

Scholarly Abbreviations Used in Academic Writing

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Scholarly abbreviations. Scholarly abbreviations and symbols such as those listed in this section are normally confined to bibliographic references, glossaries, and other scholarly apparatus. If used in running text, they should be confined to parentheses or notes. Some can stand for several terms; only the terms likely to be encountered in scholarly works (mainly in the humanities) and serious nonfiction are included here. The choice between different abbreviations for one term (e.g., L. and Lat. for Latin) depends on the writer's preference, context, readership, and other factors; if in doubt, choose the longer form. Note that Latin abbreviations are normally set in roman. (*The Chicago Manual of Style* 16th edition, p. 504, 10:43).

The following scholarly abbreviations have been taken from *The Chicago Manual of Style* 16th edition:

abbr.	abbreviated, -ion
abr.	abridged, abridgment
adj.	adjective
ad loc.	<i>ad locum</i> , at the place

adv.	adverb
anon.	anonymous
app.	appendix
art.	article
bib.	Bible, biblical
bibliog.	bibliography, -er, -ical
c.	century; chapter (in law citations)
c. or cop.	copyright
ca. or c	<i>circa</i> , about, approximately (ca. preferred for greater clarity)
cf.	<i>confer</i> , compare (“see, by way of comparison”; should not be used when <i>see</i> alone is meant)
chap. or ch.	chapter
col.	color (best spelled out); column
colloq.	colloquial, -ly, -ism
comp.	compiler (<i>pl.</i> comps.), compiled by
compar.	comparative
con.	<i>contra</i> , against
d.	died
def.	definite; definition

dept.	department
dict.	dictionary
ed.	editor (<i>pl.</i> eds.), edition, edited by
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , for example
ency. or encyc.	encyclopedia
eng.	engineer, -ing
Eng.	English
enl.	enlarged
et al.	<i>et alii</i> (or <i>et alia</i>), and others (normally used of persons)
etc.	<i>et cetera</i> , and so forth (normally used of things)
ex.	example (<i>pl.</i> exx. or exs.)
ibid.	<i>ibidem</i> , in the same place
id.	<i>idem</i> , the same
i.e.	<i>id est</i> , that is
ill.	illustrated, -ion, -or
incl.	including
lang.	language
Lat. or L.	Latin
lit.	literally

loc. cit.	<i>loco citato</i> , in the place cited
n.d.	no date; not determined
neg.	negative
no. (<i>pl. nos.</i>)	number
n.p.	no place; no publisher; no page
op. cit.	<i>opera citato</i> , in the work cited
p.	page (<i>pl. pp.</i>)
pl.	plural; plate
pub.	publication, published, published by
q.v.	<i>quod vide</i> , which see (used only in a cross-reference after the term referred to; cf. s.v.)
repr.	reprint, -ed
rev.	review, revised, revised by, revision
s.a.	<i>sine anno</i> , without year; <i>sub anno</i> , under the year
ser.	series
sing. or sg.	singular
s.l.	<i>sine loco</i> , without place (of publication)
s.n.	<i>sine nomine</i> , without name (of publisher)
suppl. or suppl.	supplement

s.v. (pl. s.vv.)	<i>sub verbo, sub voce</i> , under the word (used in a cross- reference <i>before</i> the term referred to; cf. q.v.)
sic	sic is not an abbreviation. It is the Latin word means “thus” or “such.” sic may be inserted in square brackets [sic] following a word misspelled or wrongly used in the original.
trans.	translated by, translator(s)
univ.	university
v.	verse (pl. vv.); verso
viz.	<i>videlicet</i> , namely
vol.	volume
vs. or v.	versus
yr.	year; your

References

1. *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed. (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 2010), 504, 10:43
2. <https://writingcenter.unc.edu/tips-and-tools/latin-terms-and-abbreviations/>
3. <https://www.dailywritings.com/what-does-sic-mean/>

