal article or the like. **First names may be given in full** in place of initials.

> **Example**
>
> Redondo Sánchez, Pablo

> Some publications (especially those in the area of science) prefer to give the initials of the authors' names, not the complete form.

For authors who always use initials, full names should not be supplied. Note that space is added between initials. Exceptions may be made for special cases.

> **Example**
>
> Lewis, C. S.
>
> **But:**
>
> Sechzer, JA

A widely used **pseudonym** is generally treated as if it were the author's real name.

> **Example**
>
> Azorín. *La voluntad.* Madrid: Biblioteca Nueva, 1965.

If the **authorship** is known or guessed at but was **omitted on the title page**, the name is included in brackets.

> **Example**
>
> [Horsley, Samuel]. *On the prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages.* London, 1796.

Unknown author

If the author or editor is unknown, the note or bibliography entry should normally begin with the title. An initial article is ignored in alphabetizing.

> **Example**
>
> *Stanze in lode della donna brutta.* Florence, 1547.

In general, for works of unknown authorship, Chicago recommends **avoiding the use of the term *Anonymous*** to replace the author's name.

When no author appears on the title page, a work is listed by the name(s) of the **editor(s), compiler(s), or translator(s)**. In full note citations and in bibliographies, the abbreviation *ed.* or *eds., comp.* or *comps.*, or *trans.* follows the name, preceded by a comma. In shortened note citations and text citations, the abbreviation is omitted.

> **Example**
>
> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Andrés Suárez, Irene, ed. *Antología del microrrelato español (1906-211): El cuarto género narrativo.* Madrid: Cátedra, 2012.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> In-text citation: (Andrés Suárez 2012)
>
> Reference:
>
> Andrés Suárez, Irene, ed. 2012. *Antología del microrrelato español (1906-211): El cuarto género narrativo.* Madrid: Cátedra.

The terms ***editor*** and ***translator*** are abbreviated, but the verb forms used to indicate these functions, ***edited by*** and ***translated by***, are not abbreviated.

> **Example**
>
> Notario Ruiz, Antonio, ed. *Contrapuntos estéticos.* Salamanca: Ediciones Universidad de Salamanca, 2005.
>
> Fernández Ramírez, Salvador. 1985. *La enseñanza de la gramática y la literatura*. Edited by José Polo. Madrid: Arco Libros.

5.1.3. Title

Main titles (books and journals) appear in italics; **secondary titles** (chapters and articles) and unpublished works appear in round and in quotation marks.

> **Example**
>
> Ballester, Xaverio. “El verso perdido de Ovidio”. *Anuari de Filologia: Antiqua et Medievalia* 3 (2013): 25-29.

The **spelling and punctuation** in the original title should be preserved, with the following exceptions: words in full capitals on the original title page (except for initialisms or acronyms) should be set in upper- and lowercase; headline-style capitalization should be applied; an ampersand (&) may be changed to and. Numbers should remain spelled out or given as numerals according to the original.

A colon is used to separate the main title from the **subtitle** (even if no colon appears in the source itself). A space follows the colon. The subtitle, like the title, always begins with a capital letter.

> **Example**
>
> Weiss, Andrea. *In the Shadow of the Magic Mountain: The Erika and Klauss Mann Story*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008.

5.1.4. Edition

When an **edition other than the first** is used or cited, the number or description of the edition follows the title in the listing. Such wording as ***Second Edition*** is abbreviated in notes and bibliographies simply as ***2nd ed.*** *Revised and Enlarged Edition* (with no number) is abbreviated as ***Rev. ed.*** Other terms are similarly abbreviated.

> **Example**
>
> Strunk, William and E. B. White. *The Elements of Style*. 4th ed. New York: Allyn and Bacon, 2000.

5.1.5. Publication data

In the references, the publication data appear after the title and, if applicable, the edition.

> **Example**
>
> Foulquié-Rubio, Ana Isabel, Mireia Vargas-Urpi and Magdalena Fernández Pérez, eds. *Panorama de la traducción y la interpretación en los servicios públicos españoles: Una década de cambios, retos y oportunidades*. Granada: Comares, 2018.

Place of publication

A colon appears between place and publisher.

> **Example**
>
> Smith, Zadie. *On beauty*. New York: Penguin Press, 2005.

Where **two or more cities** are given, only the first is normally included in the citation.

> **Example**
>
> **On the title page of the document:**
>
> The University of Chicago Press
>
> Chicago and London
>
> **In the reference:**
>
> Chicago: The University of Chicago Press

In the case of **foreign cities** we will write the name in the language in which we write our work, if it exists.

> **Example**
>
> **If we write our work in English:**
>
> Vienna (*not* Wien)
>
> Milan (*not* Milano)
>
> Prague (*not* Praha)

When the place of publication is **not known**, the abbreviation ***n.p***. (or *N.p.* if following a period) may be used before the publisher's name.

> **Example**
>
> Martín, E. *Bibliotecas.* N.p.: SAPYL, 1948.

If the place can be surmised, it may be given with a question mark, in brackets.

> **Example**
>
> González del Castillo, Juan Ignacio. *El café de Cádiz y otros sainetes.* [Madrid?]: EMESA, 1977.

Publisher

The publisher's name may be given either in full (e.g., as printed on the title page of the book) or in a somewhat abbreviated form. **The shorter forms are preferred** in most bibliographies. Words as *Inc., Ltd., Co., & Co., Publishing Co.*, and the like following a name are also usually omitted from a publisher's name.

> **Example**
>
> Houghton Mifflin *not* Houghton Mifflin Co.
>
> Macmillan *not* Macmillan Publishing Co.

When the publisher's name is **not known**, it can usually be omitted.

> **Example**
>
> Martí i Adell, Cristòfol. *Babel, Babel.* Xàtiva, 1988.

Publication date

In the **notes and bibliography system**, the date follows the publisher after a comma. In the **author-year system**, the date preceded by a period follows the author and is also separated from the title by a period.

> **Example**
>
> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Smith, Zadie. *On beauty*. New York: Penguin, 2005.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Smith, Zadie. 2005. *On beauty*. New York: Penguin.

When the publication date of a printed work **cannot be ascertained**, the abbreviation ***n.d.*** takes the place of the year in the publication details.

> **Example**
>
> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Chamberlain, John. *El atraso de España.* Valencia: F. Sempere, n.d.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Chamberlain, John. n.d. *El atraso de España.* Valencia: F. Sempere.

A guessed-at date may either be substituted (in brackets) or added.

> **Example**
>
> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Hutter, Heribert. *Vitraux del Medioevo.* Barcelona: Edhasa, ca. 1960.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Hutter, Heribert. [1960]. *Vitraux del Medioevo.* Barcelona: Edhasa.

A work for which no publisher, place, or date can be determined or reasonably guessed at should be included in a bibliography only if accompanied by the location where a copy can be found (e.g., “Two copies in the Special Collections Department of the University of Chicago Library”).

5.2. Print sources

In this block we will describe the wording of the references of four types of printed documents:

- Books
- Book chapters
- Journal articles
- Unpublished materials

5.2.1. Books

The following templates show what elements should be included in what order when citing books in bibliographies and reference lists:

Notes and bibliography system:

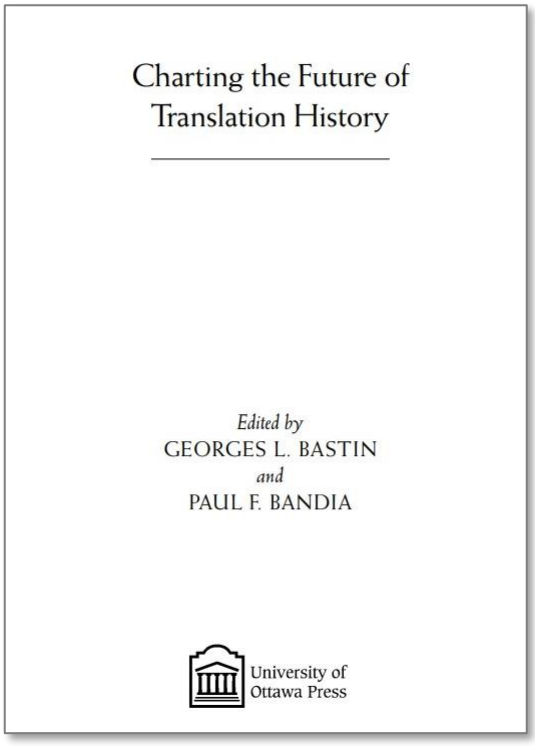
Author/s. *Title of Book: Subtitle of Book*. Edition. City of Publication: Publisher's Name, Year of Publication.

Author-date system:

Author/s. Year of Publication. *Title of Book: Subtitle of Book*. Edition. City of Publication: Publisher's Name.

It will only be necessary to indicate the edition if it is not the first one.

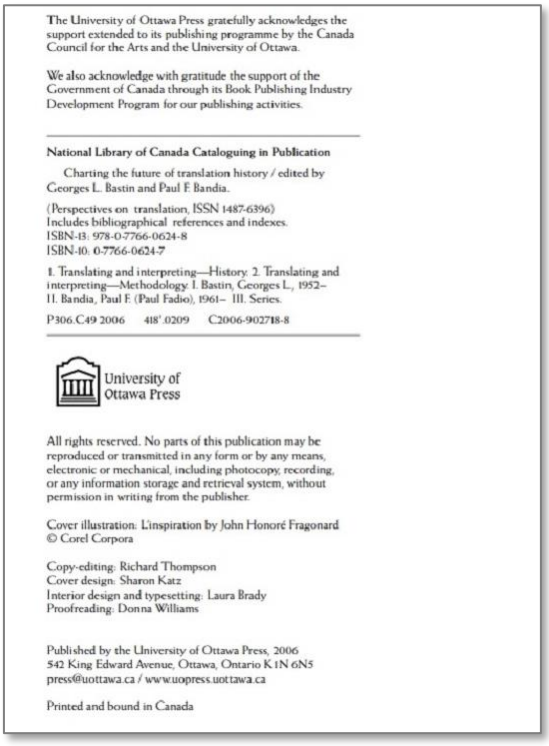
Example



Charting the Future of Translation History

Edited by
GEORGES L. BASTIN
and
PAUL F. BANDIA

University of Ottawa Press



The University of Ottawa Press gratefully acknowledges the support extended to its publishing programme by the Canada Council for the Arts and the University of Ottawa.

We also acknowledge with gratitude the support of the Government of Canada through its Book Publishing Industry Development Program for our publishing activities.

National Library of Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Charting the future of translation history / edited by Georges L. Bastin and Paul F. Bandia.

(Perspectives on translation, ISSN 1487-6396)
Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
ISBN-13: 978-0-7766-0624-8
ISBN-10: 0-7766-0624-7

1. Translating and interpreting—History. 2. Translating and interpreting—Methodology. I. Bastin, Georges L., 1952– II. Bandia, Paul F. (Paul Fadio), 1961– III. Series.

P306.C49 2006 418'.0209 C2006-902718-8

University of Ottawa Press

All rights reserved. No parts of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Cover illustration: L'inspiration by John Honoré Fragonard
© Corel Corpora

Copy-editing: Richard Thompson
Cover design: Sharon Katz
Interior design and typesetting: Laura Brady
Proofreading: Donna Williams

Published by the University of Ottawa Press, 2006
542 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5
press@uottawa.ca / www.uopress.uottawa.ca

Printed and bound in Canada

Author/s.	Bastin, Georges L. and Paul F. Bandia, eds.
Year. (Author-date system)	2006.
Title of Book.	*Charting the Future of Translation History.*
Edition.	1st edition (Not necessary to indicate it)
City of Publication:	Ottawa:
Publisher's Name,	University of Ottawa Press,
Year. (Notes and bibliography)	2006.

This is how the reference would be worded:

Notes and bibliography system:

Bastin, Georges L. and Paul F. Bandia, eds. *Charting the Future of Translation History.* Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2006.

Author-date system:

Bastin, Georges L. and Paul F. Bandia, eds. 2006. *Charting the Future of Translation History.* Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press.

5.2.2. Book chapters

The following templates show what elements should be included in what order when citing book chapters in bibliographies and reference lists:

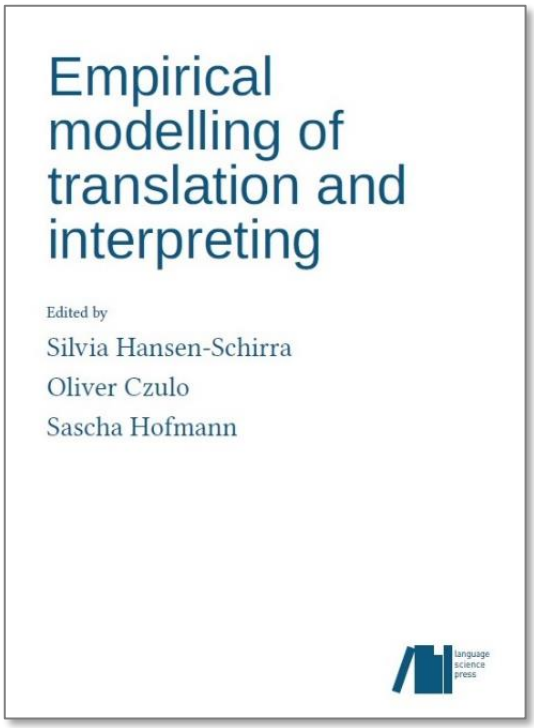
Notes and bibliography system:

Chapter Author/s. "Title of Chapter: Subtitle of Chapter." In *Title of Book: Subtitle of Book*, edited by Editor/s, Range of page numbers of the chapter. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher's Name, Year of Publication.

Author-date system:

Chapter Author/s. Year of Publication. "Title of Chapter: Subtitle of Chapter." In *Title of Book: Subtitle of Book*, edited by Editor/s, Range of page numbers of the chapter. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher's Name.

Example


Empirical modelling of translation and interpreting

Edited by

Silvia Hansen-Schirra

Oliver Czulo

Sascha Hofmann

language science press

Silvia Hansen-Schirra, Oliver Czulo & Sascha Hofmann (ed.). 2017. *Empirical modelling of translation and interpreting* (Translation and Multilingual Natural Language Processing 7). Berlin: Language Science Press.

This title can be downloaded at:
http://langsci-press.org/catalog
© 2017, the authors
Published under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Licence (CC BY 4.0):
http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/
ISBN: 978-3-96110-024-8 (Digital)
978-3-96110-025-5 (Hardcover)
ISSN: 2364-8899
DOI:10.5281/zenodo.1089335

Cover and concept of design: Ulrike Harbort
Typesetting: Sebastian Nordhoff, Florian Stuhlmann, Lukas Gienapp, Felix Hoberg, Oliver Czulo
Proofreading: Ahmet Bilal Ozdemir, Amr Zawawy, Anca Gâță, Bev Erasmus, Brett Reynolds, Caroline Rossi, Damien Hall, David Lukeš, Ikmi Nur Oktavianti, Jean Nitzke, Jeroen van der Weijer, Melanie Röthlisberger, Paulson Skerrit, Sarah Signer Sebastian Nordhoff, Waldfried Premper, Ezekiel Bolaji,
Fonts: Linux Libertine, Arimo, DejaVu Sans Mono
Typesetting software: XeLaTeX

Language Science Press
Unter den Linden 6
10099 Berlin, Germany
langsci-press.org
Storage and cataloguing done by FU Berlin

Freie Universität Berlin

Language Science Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party Internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Contents

Introduction vii

I Predictors for modelling

1 Predicting cognate translation
Silvia Hansen-Schirra, Jean Nitzke & Katharina Oster 3

2 The influence of self-monitoring on the translation of cognates
Katharina Oster 23

3 Modelling the analysis of translation memory use and post-editing of raw machine translation output: A pilot study of trainee translators' perceptions of difficulty and time effectiveness
Alessandra Rossetti & Federico Gaspari 41

II Focus on the process

4 Sketch of a Noisy Channel Model for the translation process
Michael Carl & Moritz Schaeffer 71

5 Language processing and translation
Moritz Schaeffer & Michael Carl 117

6 Cognitive effort and explicitation in translation tasks
Igor A. Lourenço da Silva & Adriana Silvina Pagano 155

7 Changes of word class during translation – Insights from a combined analysis of corpus, keystroke logging and eye-tracking data
Tatiana Serbina, Sven Hintzen, Paula Niemietz & Stella Neumann 177

Chapter Author/s.	Schaeffer, Moritz and Michael Carl.
Year. (Author-date system)	2017.
"Título of Chapter".	"Language processing and translation".
In	In
Title of Book,	*Empirical modelling of translation and interpreting,*
edited by	edited by
Editor/s,	Silvia Hansen-Schirra, Oliver Czulo and Sascha Hofman,
Range of page numbers of the chapter.	117-154.
Edition.	1st ed. (Not necessary to indicate it)
City of Publication:	Berlin:
Publisher's Name,	Language Science Press,
Year. (Notes and bibliography)	2017.

This is how the reference would be worded:

Notes and bibliography system:

Schaeffer, Moritz and Michael Carl. “Language processing and translation”. In *Empirical modelling of Translation and interpreting,* edited by Silvia Hansen-Schirra, Oliver Czulo and Sascha Hofman, 117-154. Berlin: Language Science Press, 2017.

Author-date system:

Schaeffer, Moritz and Michael Carl. 2017. “Language processing and translation”. In *Empirical modelling of Translation and interpreting,* edited by Silvia Hansen-Schirra, Oliver Czulo and Sascha Hofman, 117-154. Berlin: Language Science Press.

5.2.3. Journal articles

Before looking at the scheme used to write the bibliographic references of journal articles, let's look at some **peculiarities** of this type of references.

Titles

- **Titles of articles** are set in roman (except for individual words or phrases that require italics, such as species names or book titles); they are usually capitalized headline-style and put in quotation marks. As with a book, title and subtitle are separated by a colon.
- **Titles of journals** are italicized and capitalized headline-style.

> **Example**
>
> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Soriano Barabino, Guadalupe. “La formación del traductor jurídico: análisis de la competencia traductora en traducción jurídica y propuesta de programa formativo”. *Quaderns: Revista de Traducció*, no. 25 (2018), 217-229.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Soriano Barabino, Guadalupe. 2018. “La formación del traductor jurídico: análisis de la competencia traductora en traducción jurídica y propuesta de programa formativo”. *Quaderns: Revista de Traducció*, no. 25: 217-229.

Journal volume, issue, and date

Most journal citations include **volume**, **issue** number or month, and **year**.

Notes and bibliography system:

- The **volume number**, set in roman, follows the journal title without intervening punctuation. The term 'volume' is omitted. Arabic numerals are used even if the journal itself uses roman numerals.
- The **issue number** follows the volume number, separated by a comma and preceded by ***no***.
- The year, sometimes preceded by an exact **date**, a month, or a season, appears in parentheses after the volume and issue data. Months may be abbreviated or spelled in full; seasons are best spelled out. Where a span of months or seasons is given, follow the usage of the journal.

> **Example**
>
> León Mejía, Ana. "¿Disidencia dentro del feminismo?". *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 67, no. 3 (sept./dic. 2009): 559-588.

- When a journal uses issue numbers only, without volume numbers, a comma follows the journal title.

> **Example**
>
> Ruiz Casanova, José Francisco. "Plagio y traducción o la traducción como plagio". *1611: Revista de Historia de la Traducción,* no. 11 (2017), 153-162.

Author-date system:

- The **year of publication** follows the name of the author(s), preceded and followed by a period and without parentheses.
- The **volume number**, set in roman, follows the journal title without intervening punctuation. The term 'volume' is omitted. Arabic numerals are used even if the journal itself uses roman numerals.
- The **issue number** follows the volume number in parentheses.
- The **page range** follows the issue number, separated by a colon and with no intervening space.

> **Example**
>
> Ruiz Casanova, José Francisco. 2017. "Plagio y traducción o la traducción como plagio". *1611: Revista de Historia de la Traducción,* no. 11: 153-162.

- When only an issue number is used, it is set off by commas and not enclosed in parentheses.

The following templates show what elements should be included in what order when citing journal articles in print in bibliographies and reference lists:

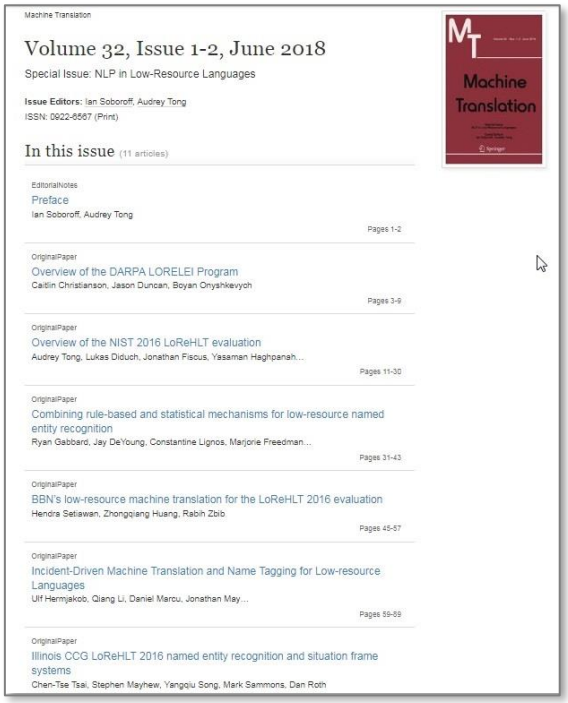
Notes and bibliography system:

Author/s. "Title of Article: Subtitle of Article". *Title of Journal* Volume Number, Issue Number (Date of Publication): First page-Last page of the article.

Author-date system:

Author/s. Year of Publication. "Title of Article: Subtitle of Article". *Title of Journal* Volume Number (Issue number): First page-Last page of the article.

Example



Machine Translation

Volume 32, Issue 1-2, June 2018

Special Issue: NLP in Low-Resource Languages

Issue Editors: Ian Soboroff, Audrey Tong

ISSN: 0922-6567 (Print)

In this issue (11 articles)

EditorialNotes
Preface
Ian Soboroff, Audrey Tong
Pages 1-2

OriginalPaper
Overview of the DARPA LORELEI Program
Caitlin Christianson, Jason Duncan, Boyan Onyshkevych
Pages 3-9

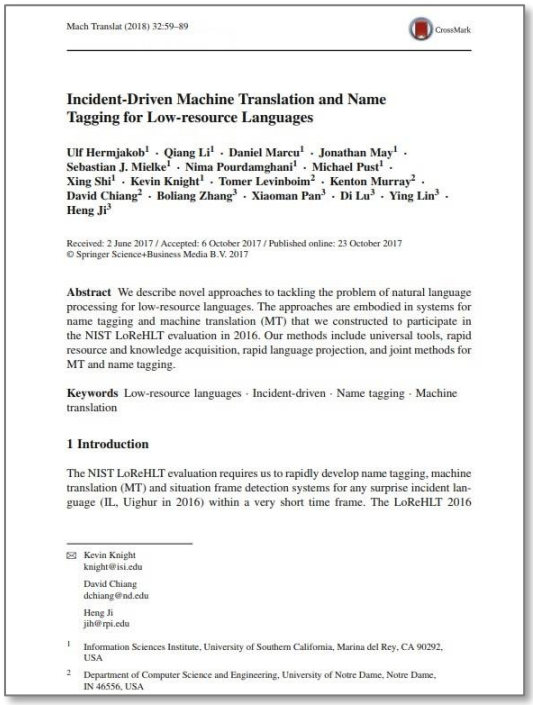
OriginalPaper
Overview of the NIST 2016 LoReHLT evaluation
Audrey Tong, Lukas Diduch, Jonathan Fiscus, Yasaman Haghpanah...
Pages 11-30

OriginalPaper
Combining rule-based and statistical mechanisms for low-resource named entity recognition
Ryan Gabbard, Jay DeYoung, Constantine Lignos, Marjorie Freedman...
Pages 31-43

OriginalPaper
BBN's low-resource machine translation for the LoReHLT 2016 evaluation
Hendra Setiawan, Zhongqiang Huang, Rabih Zbib
Pages 45-57

OriginalPaper
Incident-Driven Machine Translation and Name Tagging for Low-resource Languages
Ulf Hermjakob, Qiang Li, Daniel Marcu, Jonathan May...
Pages 59-89

OriginalPaper
Illinois CCG LoReHLT 2016 named entity recognition and situation frame systems
Chen-Tse Tsai, Stephen Mayhew, Yangqiu Song, Mark Sammons, Dan Roth



Mach Translat (2018) 32:59–89

Incident-Driven Machine Translation and Name Tagging for Low-resource Languages

Ulf Hermjakob[1] · Qiang Li[1] · Daniel Marcu[1] · Jonathan May[1] · Sebastian J. Mielke[1] · Nima Pourdamghani[1] · Michael Pust[1] · Xing Shi[1] · Kevin Knight[1] · Tomer Levinboim[2] · Kenton Murray[2] · David Chiang[2] · Boliang Zhang[3] · Xiaoman Pan[3] · Di Lu[3] · Ying Lin[3] · Heng Ji[3]

Received: 2 June 2017 / Accepted: 6 October 2017 / Published online: 23 October 2017
© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2017

Abstract We describe novel approaches to tackling the problem of natural language processing for low-resource languages. The approaches are embodied in systems for name tagging and machine translation (MT) that we constructed to participate in the NIST LoReHLT evaluation in 2016. Our methods include universal tools, rapid resource and knowledge acquisition, rapid language projection, and joint methods for MT and name tagging.

Keywords Low-resource languages · Incident-driven · Name tagging · Machine translation

1 Introduction

The NIST LoReHLT evaluation requires us to rapidly develop name tagging, machine translation (MT) and situation frame detection systems for any surprise incident language (IL, Uighur in 2016) within a very short time frame. The LoReHLT 2016

✉ Kevin Knight
knight@isi.edu
David Chiang
dchiang@nd.edu
Heng Ji
jih@rpi.edu
1 Information Sciences Institute, University of Southern California, Marina del Rey, CA 90292, USA
2 Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, USA

Author/s.	Hermjakob, Ulf et al.
Year. (Author-date system)	2018.
"Title of Article".	"Incident-Driven Machine Translation and Name Tagging for Low-resource Languages".
Title of Journal	*Machine Translation*
Volume number, issue number (date): (Notes and bibliography system)	32, no. 1-2 (June 2018):
Volume number (issue number): (Author-date system)	32 (1-2):
First page-Last page of the article.	59-89.

This is how the reference would be worded:

> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Hermajakob, Ulf et al. “Incident-Driven Machine Translation and Name Tagging for Low-resource Languages”. *Machine Translation* 32, no. 1-2 (June 2018): 59-89.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Hermajakob, Ulf et al. 2018. “Incident-Driven Machine Translation and Name Tagging for Low-resource Languages”. *Machine Translation* 32 (1-2): 59-89.

5.2.4. Unpublished materials

In this section we will see how to write the references of:

- Theses, dissertations and similar works.
- Classes, papers, lectures, conferences and communications in congresses.
- Patents

Theses, dissertations and similar works

The bibliographic references of **theses, dissertations, final degree projects (TFG), master's degree projects (TFM), final projects (PFC)** and other similar academic works are elaborated according to the following general scheme:

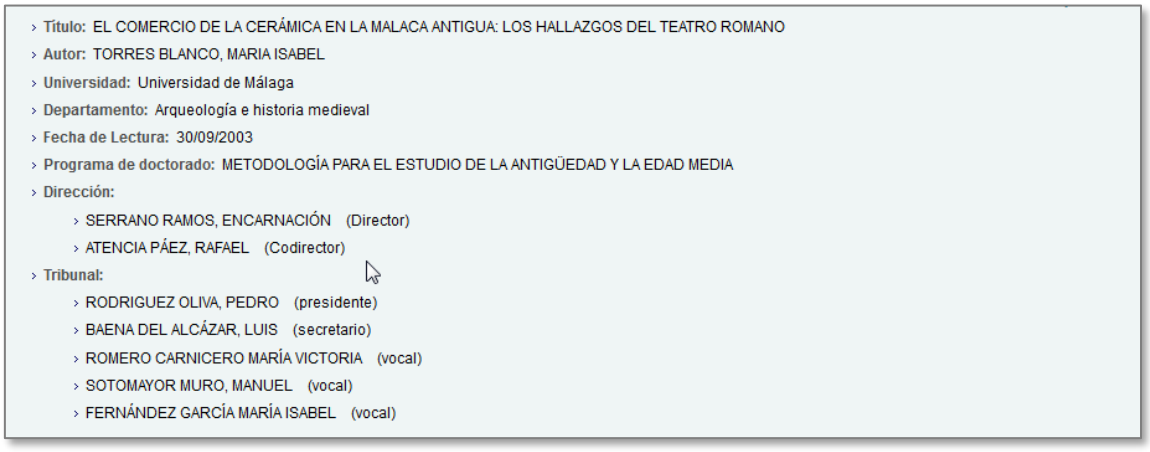
Notes and bibliography system:

Author. “Title of the work”. Type of academic work. Academic institution, year.

Author-date system:

Author. Year. “Title of the work”. Type of academic work. Academic institution.

Example



Author.	Torres Blanco, M. Isabel.
Year. (Author-date system)	2003.
"Title of the work".	"El comercio de la cerámica en la Malaca antigua: Los hallazgos del teatro romano".
Type of academic work.	Thesis.
Academic Institution	Universidad de Málaga
Year. (Notes and bibliography)	2003.

This is how the reference would be worded:

> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Torres Blanco, M. Isabel. "El comercio de la cerámica en la Malaca antigua: Los hallazgos del teatro romano". Thesis. Universidad de Málaga, 2003.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Torres Blanco, M. Isabel. 2003. "El comercio de la cerámica en la Malaca antigua: Los hallazgos del teatro romano". Thesis. Universidad de Málaga.

Classes, lectures, conferences and communications in congresses

Bibliographic references of classes, lectures and communications in congresses are elaborated according to the following general scheme:

Notes and bibliography system:

Author/s. “Title”. Class/Presentation/Lecture/Conference/ Communication presented at Seminar/Congress/Meeting/Assembly. Sponsoring Organization/Institution, place, date.

Author-date system:

Author/s. Date. “Title”. Class/Presentation/Conference/ Communication presented at Seminar/Congress/Meeting/Assembly. Sponsoring Organization/Institution, place.

Example

Author/s.	Valle, José J. and John R. Eyler.
Date. (Author-date system)	June 2003.
"Title".	"An FT-ICR Free Electron Laser User Facility for Determination of IRMPD Spectra of Gas-Phase Ions".
Class/Presentation/Conference/ Communication presented at	Communication presented at
Seminar/Congress/Meeting/ Assembly	51st ASMS Conference on Mass Spectrometry and Allied Topics.
Sponsoring Organization/Institution,	Unknown
Place	Montreal (Canada)
Date. (Notes and bibliography)	June 2003.

This is how the reference would be worded:

Notes and bibliography system:

Valle, José J. and John R. Eyler. "An FT-ICR Free Electron Laser User Facility for Determination of IRMPD Spectra of Gas-Phase Ions". Communication presented at 51st ASMS Conference on Mass Spectrometry and Allied Topics. Montreal (Canada), June 2003.

Author-date system:

Valle, José J. and John R. Eyler. June 2003. "An FT-ICR Free Electron Laser User Facility for Determination of IRMPD Spectra of Gas-Phase Ions". Communication presented at 51st ASMS Conference on Mass Spectrometry and Allied Topics. Montreal (Canada).

Patents

The bibliographic references of patents are written according to the following general scheme:

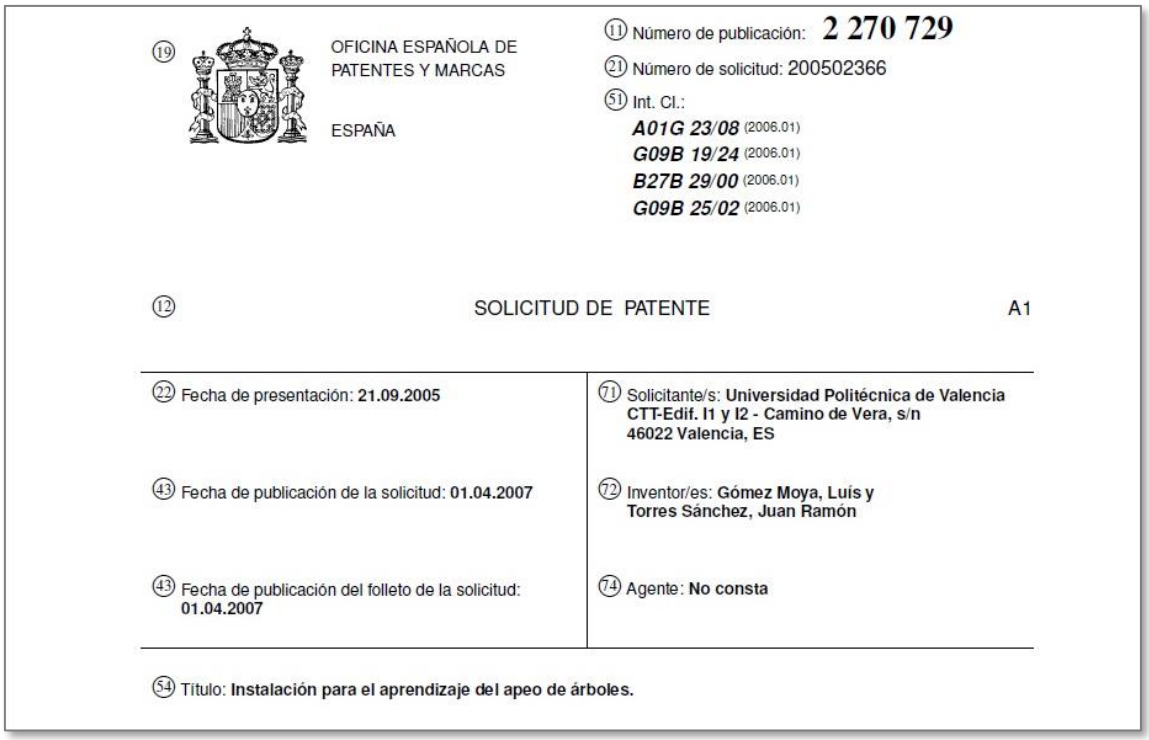
Notes and bibliography system:

Creator/s. Title. Patent. Organization granting the patent, date of application, date of grant.

Author-date system:

Creator/s. Year (of concession). Title. Patent. Organization granting the patent, date of application, date of grant.

Example



(19) OFICINA ESPAÑOLA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS

ESPAÑA

(11) Número de publicación: **2 270 729**

(21) Número de solicitud: 200502366

(51) Int. Cl.:

A01G 23/08 (2006.01)
G09B 19/24 (2006.01)
B27B 29/00 (2006.01)
G09B 25/02 (2006.01)

(12) SOLICITUD DE PATENTE A1

(22) Fecha de presentación: **21.09.2005**	(71) Solicitante/s: **Universidad Politécnica de Valencia** **CTT-Edif. I1 y I2 - Camino de Vera, s/n** **46022 Valencia, ES**
(43) Fecha de publicación de la solicitud: **01.04.2007**	(72) Inventor/es: **Gómez Moya, Luís y** **Torres Sánchez, Juan Ramón**
(43) Fecha de publicación del folleto de la solicitud: **01.04.2007**	(74) Agente: **No consta**

(54) Título: **Instalación para el aprendizaje del apeo de árboles.**

Creator/s.	Gómez Moya, Luís and Juan Ramón Torres Sánchez.
Year of concession. (Author-date system)	2008.
Title.	Instalación para el aprendizaje del apeo de árboles.
Patent.	Patent.
Organization granting the patent,	Oficina Española de Patentes y Marcas,
date of application,	date of application 21/09/2005,
date of grant.	date of grant 22/04/2008.

This is how the reference would be worded:

> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Gómez Moya, Luís and Juan Ramón Torres Sánchez. Instalación para el aprendizaje del apeo de árboles. Patent. Oficina Española de Patentes y Marcas, date of application 21/09/2005, date of grant 22/04/2008.
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Gómez Moya, Luís and Juan Ramón Torres Sánchez. 2008. Instalación para el aprendizaje del apeo de árboles. Patent. Oficina Española de Patentes y Marcas, date of application 21/09/2005, date of grant 22/04/2008.

5.3. Web pages and other Internet materials

Previous questions

- References of documents accessible through the Internet generally follow the same schemes as for printed documents.
- When citing electronic sources accessible online, the Chicago style recommends the **inclusion of a URL** (*Uniform Resource Locator*) **or DOI** (*Digital Object Identifier*) as the final element of the reference.
- Chicago **does not require the date of access** in citations to electronic sources, unless the date of publication or revision cannot be determined based on the source. However, some publishers in certain disciplines (especially Science and Medicine) require access dates. It should also be noted that students are usually required to give dates of access to the sources they cite in their papers.

To avoid interference in the link, it is recommended **not to end the web address with a dot**.

In the following we will describe the writing of references for six types of documents on the Internet:

- Electronic books
- Chapters of e-books
- Electronic journal articles
- Websites
- Blogs
- Online multimedia

5.3.1. Electronic books

The bibliographic references of electronic books on the Internet are elaborated according to the following scheme:

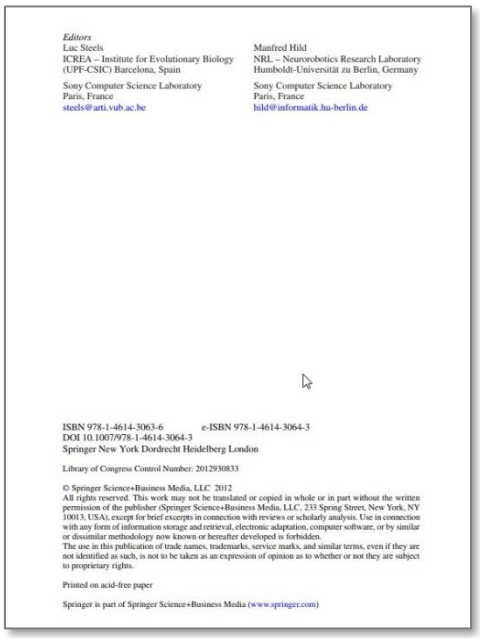
Notes and bibliography system:

Author/s. *Title of Book*. Edition. City of Publication: Publisher's Name, Year. DOI or URL

Author-date system:

Author/s. Year. *Title of Book*. Edition. City of Publication: Publisher's Name. DOI o URL

Example



Author/s.	Steels, Luc and Manfred Hild, eds.
Year. (Author-date system)	2012.
Title of Book.	*Language Grounding in Robots.*
Edition.	1st ed. (Not necessary to indicate it)
City of Publication:	Boston:
Publisher's Name,	Springer,
Year. (Notes and bibliography)	2012.
DOI or URL	DOI 10.1007/978-1-4614-3064-3.

This is how the reference would be worded:

Notes and bibliography system:

Steels, Luc and Manfred Hild, eds. *Language Grounding in Robots.* Boston: Springer, 2012. DOI 10.1007/978-1-4614-3064-3.

Author-date system:

Steels, Luc and Manfred Hild, eds. 2012. *Language Grounding in Robots.* Boston: Springer. DOI 10.1007/978-1-4614-3064-3.

5.3.2. Chapters of e-books

The bibliographic references of chapters of electronic books on the Internet are elaborated according to the following scheme:

Notes and bibliography system:

Author/s. “Title of chapter”. In *Title of book*, edited/compiled/translated by Name Last name, initial page - final page of chapter. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher, Year. DOI or URL

Author-date system:

Author/s. Year. “Title of chapter”. In *Title of the book*, edited/compiled/translated by Name Surname, initial page - final page of the chapter. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher. DOI or URL

Example

Col·lecció «Estudis sobre la traducció»
Núm. 22

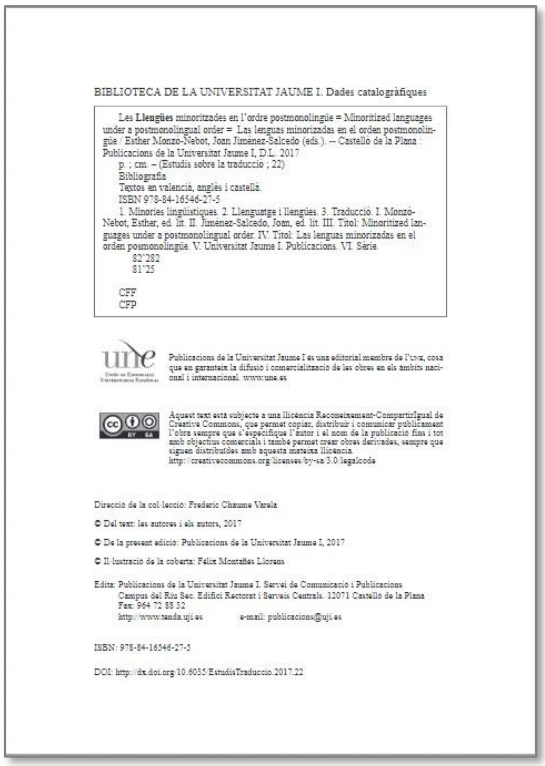
LES LLENGÜES MINORITZADES
EN L'ORDRE POSTMONOLINGÜE

MINORITIZED LANGUAGES UNDER
A POSTMONOLINGUAL ORDER

LAS LENGUAS MINORIZADAS
EN EL ORDEN POSMONOLINGÜE

Esther Monzo-Nebot
Joan Jiménez-Salcedo (eds.)

Universitat Jaume·I



BIBLIOTECA DE LA UNIVERSITAT JAUME I. Dades catalogràfiques

Les **Llengües** minoritzades en l'ordre postmonolingüe = Minoritized languages under a postmonolingual order = Las lenguas minorizadas en el orden postmonolingüe / Esther Monzo-Nebot, Joan Jiménez-Salcedo (eds.). -- Castelló de la Plana : Publicacions de la Universitat Jaume I, D.L. 2017
p. ; cm. – (Estudis sobre la traducció ; 22)
Bibliografia
Textos en valencià, anglès i castellà.
ISBN 978-84-16546-27-5
1. Minories lingüístiques. 2. Llenguatge i llengües. 3. Traducció. I. Monzo-Nebot, Esther, ed. lit. II. Jiménez-Salcedo, Joan, ed. lit. III. Títol: Minoritized languages under a postmonolingual order. IV. Títol: Las lenguas minorizadas en el orden posmonolingüe. V. Universitat Jaume I. Publicacions. VI. Sèrie.
82'262
81'25

CFF
CFP

Publicacions de la Universitat Jaume I és una editorial membre de l'une, cosa que en garanteix la difusió i comercialització de les obres en els àmbits nacional i internacional. www.une.es

Aquest text està subjecte a una llicència Reconeixement-CompartirIgual de Creative Commons, que permet copiar, distribuir i comunicar públicament l'obra sempre que s'especifique l'autor i el nom de la publicació fins i tot amb objectius comercials i també permet crear obres derivades, sempre que siguen distribuïdes amb aquesta mateixa llicència.
http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/legalcode

Direcció de la col·lecció: Frederic Chaume Varela

© Del text: les autores i els autors, 2017

© De la present edició: Publicacions de la Universitat Jaume I, 2017

© Il·lustració de la coberta: Felix Montalbo Llorens

Edita: Publicacions de la Universitat Jaume I. Servei de Comunicació i Publicacions
Campus del Riu Sec. Edifici Rectorat i Serveis Centrals. 12071 Castelló de la Plana
Fax: 964 72 88 32
http://www.tenda.uji.es e-mail: publicacions@uji.es

ISBN: 978-84-16546-27-5

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.6035/EstudisTraduccio.2017.22

Continguts

Introducció, Esther Monzó Nebot i Juan Jiménez Salcedo_____1

Justice as a guiding principle? Considering the values of working principles for interpreters, Gernot Hebenstreit_____5

Quintessence Service Ideal: the role of the client's best interest in interpreting studies, Mediha Ohranovic_____15

La humanidad minorizada: el contacto personal como competencia, M. Luisa Rodríguez Muñoz_____31

La traducción de la variedad geográfica minorizada: responsabilidad y ética desde la deconstrucción, Núria Molines Galarza_____45

Translating for Ethnic Linguistic Minorities: A Study on the Translation Policy in the Judicial System in China, Shuang Li_____57

La versión web en español de los organismos federales de los Estados Unidos. ¿Un intento de desminorización lingüística?, Leticia Moreno Pérez_____71

La traducción y la enseñanza de lenguas de herencia: una aproximación a la experiencia traductora (EN-ES) de hispanohablantes bilingües en los Estados Unidos, Laura Gasca Jiménez_____89

La Reunió: regular l'educació per destruir una llengua, Lourdes Frasquet Porta_____105

La audiodescripción. O la desminorización como derecho, Raquel Sanz____121

La representació audiovisual del multilingüisme en els processos de migració i diàspora, Irene de Higes Andino _____137

Conference Interpreters: How to serve the cause of minorized communities in the new postmonolingual / 'postmonodiscursive' order, Ana Isabel Leal Lobato_____151

La representación de los intérpretes de tribunales en los medios españoles: una lucha jurisdiccional silenciada, Doris Zörweg_____167

La traducción y la enseñanza de lenguas de herencia: una aproximación a la experiencia traductora (EN-ES) de hispanohablantes bilingües en los Estados Unidos

Laura Gasca Jiménez*

Departamento de Estudios Hispánicos, Universidad de Houston, Houston, Estados Unidos

The relationship between language teaching and translation is not an easy one; however, in the last decades, translation has gained growing popularity as a pedagogical tool in language teaching. Following the same line of inquiry, this study constitutes a first a step towards the integration of the translation activity in heritage language teaching as it focuses on revealing the habits, attitudes, and background knowledge of Spanish heritage language learners in the United States. The study was carried out with fifty-nine undergraduate students of Spanish as a heritage language enrolled in a high-intermediate class at the University of Houston. The participants completed a linguistic background survey, a survey about their translation habits and attitudes, and a translation task from English into Spanish. The results indicate that most Spanish heritage learners translate frequently from English into Spanish. The most popular translation contexts are the familiar and personal, the academic, and the professional. Their attitudes towards translation are very positive and most highlighted its instrumental value in the context of the United States. In addition, the translation analysis shows that most participants are able to transfer most original messages of a source text through the use of different translation techniques with varying precision levels.

Keywords: translation; language teaching; Spanish as a heritage language; pedagogical translation

La relación entre la enseñanza de lenguas y la traducción es conflictiva; no obstante, en las últimas décadas, la traducción ha ganado una creciente popularidad como herramienta pedagógica. Enmarcado dentro de la misma línea de investigación, el presente estudio constituye un primer paso hacia la integración de la actividad traductora en la enseñanza de lenguas de herencia, ya que se centra en sacar a la luz los hábitos, las actitudes y los conocimientos previos con los que los estudiantes de herencia de español llegan a las aulas en los Estados Unidos. El estudio se llevó a cabo con cincuenta y nueve estudiantes universitarios de español como lengua de herencia matriculados en una clase de nivel intermedio alto en la Universidad de Houston. Los participantes completaron un cuestionario sobre sus antecedentes lingüísticos, otro cuestionario sobre sus hábitos traductores y actitudes y un ejercicio de traducción de inglés a español. Los resultados indican que la mayoría de los estudiantes de herencia traducen a menudo en la combinación inglés-español. Los contextos principales de traducción son el familiar y personal, el académico y el laboral. Sus actitudes ante la traducción son muy positivas y la mayoría destaca su valor instrumental en el contexto de los Estados Unidos. Además, el análisis de las traducciones indica que la mayoría es capaz de transmitir la mayoría de los mensajes de un texto de origen mediante el uso de técnicas variadas de traducción con diferentes niveles de precisión.

Palabras clave: traducción; enseñanza de lenguas; español como lengua de herencia; traducción pedagógica

* Correo electrónico: lgascajimenez@uh.edu

CC BY-NC 2017 de la autora y Universitat Jaume I

Continguts

Author/s.	Gasca Jiménez, Laura.
Year. (Author-date system)	2017.
"Title of the chapter".	"La traducción y la enseñanza de lenguas de herencia: una aproximación a la experiencia traductora (EN-ES) de hispanohablantes bilingües en los Estados Unidos".
In	In
Title of Book,	*Les llengües minoritzades en l'ordre postmonolingüe,*
edited/compiled/ translated by	edited by
Editor/s,	Esther Monzó Nebot and Joan Jiménez Salcedo,
First page-Last page of the chapter	89-103.
Edition.	1st ed. (Not necessary to indicate it)

City of Publication:	Castelló de la Plana:
Publisher's Name,	Publicacions de la Universitat Jaume I,
Year. (Notes and bibliography)	2017.
DOI o URL	https://zenodo.org/record/818136#.XBAQG1VKiCg

This is how the reference would be worded:

> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Gasca Jiménez, Laura. "La traducción y la enseñanza de lenguas de herencia: Una aproximación a la experiencia traductora (EN-ES) de hispanohablantes bilingües en los Estados Unidos". In *Les llengües minoritzades en l'ordre postmonolingüe*, edited by Esther Monzó Nebot and Joan Jiménez-Salcedo, 89-103. Castelló de la Plana: Publicacions de la Universitat Jaume I, 2017. https://zenodo.org/record/818136#.XBAQG1VKiCg
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Gasca Jiménez, Laura. 2017. "La traducción y la enseñanza de lenguas de herencia: Una aproximación a la experiencia traductora (EN-ES) de hispanohablantes bilingües en los Estados Unidos". In *Les llengües minoritzades en l'ordre postmonolingüe*, edited by Esther Monzó Nebot and Joan Jiménez-Salcedo, 89-103. Castelló de la Plana: Publicacions de la Universitat Jaume I. https://zenodo.org/record/818136#.XBAQG1VKiCg

5.3.3. Electronic journal articles

The bibliographic references of electronic journal articles on the Internet are prepared according to the following scheme:

Notes and bibliography system:

Author/s. “Title of article”. *Title of the journal* volume number, issue number (date of publication): initial page - final page of the article. DOI or URL

Author-date system:

Author/s. Date of publication. “Title of the article”. *Title of the journal* volume number (issue number): initial page - final page of the article. DOI or URL

In citations in footnotes and references of electronic journal articles, **the DOI should preferably be included** if the article has one. If a URL is used, we will give the address of the article (or of the summary or abstract), unless a more stable form (URI) accompanies the article.

Example

TRANSLATION STUDIES
2018, VOL. 11, NO. 2, 122–138
https://doi.org/10.1080/14781700.2017.1336641

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

Check for updates

The poetics of displacement: Self-translation among contemporary Russian-American poets

Adrian Wanner

Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages and Literatures, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA

ABSTRACT

This article explores the practice of self-translation by two bilingual Russian-American poets, Andrey Gritsman and Katia Kapovich. A close reading of some of their self-translated texts elucidates the idiosyncratic nature of self-translation and its poetics of displacement. For both Gritsman and Kapovich, translating their own work becomes a means of exploring the mutation of the self through time, migration, and changing linguistic and cultural environments. A significant difference between the two authors concerns the way in which they present their poems. Gritsman invites a comparison between source and target text and the gaps between them in a bilingual en face edition, whereas Kapovich camouflages her self-translated poems as English originals. In spite of the different staging and performance of self-translation, both poets – by stressing difference rather than similarity in translation – turn their self-translated texts into a metacommentary on their own shifting transnational identities.

KEYWORDS

Self-translation; translation of poetry; Russian-American poetry; translingualism; Andrey Gritsman; Katia Kapovich

Self-translation has only relatively recently developed into a serious topic of inquiry in the context of translation studies.[1] One difficulty in coming to terms with this phenomenon is the challenge it presents to received notions of translation theory and textual authority. As Jan Hokenson and Marcella Munson have pointed out, self-translation "escapes the binary categories of text theory and diverges radically from literary norms: here the translator *is* the author, the translation is an original, the foreign is the domestic, and vice versa" (2007, 161, original emphasis). In collapsing the roles of author and translator, self-translations tend to acquire in the eyes of the reading public a more authoritative status, given that the writer-translator, compared to an extraneous translator, is supposed to be closer to the original text. At the same time, somewhat paradoxically, it is assumed that the author-translator, as the intellectual owner of the text, "can allow himself bold shifts from the source text which, had it been done by another translator, probably would not have passed as an adequate translation" (Perry 1981, 181).

The term "self-translation" is in itself ambiguous, depending on whether we see the "self" as the subject or the object of the translational process. If seen as the subject, the self is the agent of textual production. If the self is perceived as the object, however, self-translation literally involves a "translation of the self". Seen from that angle, any

CONTACT Adrian Wanner ajw3@psu.edu
© 2017 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group

Author/s.	Wanner, Adrian.
Year. (Author-date system)	2018.
"Title of the article".	"The poetics of displacement: Self-translation among contemporary Russian-American poets".
Title of the journal.	*Translation Studies*
volume, number (date of publication): (Notes and bibliography)	11, 2 (2018):
volume (number): (Author-Year)	11 (2):
First page-Last page of the article	122-138.
DOI or URL	DOI 10.1080/14781700.2017.1336641.

This is how the reference would be worded:

Notes and bibliography system:

Wanner, Adrian. "The poetics of displacement: Self-translation among Contemporary Russian-American poets". *Translation Studies* 11, 2 (2018): 122-138. DOI 10.1080/14781700.2017. 1336641.

Author-date system:

Wanner, Adrian. 2018. "The poetics of displacement: Self-translation among Contemporary Russian-American poets". *Translation Studies* 11 (2): 122-138. DOI 10.1080/14781700. 2017.1336641.

5.3.4. Websites

Citations of website content can often be **limited to the notes**; in works with no notes, they may be included in the bibliography (cited by the owner or sponsor of the site).

Particularities of website references

Websites should be cited by a **specific name** (if available), by the name of the sponsor or author, or by a descriptive phrase.

> **Example**
>
> Leon Hunter
>
> 20.000 lenguas

Some sites are referred to by their **domain name** (the first part of the URL following the double slash and preceding .com, .es, .edu, .org, etc.). These names, which are not case-sensitive, are often abbreviated and capitalized according to normal usage.

> **Example**
>
> www.google.com → Google
>
> www.nytimes.com → New York Times

Spelling: Titles of websites are generally set in roman without quotation marks and capitalized headline-style. Titled sections or pages of a website are usually placed in quotation marks.

> **Example**
>
> **Name of the website:**
>
> EUATC: European Unions of Associations of Translation Companies
>
> **Title of the section or part of the website:**
>
> “Machine Translation: Is it ready for me?”

The following templates show what elements should be included in what order when citing websites:

Notes and bibliography system (in note):

Author/s of the content, Title or description of the page, Ownership or sponsorship of the website, Date of publication/revision/modification or date of consultation (if none of the above dates can be determined or if this date is required), URL

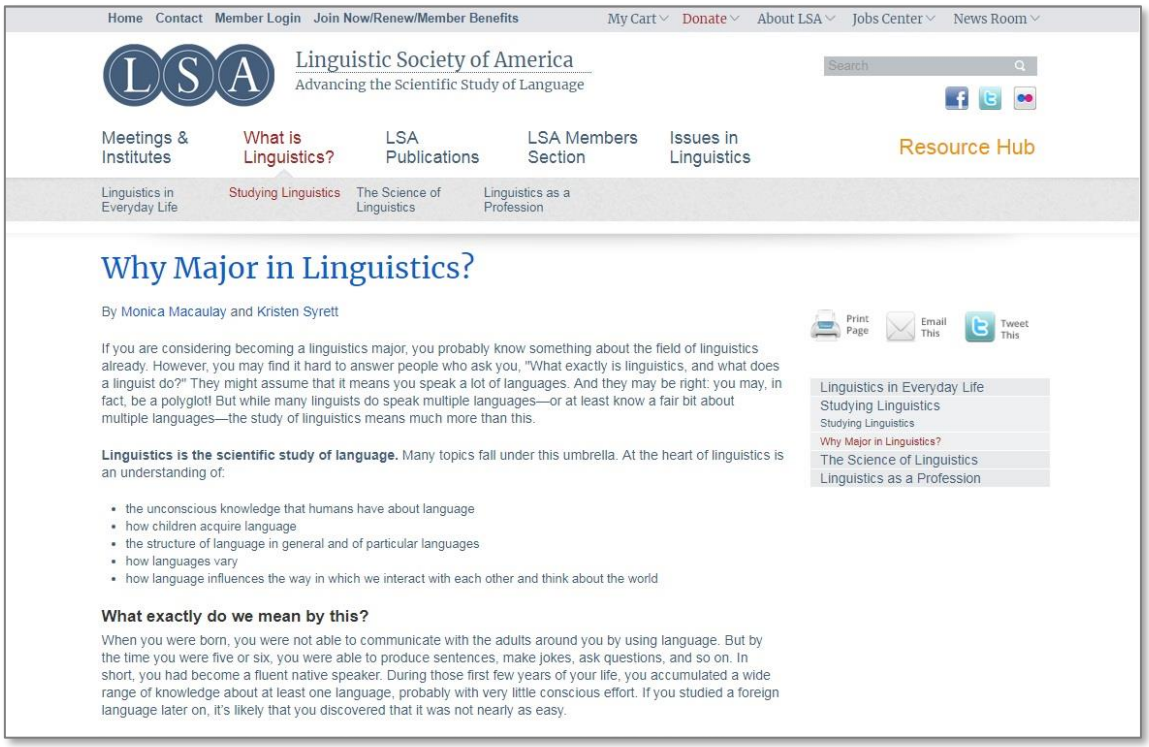
Author-date system (in note if the work contains notes):

Author/s of the content, Date of publication/revision/modification, Title or description of the page, Ownership or sponsorship of the website, date of consultation (if none of the above dates can be determined or if this date is required), URL

Author-date system (in the reference list):

Author/s of the content, Date of publication/revision/modification. Title or description of the page. Ownership or sponsorship of the site. Date of consultation (if none of the above dates can be determined or if this date is required). URL

Example



Author/s of the content.	Monica Macaulay and Kristen Syrett (in note) Macaulay, Monica and Kristen Syrett (in the reference list)
Date of publication (Author-date system)	2012
Title of the web page	"Why major in Linguistics?"
Ownership or sponsorship of the website	Linguistic Society of America
Date of publication (Notes and bibliography system)	2012
Date of consultation (optional)	accessed January 15, 2024
URL	https://www.linguisticsociety.org/content/why-major-linguistics

This is how the reference would be worded:

> **Notes and bibliography system** (in note):
>
> 45. Monica Macaulay and Kristen Syrett, "Why Major in Linguistics?", Linguistic Society of America, 2012, accessed January 15, 2024, https://www.linguisticsociety.org/content/why-major-linguistics
>
> **Author-date system** (in note if the work contains notes):
>
> 45. Monica Macaulay and Kristen Syrett, 2012, "Why Major in Linguistics?", Linguistic Society of America, accessed January 15, 2024, https//www.linguisticsociety.org/content/why-major-linguistics
>
> **Author-date system** (in reference list if the work does not have notes):
>
> Macaulay, Monica and Kristen Syrett. 2012. "Why Major in Linguistics?". Linguistic Society of America. Accessed January 15, 2024. https//www.linguisticsociety.org/content/why-major-linguistics

Note that in the examples we have provided you with the **date of access**, which, as we said in a previous section, is usually required of students in the documentation of their work.

5.3.5. Blogs

Blog posts are cited like online newspaper articles. The titles of blogs can usually be set in italics; titles of blog posts (analogous to articles in a periodical) are placed in quotation marks. The word *blog* may be added (in parentheses) after the title of the blog (unless the word *blog* is part of the title).

Citations of blog posts, like those of newspaper articles, **can often be relegated to the text or notes**; if a bibliography entry is needed, it should be listed under the author of the post.

Blog entries

The following templates show what elements should be included in what order when citing blog entries:

Notes and bibliography system:

In note:

Author of the post, "Title of the post", *Title of the blog* (blog), date of publication/modification of the post, URL.

Author-date system:

In note (if the work contains notes):

Author of the post, date of publication/modification of the post, "Title of the post", *Title of the blog* (blog), URL.

In the list of references (if the work does not contain notes):

Author of the post. Date of publication/modification of the post. "Title of the post". *Title of the blog* (blog). URL

Example

En la luna de Babel ~ *Blog sobre lenguas y traducción*

Buscar... Ir

12
lunes
Nov 2018

Traducir para niños no es cosa de magia

POSTED BY ENLALUNADEBABEL IN TRADUCCIÓN, TRADUCCIÓN LITERARIA ≈ 10 COMENTARIOS

Etiquetas
álbum ilustrado, libro de magia, traducció al català, traducción infantil, traducir para niños, traduir al català

¿De qué hablamos cuando hablamos de traducir LIJ? Pues de **devanarnos los sesos en casi cada página**, porque traducir para niños y jóvenes no es tan fácil. Hace poco ha salido a la venta este álbum que he tenido el placer de traducir al catalán para La Galera. Un libro que narra la historia de Elliot, un niño que quiere ser mago.

Además del tono y el registro que debemos cuidar para traducir, en este género abundan los chascarrillos y los juegos de palabras. Sin ir más lejos, los encontramos en los nombres de los magos: Quico Nill o Carles Capista (escondemos el «conill», conejo, o el «escapista» en el nombre), Bernat

Author of the post.	Scheherezade Surià López (in note) Surià López, Scheherezade (in the reference list)
Date of publication/modification of the post (Author-date system)	November 12, 2018
"Title of the post"	"Traducir para niños no es cosa de magia"
Title of the blog	*En la luna de Babel*
(blog)	(blog)
Date of publication/modification of the post (Notes and bibliography)	November 12, 2018
URL	https://enlalunadebabel.com/2018/11/12/traducir-para-ninos/

This is how the reference would be worded:

> **Notes and bibliography system** (in note):
>
> 46. Scheherezade Surià López, "Traducir para niños no es cosa de magia", *En la luna de Babel* (blog), November 12, 2018, https://enlalunadebabel.com/2018/11/12/traducir-para-ninos/
>
> **Author-date system** (in note if the work contains notes):
>
> 46. Scheherezade Surià López, November 12, 2018, "Traducir para niños no es cosa de magia", *En la luna de Babel* (blog), https://enlalunadebabel.com/2018/11/12/traducir-para-ninos/
>
> **Author-date system** (in the reference list if the work does not have notes):
>
> Surià López, Scheherezade. November 12, 2018. "Traducir para niños no es cosa de magia". *En la luna de Babel* (blog), https://enlalunadebabel.com/2018/11/12/traducir-para-ninos/

Comments to blog entries

Comments can usually be cited in the text, in reference to the related post. If the comment is cited in a note, list the name of the commenter and the date of the comment, followed by the information for the related post. A URL for the comment is usually unnecessary but may be listed if available. For obviously fictitious names, there is usually no need to add *pseud*. (if known, the identity can be given in the text or in the citation, following the screen name in square brackets). A name in all lowercase can usually be capitalized.

The following templates show what elements should be included in what order when citing comments to blog entries:

Notes and bibliography system:

In note:

Author of comment, date (and time) of comment, comment to Author of post, “Title of post”, *Title of blog* (blog), date of post, date of post, URL

Author-date system:

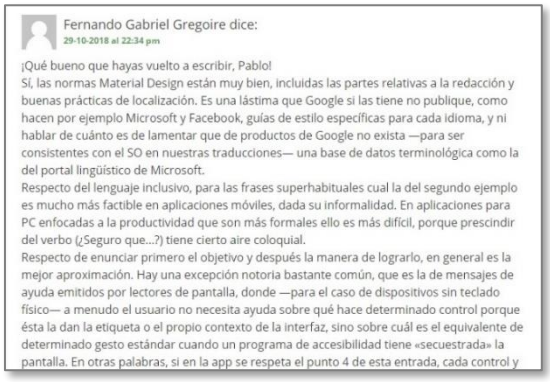
In note (if the work contains notes):

Author of comment, date (and time) of comment, comment to Author of post, “Title of post”, *Title of blog* (blog), date of post, URL.

In the list of references (if the work does not contain notes):

Author of the comment. Date (and time) of the comment. Comment to Author of the entry. “Title of the entry”. *Title of the blog* (blog). Date of the entry. URL

Example



Author of the comment	Fernando Gabriel Gregoire (in note) Gregoire, Fernando Gabriel (in the references list)
Date (and time) of the comment	October 29, 2018 (22:34)
Comment to	comment to
Author of the post	Pablo Muñoz Sánchez
"Title of the post"	"5 buenos hábitos al traducir aplicaciones móviles"
Title of the blog	*Algo más que traducir*
(blog)	(blog)
Date of publication/ modification of the post	October 29, 2018
URL	https://algomasquetraducir.com/5-buenos-habitos-traduccion-aplicaciones-moviles/#comments

This is how the reference would be worded:

Notes and bibliography system (in note):

47. Fernando Gabriel Gregoire, October 29, 2018 (22:34), comment to Pablo Muñoz Sánchez, "5 buenos hábitos al traducir aplicaciones móviles", *Algo más que traducir* (blog), October 29, 2018, https://algomasquetraducir.com/5-buenos-habitos-traduccion-aplicaciones-moviles/#comments

Author-date system (in note if the work contains notes):

47. Fernando Gabriel Gregoire, October 29, 2018 (22:34), comment to Pablo Muñoz Sánchez, "5 buenos hábitos al traducir aplicaciones móviles", *Algo más que traducir* (blog), October 29, 2018, https://algomasquetraducir.com/5-buenos-habitos-traduccion-aplicaciones-moviles/#comments

Author-date system (in reference list if the work does not contain notes):

Gregoire, Fernando Gabriel. October 29, 2018 (22:34). Comment to Pablo Muñoz Sánchez. "5 buenos hábitos al traducir aplicaciones móviles". *Algo más que traducir* (blog). October 29, 2018. https://algomasquetraducir.com/5-buenos-habitos-traduccion-aplicaciones-moviles/#comments

If it is necessary to cite an entire blog, list it in a bibliography under the name of the editor (if any) or the title of the blog:

Author. *Title of the blog* (blog). URL

This is how the references of the example blogs would be written in the bibliography (notes and bibliography system) or in the list of references (author-date system):

Example

Muñoz Sánchez, Pablo. *Algo más que traducir* (blog). https://algomasquetraducir.com/

Surià López, Scheherezade. *En la luna de Babel* (blog). https://enlalunadebabel.com/

5.3.6. Online multimedia

The bibliographic references of online multimedia materials are elaborated according to the following scheme:

Notes and bibliography system:

Creator/s. “Title”. Type of source, duration. Date/date of consultation. URL

Author-date system:

Creator/s. Date/date of consultation. “Title”. Type of source, duration. URL

If the material is a recording of a speech or some kind of performance, information about the original source is attached. Depending on the information available, this information may be provided first or as supplementary information.

Example

Creator/s.	Gabilondo, Iñaki.
Date. (Author-date system)	19 de marzo de 2019.
"Title".	"Me siento rejuvenecer".
In	In
Website title.	*Cadena Ser. La voz de Iñaki.*
Type of document,	Video,
Duration.	2:25 min.
Date. (Notes and bibliography system)	March 19, 2019.
URL	https://youtu.be/Uo_ttOVDpRo

This is how the reference would be worded:

> **Notes and bibliography system:**
>
> Gabilondo, Iñaki. "Me siento rejuvenecer". In *Cadena Ser. La voz de Iñaki.* Video, 2:25 min. March 19, 2019. https://youtu.be/Uo_ttOVDpRo
>
> **Author-date system:**
>
> Gabilondo, Iñaki. March 19, 2019. "Me siento rejuvenecer". In *Cadena Ser. La voz de Iñaki.* Video, 2:25 min. https://youtu.be/Uo_ttOVDpRo

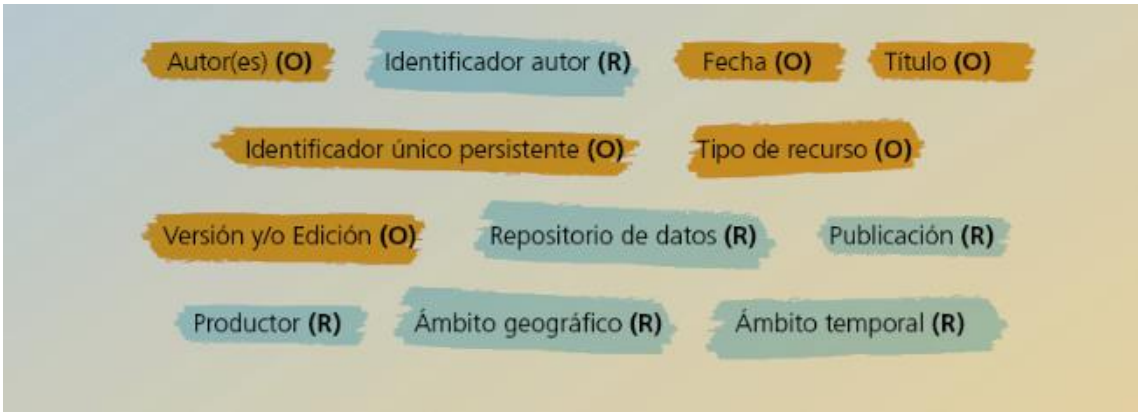
5.4. Research data

Research data are those materials generated or collected in the course of an investigation.

In recent years, the need and importance of correctly citing these datasets has become increasingly evident, since the data generated and/or used in a research project support the results of the research. In addition, citing these datasets will make them easier to identify, retrieve and include in platforms and resources and, ultimately, their dissemination and visibility.

The Chicago style does not contemplate, even in its latest editions (sixteenth and seventeenth), **citations and references to research data**, so to cite them we will have to follow other models, such as the one recommended by the University Libraries Network (REBIUN).

When we write the bibliographic reference of a dataset we must include some mandatory minimum elements (O) and other recommended elements (R) that we can combine to elaborate the reference according to the Chicago style. In the following image you can check what these elements are.



Following this model provided by the Network of University Libraries (REBIUN) and those proposed by some university libraries for the description of datasets, we could describe the schema that the reference of a dataset should have:

Notes and bibliography system (reference in note):

Note number. Author(s), “Title of the dataset”, version (date in which the dataset was published or distributed), entity that produces/publishes/distributes/archives the dataset, locator or identifier of the dataset.

Example

5. Bethany Percha and Russ B. Altman, “A Global Network of Biomedical Relationships derived from Text”, v. 7 (September 24, 2019), Zenodo, doi:10.5281/zenodo.3459420.

Notes and bibliography system (reference in the bibliography):

Author/s. “Title of the data set”. Version. Date in which the dataset was published or distributed. Entity producing/publishing/distributing/archiving the dataset. Locator or identifier of the dataset.

Example

Percha, Bethany and Russ B. Altman. “A Global Network of Biomedical Relationships Derived from Text”. V. 7. September 24, 2019. Zenodo. doi:10.5281/zenodo.3459420.

Author-date system:

Author/s. Date in which the dataset was published or distributed. “Title of the dataset”. Version. Entity producing/publishing/distributing/archiving the dataset. Locator or identifier of the dataset.

Example

In the text:

We will thus demonstrate that the application provides automatic annotations of state-of-the-art text mining systems for genes, proteins, genetic variants, diseases, chemicals, species and cell lines (Percha 2019).

In the reference list:

Percha, Bethany and Russ B. Altman. September 24, 2019. “A Global Network of Biomedical Relationships Derived from Text”. V. 7. Zenodo. doi:10.5281/zenodo.3459420.

6. How to order the bibliography or reference list

Full bibliography

The Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition generally recommends, when using the **notes and bibliography system**, a **full bibliography**, which includes all works cited, whether in text or in notes, other than personal communications. Some particularly relevant works the author has consulted may also be listed, even if not mentioned in the text. The usual heading is “Bibliography”.

Reference list

According to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, when we use the **author-date system** we will provide full details of the sources of our work in the **reference list**, usually titled “References” or “Works Cited”.

In a reference list entry, the year of publication is the second element, following the author’s name. Otherwise, a reference list entry is structured like an entry in a bibliography.

Unlike the entries in the bibliography, every entry in the reference list must correspond to a work cited in the text.

Placement

The bibliography or the reference list, depending on the system we are using, is normally placed at the end of the work, preceding the index, under the heading “Bibliography”, in the case of the notes and bibliography system, or “References” or “Works cited”, in the case of the author-date system.

Arrangement of entries

A bibliography or reference list arranged in a single alphabetical list is the most common and usually the most reader-friendly form for a work with or without notes to the text. All sources to be included are alphabetically arranged in a single list by the last names of the authors (or, if no author or editor is given, by the title or, failing that, by a descriptive phrase). Chicago recommends the letter-by-letter alphabetizing, but will accept the word-by-word system, which is closer to what some word processors produce.

Single or multiple authors. A single-author entry precedes a multiauthor entry beginning with the same last name. Only the name of the first author is inverted.

> **Example**
>
> Redondo Sánchez, Pablo. *Experiencia de la vida y fenomenología en las lecciones de Friburgo de Martin Heidegger (1919-1923).* Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca, 2001.
>
> Redondo Sánchez, Pablo, Fernando Martínez Llorca, Sebastián Salgado González and Francisco Javier Hernández González. *Diccionario de citas de filosofía: 12 conceptos fundamentales en sus textos.* Madrid: Maia, 2010.

Co-authors' last names. Successive entries by two or more authors in which only the first author's name is the same are alphabetized according to the coauthors' last names (regardless of the number of coauthors).

> **Example**
>
> Gómez-Chacón, Inés M., Julia M. González, Wolfgang Bosswick and Federico Besserer, eds. *Educación superior y retos de la cooperación internacional: migraciones y derechos humanos, interculturalidad y paz.* Bilbao: Universidad de Deusto, 2005.
>
> Gómez-Chacón, Inés M. and Enrique Planchart, eds. *Educación matemática y formación de profesores propuestos para Europa y Latinoamérica.* Bilbao: Universidad de Deusto, 2005.

Successive references of the same author

For successive entries by the same author, editor, translator, or compiler, a **3-em dash** (followed by a period or comma, depending on the presence of an abbreviation such as ed.) replaces the name after the first appearance. Alphabetization is by title of work. Abbreviations such as *ed.* or *trans.*, which must always be included, do not influence the order of entries.

> **Example**
>
> Vidal Claramonte, África. *En los límites de la traducción.* Granada: Comares, 2005.
>
> ---, ed. *La feminización de la cultura: Una aproximación interdisciplinar*. Salamanca: Centro de Arte Contemporáneo, 2002.
>
> ---. *Traducir entre culturas: Poderes, diferencias, identidades*. Francfort: Peter Lang, 2007.
>
> **But:**
>
> Comaroff, Jean and John Comaroff, eds. *Modernity and Its Malcontents: Ritual and Power in Postcolonial Africa*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.
>
> Comaroff, John and Jean Comaroff. *Of Revelation and Revolution.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991-1997.

Alphabetizing

In a bibliography, titles by the same author are normally listed alphabetically. An initial *the, a*, or *an* is ignored in the alphabetizing. Note that all works by the same person (or by the same persons in the same order) —whether that person is editor, author, translator, or compiler— appear together, regardless of the added abbreviation.

Example 1 (Notes and bibliography system)

In the text:

Let us agree, then, that the agent —and here one can also include critique— may be constrained by language, by power, by the personal and cultural unconscious, and perhaps also by many other things.[1] Still, thanks to borrowings from both Marx and Freud, the agent has freedom within the realm of necessity. Moreover, even if the agent's freedom is an illusion, it is a powerful illusion, one that even a determinist cannot ignore when considering cultural formations.[2]

Therefore, rather than dismissing rhetorical performance as a myth, let us seek to better understand the perception of the question of the existence of "rhetorical intentions".[3] We will discover, I believe, that rhetorical intentions are, to some extent, predictable: they can be inferred from knowledge of role requirements and role dilemmas.[4] This has been the impetus for my theorizing about the rhetoric of social movement leaders, and has extended it to the rhetoric of scientific research reports.[5]

Notes:

1. Vidal, *En los límites*, 90-91.

2. Bastin and Bandia, *Charting the Future of Translation*, 87.

3. Strunk and White, *Elements of Style*, 56-57.

4. Fernández Ramírez, *Enseñanza de la gramática*, 103-104.

5. Redondo, *Experiencia de la vida y fenomenología*, 127.

Bibliography:

Bastin, Georges L. and Paul F. Bandia, eds. *Charting the Future of Translation History.* Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2006.

Fernández Ramírez, Salvador. *La enseñanza de la gramática y la literatura.* Edited by José Polo. Madrid: Arco Libros, 1985.

Redondo Sánchez, Pablo. *Experiencia de la vida y fenomenología en las lecciones de Friburgo de Martin Heidegger (1919-1923).* Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca, 2001.

Strunk, William and E. B. White. *The elements of Style.* 4th ed. New York: Allyn and Bacon, 2000.

Vidal Claramonte, África, ed. *En los límites de la traducción.* Granada: Comares, 2005.

Example 2 (Author-date system)

In the text:

Let us agree, then, that the agent —and here one can also include critique— may be constrained by language, by power, by the personal and cultural unconscious, and perhaps also by many other things (Vidal 2005, 90-91). Still, thanks to borrowings from both Marx and Freud, the agent has freedom within the realm of necessity. Moreover, even if the agent's freedom is an illusion, it is a powerful illusion, one that even a determinist cannot ignore when considering cultural formations (Bastin and Bandia 2006, 87).

Therefore, rather than dismissing rhetorical performance as a myth, let us seek to better understand the perception of the question of the existence of “rhetorical intentions” (Strunk and White 2000, 56-57). We will discover, I believe, that rhetorical intentions are, to some extent, predictable: they can be inferred from knowledge of role requirements and role dilemmas (Fernández Ramírez 1985, 103-104). This has been the impetus for my theorizing about the rhetoric of social movement leaders, and has extended it to the rhetoric of scientific research reports (Redondo 2001, 127). Caught between the pressures to “tell it like it is” and “for showing one's best self”, I have hypothesized that a supreme test of the researcher is the ability to appear to “tell it like it is” while at the same time “showing one's best self” (Notario 2005, 93-94).

List of references:

Bastin, Georges L. and Paul F. Bandia, eds. 2006. *Charting the Future of Translation History.* Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press.

Fernández Ramírez, Salvador. 1985. *La enseñanza de la gramática y la literatura.* Edited by José Polo. Madrid: Arco Libros.

Notario Ruiz, Antonio, ed. 2005. *Contrapuntos estéticos.* Salamanca: Ediciones Universidad de Salamanca.

Redondo Sánchez, Pablo. 2001. *Experiencia de la vida y fenomenología en las lecciones de Friburgo de Martin Heidegger (1919-1923).* Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca.

Strunk, William and E. B. White. 2000. *The elements of Style.* 4th ed. New York: Allyn and Bacon.

Vidal Claramonte, África, ed. 2005. *En los límites de la traducción.* Granada: Comares.

7. Conclusion

In this lesson we have described the characteristics of one of the main citation styles, the Chicago style, with its two citation systems:

- The notes and bibliography system.
- The author-date system

With this lesson we intended you to know:

- How to cite within the text according to the two systems of the Chicago style.
- How to write the bibliographic references in note —in the case of the notes and bibliography system— of different types of documents.
- How to write the complete bibliographic references of different types of documents that will make up the bibliography or the final reference list.

More information

You can find the English and Spanish versions of *The Chicago Manual of Style* in the UA Library catalogue.

You can also find frequently asked questions, quick guides and forums where you can share with other users your doubts and questions about this citation style on the Chicago style website and on its Facebook and Twitter profiles.

Bibliography

REBIUN. “Cita tus datos de investigación”. In *Repositorio REBIUN*, 2016. Accessed February 28, 2024. http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11967/72

The Chicago Manual of Style. 16th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010.

Torres Ripa, Javier, ed. *Manual de estilo Chicago-Deusto*. Bilbao: Publicaciones de la Universidad de Deusto, 2013.