FOOTNOTES FOR THESIS WRITING:

Types of Footnotes:

1. Endnotes: Listed at the end of the document.

2. Footnotes: Listed at the bottom of each page.

3. In-text citations: Used in author-date systems.

Footnote Styles:

1. Chicago/Turabian style

2. MLA (Modern Language Association) style

3. APA (American Psychological Association) style

4. Harvard style

5. Oxford style

Footnote Elements:

1. Superscript number: In the text, indicating the footnote.

2. Footnote number: Corresponding number in the footnote.

3. Author's name (if applicable)

4. Title of source (if applicable)

5. Page number(s) (if applicable)

Chicago/Turabian Footnote Examples:

1. Book:

   - Footnote: 1. John Smith, The History of Science (New York: Random House, 2010), 123.

   - Bibliography: Smith, John. The History of Science. New York: Random House, 2010.

2. Journal article:

   - Footnote: 2. Jane Doe, "The Impact of Climate Change," Journal of Environmental Studies 10, no. 2 (2015): 12-15.

   - Bibliography: Doe, Jane. "The Impact of Climate Change." Journal of Environmental Studies 10, no. 2 (2015): 12-15.

MLA Footnote Examples:

1. Book:

   - Footnote: 1. John Smith, The History of Science (New York: Random House, 2010), 123.

   - Works Cited: Smith, John. The History of Science. Random House, 2010.

2. Journal article:

   - Footnote: 2. Jane Doe, "The Impact of Climate Change," Journal of Environmental Studies 10.2 (2015): 12-15.

   - Works Cited: Doe, Jane. "The Impact of Climate Change." Journal of Environmental Studies 10.2 (2015): 12-15.

APA Footnote Examples:

1. Book:

   - Footnote: 1. Smith, J. (2010). The history of science. New York, NY: Random House.

   - Reference List: Smith, J. (2010). The history of science. Random House.

2. Journal article:

   - Footnote: 2. Doe, J. (2015). The impact of climate change. Journal of Environmental Studies, 10(2), 12-15.

   - Reference List: Doe, J. (2015). The impact of climate change. Journal of Environmental Studies, 10(2), 12-15.

Best Practices:

1. Consistency: Use the same style throughout.

2. Clarity: Ensure footnotes are readable.

3. Accuracy: Verify information.

4. Organization: Use clear and concise formatting.

Tools for Footnotes:

1. Citation management software (e.g., Zotero, EndNote)

2. Online citation generators (e.g., EasyBib, Citation Machine)

3. Word processing software (e.g., Microsoft Word, Google Docs)

Chicago/Turabian Style:

1. Ibid. (same source as previous footnote)

2. Op. cit. (short for "opus citatum," referring to a previously cited source)

3. Supra note (referring to a previously cited source)

4. Id. (short for "idem," referring to the same author/source)

MLA Style:

1. Ibid. (same source as previous footnote)

2. Op. cit. (short for "opus citatum," referring to a previously cited source)

3. N.d. (no date)

4. S.v. (sub verbo, referring to a dictionary or encyclopedia entry)

APA Style:

1. Ibid. (same source as previous footnote)

2. Op. cit. (short for "opus citatum," referring to a previously cited source)

3. N.d. (no date)

4. & (ampersand, used for multiple authors)

Short Forms Examples:

Chicago/Turabian

1. First footnote: 1. John Smith, The History of Science (New York: Random House, 2010), 123.

2. Subsequent footnote: 2. Ibid., 150.

Common Short Forms:

1. et al. (et alii, meaning "and others")

2. ed. (editor)

3. trans. (translator)

4. vol. (volume)

5. no. (number)

6. pp. (pages)

7. ch. (chapter)

Best Practices:

1. Use short forms consistently.

2. Define abbreviations in a separate section (e.g., "Abbreviations").

3. Ensure clarity and readability.

4. Consult style guides for specific usage.