

MIXED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR INTERNATIONAL READERSHIP

There are at least three (3) different ways to organize your bibliographical references (which include references written in a different writing system from that of Latin; i.e. Greek, Russian, Arabic, Chinese), when addressing international readership. Examples are given below, with the most important aspects being **highlighted in yellow** and **necessary comments made by the instructor in red**.

(A) THE LANGUAGE CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS

(FROM BABINIOTIS' LAB OF LANGUAGE)

Here, Greek bibliographical references read in Greek; they are neither transliterated nor translated into English.

Bibliographical references:

Bibliography is to appear at the end after the **Appendices** (if any). Bibliographical entries are arranged alphabetically based on the Greek alphabet: Α, Β, Γ/Γ, Δ/Δ, Ε, ΖΖ, Φ, Γ, Η, Θ, Ι, Κ, Λ/Λ, Μ, Ν, Ξ, Ο, Π/Π, Ρ, Σ/Σ, Τ, Υ, Φ, Υ, Ψ, Ω. Paragraph entries should appear in ARIAL NARROW, 10 pt. Content words in the titles should not be capitalized. The whole amount of bibliographical references that appears in the text – and only this- is to appear under the title **Bibliography**. Entries must be arranged first alphabetically by the author's name, and then chronologically (if several references to the same author are made). If there is reference to joint authorship, all the co-authors' initials (after the name of the first one) should precede their surnames. More than one initial of first name(s) should be separated by a dot without a space. Relevant examples are given below:

- Bachman L.F. and A. S. Palmer (1996). *Language testing in practice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Brumfit C.** (1995). Teacher professionalism and research. In G. Cook and B. Seidlhofer (eds), *Principle and practice in Applied Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 27-41.
- Δαμανάκης Μ.** (1997). *Η εκπαίδευση των παλιννοστώντων και αλλοδαπών μαθητών στην Ελλάδα. Διαπολιτισμική προσέγγιση*. Αθήνα: Gutenberg.
- Hakuta K.** (1975). *Becoming bilingual at age 5: The story of Urganisu*. Unpublished Senior Honors Thesis, Harvard University.
- Holton D., P. Mackridge & I. Philippaki-Warbuton (1999). *Γραμματική της ελληνικής γλώσσας*, μφρ. Β. Σπυρόπουλος. Αθήνα: Πατάκης [Greek: *A comprehensive grammar of the modern language*. London & New York: Routledge, 1997].

Instructor's comments:

- The above technical style is MLA (: Modern Language Association) that is used in Linguistics and Literature. What interests us here is what is highlighted in **yellow**. This kind of Mixed Bibliography is done MANUALLY, because, otherwise, the references in Greek go to the very end of the page *automatically*.

- The rest of the information was for the authors of a specific publication that was issued in 2008.
- Since 2005, this kind of Mixed Bibliography has been used by organizers of international publications that are issued in Greece.

**(B) A EUROPEAN PUBLICATION THAT SHOWS FIRST THE
TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL
REFERENCES INTO ENGLISH AND THEN THE ORIGINAL REFERENCES**

The example below is from one of the instructor's international publications.

Nikolarea, E. Narratives of Greek Identity in European Life. In Millar, Sharon & Wilson, John (eds.) *The Discourse of Europe: Talk and text in everyday life*. Amsterdam / Philadelphia, 2007, 148-149

References

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Cohn-Bendit, Daniel, Duhamel, Olivier & Vissol, Thierry. (1998). *Small Dictionary of the Euro* (Trans. Magda Klavdianou). Athens: Polis [Μικρό λεξικό του ευρώ. Μετφρ. Μάγδα Κλαυδιανού. Αθήνα: Πόλις]. (The original title was *Petit dictionnaire de l' euro*).

....
European Union, The: A Brief Travelogue to its History, Institutions and Basic Policies [*Η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση: Ένα σύντομο οδοιπορικό στην ιστορία, τους θεσμούς και τις βασικές πολιτικές της*]. Athens: European Parliament and European Commission, 1998.

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National Plan for Introduction of Euro Banknotes and Coins. (2000). Athens: Ministry of Economics and Finances and Bank of Greece. [*Εθνικό σχέδιο εισαγωγής τραπεζογραμματίων και κερμάτων ευρώ*. (2000). Αθήνα: Υπουργείο Εθνικής Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών και Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος].

Instructor's comments:

- Greek bibliographical references are: (1) transliterated (the names of the authors, publishing house etc.); (2) translated into English (the title of the articles); (3) all the Greek bibliographical references are written in Greek in [brackets].
- The references are not written only English (for international readers who do not know Greek), but also in Greek, thus Greek (or any other language using a different writing system from Latin) appears in the text.

(C) A PUBLICATION THAT SHOWS FIRST THE ORIGINAL REFERENCES AND THEN THEIR TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

The example below is from Polina Cheresenko's essay.

(Polina Cheresenko was a Ukrainian student in the Department of Social Anthropology and History; the present material is presented with the student's consent)

Анна Павловская, 2005, *Англия и Англичане*, Издательство МГУ, Москва. [anna pavlovskaya, anglia i anglichane, izdatelstvo MGY, Moskva]
- Anna Pavlovskaya, 2005 *England and the English*, Moscow University Press.
Марина Абрютинa, 2010, *Экономический анализ товарного рынка и торговой деятельности*, Дело и Сервис, Москва. [marina abrutina, ekonomicheskii analiz tovarnogo rinka i torgovoi deyatelnosti, delo i servis, moskva]
(Marina Abrutina, *Economic analysis of the commodity market and trade activities*, Moscow) Володимир Голобуцький, 1994, *Запорозьке козацтво*, Київ.[volodimir golobutskiy, zaporozke kozatstvo, kiev]
(Volodimir Golobutskiy, *Zaporizhzhya Cossacks*, Kiev) [A book written in Ukrainian].

Instructor's comments:

- Russian and/or Ukrainian bibliographical references are: (1) written in Russian and/or Ukrainian Greek; (2) transliterated (the names of the authors, publishing house etc.); and (3) translated into English (the title of the articles). Both transliteration and translation of the text is inserted in [brackets].
- The references are not written only Russian and/or Ukrainian (for international readers who do not know Russian and/or Ukrainian), but also in Russian and/or Ukrainian, thus Russian and/or Ukrainian (or any other language using a different writing system from Latin) appears in the text.