

## A Note on Sources and Citation:

Academic articles include a reference to the sources their facts, information and quotations. These appear so that the reader can look up further information on the topic, but also so that the reader can examine the facts on which the author based the article and evaluate for him or herself whether to be convinced by the author's argument.

Academic citations have two parts: a part that appears in the body of the paragraph and a list of all the references at the end of the article. Articles can use one of two different citation styles. The author-date system is used in many Social Science articles, and the footnote system is used in many Humanities articles.

In the author-date system, the last name of the author (or full Burmese name) appears in parenthesis followed by the year of the publication at the end of a sentence, like this (Than Tun 1978). The reader can then look up the author and the year in the reference list at the end to find the source.

### **References**

Than Tun. 1978. *History of Buddhism in Burma A.D. 1000-1300*. Rangoon: Burma Research Society.

If the information is on specific pages in the source, the page numbers appears after the year, like this (Than Tun 1978, 64-66). If the author wrote more than one piece that year they are listed with letters: (Than Tun 1978a; Than Tun 1978b; Than Tun 1978c). If there is more than one author, sometimes only the first author's name appears with the abbreviation *et.al.*, to indicate there are other authors.

In the footnote system, a small number appears at the end of the sentence that corresponds to a numbered note at the bottom of the

page, like this.<sup>1</sup> At the bottom of the page the full information for the source appears, with the authors' name, the title, the city of publication, the publisher, the year and finally the page numbers of the information cited.

<sup>1</sup>Tun Aung Chain, *Broken Glass: Pieces of Myanmar History* (Yangon: SEAMEO Regional Centre for History and Tradition, 2004) 27-29.

The same information appears again in the list at the end of the article. If the author refers to the same source a second time, a shortened version might appear, with just the author's last name, a short version of the title and the page numbers.

<sup>2</sup>Tun Aung Chain "Broken Glass," 29-31.

The word *ibid.*, means that the source is identical to the one immediately before it.

In academic writing and citations, the titles of books and journals always appear in italics, like this: *The Art of Not Being Governed, Journal of the Burma Research Society*. The titles of articles, chapters, reports and dissertations appear inside quotation marks like this: "On the Road to Mandalay: A Case Study of the Sinonization of Upper Burma." In a reference to an article in a journal, the volume number appear first, then the issue number, followed by the month and year of publication in parenthesis like this: *Journal of the Burma Research Society* 33, no. 1 (April 1950).

To avoid confusion, the author's full name should be used: either the full Burmese name or the full first and last name of non-Burmese people. Honorifics like, Daw, Sayama, Dr, U, Sayagi, Professor, Ashin, can be excluded, or included after a comma, in a reference list without meaning any disrespect.

This journal uses citation formats (both author-date and footnotes) from *The Chicago Manual of Style, 16<sup>th</sup> ed.* For more examples of citation formats, see: The Chicago Manual of Style, quick guide. [http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools\\_citationguide.html](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html) Be sure to click on the tab for "Author-Date" or "Footnotes" to see the correct style.