

Citation Guide

PHIL301

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Works Cited

Cohen et al, eds. *Readings in Ancient Greek Philosophy*. Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing Co., 2011. Print.

This text is an *anthology*, which means that you cite each individual author within it as the primary cited author, thus, generally:

Author. *Title*. Editor/s. *Title*. Place: Publisher, Date. Page #s. Print.

For example:

Plato. *Euthyphro*. In Cohen et al, eds., *Readings in Ancient Greek Philosophy*. Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing Co., 2011. 135-152. Print.

For our Pre-Socratic writers, we don't have *titles* of their works. So, the following will do:

Leucippus. In Cohen et al, eds., *Readings in Ancient Greek Philosophy*. Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing Co., 2011. 89-93. Print.

In this case, I cited page numbers for the whole of the section on Leucippus (and Democritus).

Hesiod. *Works and Days; Theogony*. Stanley Lombardo, trans. Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing Co., 1993. Print.

Also acceptable is the following:

Hesiod. *Theogony*. In *Works and Days; Theogony*. Stanley Lombardo, trans. Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing Co., 1993. Print.

In-Text Citation

For many ancient texts, there exist standardized citation systems which enable scholars in different languages or translations to coordinate their efforts. We will include reference in these terms, incorporating it into standard MLA method.

For the Pre-Socratics, we have DK (Diels and Krantz) numbers. Use them as follows:

(Author, DK number; § or page number)

For example:

(Thales, 11A12; p. 12) or (Thales, 11A12; §5) or (Thales, 11A12; sect. 5)

After the first reference to an author, you don't have to keep repeating his/her name; but you do have to re-include it if you move back and forth between different authors.

(11A12; p. 12)

For longer fragments, with line numbers, it is helpful to include the line numbers. For example:

(Empedocles, B26.5, p. 65)

which would mean line 5 of that fragment.

For Hesiod, you should cite the line number/s:

(Hesiod, 116-122).

This would reference the passage on p. 64 wherein Gaia, Tartaros, and Eros are created. As above, you can drop the 'Hesiod' if you make multiple references without reference to another source.

For Plato, we have Stephanus numbers, after their creator, Henri Estienne, from 16th Century France. Cite the name of the dialogue along with the line numbers and letters. For example:

(*Euthyphro*, 5d)

This would include the passage where Euthyphro asserts that what is pious is prosecuting a murder, at the top of p. 140. (Don't forget to italicize the title of the work.)

For Aristotle, we have Bekker numbers, after their creator, August Immanuel Bekker, a German of the 19th Century. These include line numbers. Example:

(*Physics*, 184a10)

which is the first line of Aristotle's *Physics*, found on p. 732.