

chicago manual of style for citing books with preface from reviewer's perspective

Understanding the Chicago Manual of Style for Citing Books with a Preface from a Reviewer's Perspective

chicago manual of style for citing books with preface from reviewer's perspective demands careful attention to detail, especially when dealing with the nuances of prefatory material. For scholars and reviewers, accurately representing the source material is paramount, and the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) provides a robust framework for achieving this precision. This article delves into the intricacies of citing books that feature a preface, specifically from the viewpoint of someone evaluating or referencing that book. We will explore how CMOS handles various components of a book citation, focusing on the correct attribution of prefatory remarks and their significance in scholarly discourse. Understanding these guidelines ensures academic integrity and facilitates clear communication among researchers, writers, and editors.

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The Chicago Manual of Style for Citing Books with Prefaces: A Reviewer's Guide

When engaging with academic literature, reviewers and scholars frequently encounter books that include a preface. This introductory material, often written by someone other than the main author, can provide crucial context, a personal narrative, or a unique perspective on the work itself. The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), a widely respected authority on style and citation, offers clear guidelines on how to attribute these prefatory sections correctly. For a reviewer, precision in citation is not just about adherence to rules; it's about giving proper credit and allowing readers to locate the exact source material being discussed. This section will lay the groundwork for understanding the general principles of Chicago style citation as applied to books containing prefaces, setting the stage for more detailed examination of specific scenarios.

The preface of a book can serve many purposes. It might introduce the author's motivations, outline the book's scope and methodology, or acknowledge those who contributed to its creation. From a reviewer's standpoint, understanding who penned the preface is vital. If the preface is written by the book's primary author, it is cited as part of the main work. However, if a distinct individual has written the preface, their contribution needs to be acknowledged separately, often distinguishing them from the author of the body of the text. This distinction is fundamental to accurate academic referencing, ensuring that credit is given where it is due and that the reviewer's audience can distinguish between the author of the preface and the author of the main content.

Understanding the Purpose of Prefaces in Academic Works

A preface in an academic book is more than just a courtesy; it's a significant part of the scholarly apparatus. It can offer insights into the author's intellectual journey, the genesis of the research, or the intended audience for the book. Reviewers often pay close attention to the preface to gauge the author's approach and to understand the foundational ideas that shaped the work. The author of the preface might be the primary author of the book, or it could be a prominent scholar or an individual with a direct connection to the subject matter, providing an external endorsement or a unique perspective. This dual authorship possibility is where the nuances of Chicago style citation become particularly important.

For a reviewer assessing a book, the preface can be a window into the author's mindset or the book's historical context. It might contain acknowledgments that are themselves relevant to the scholarly conversation. Therefore, the ability to cite this material accurately, distinguishing between the author of the main text and the author of the preface, is a critical skill. The Chicago Manual of Style provides the tools for this precise attribution, ensuring that the reviewer's analysis is grounded in accurate sourcing and respects the contributions of all parties involved in the book's creation.

Core Elements of a Chicago Style Book Citation with Prefaces

When citing a book in Chicago style, several core elements are consistently required, regardless of whether a preface is present. These include the author's name(s), the full title of the book (italicized), and publication details such as the place of publication, publisher, and year. However, the presence of a preface introduces additional layers of complexity, particularly concerning how to identify and credit the author of that preface and how to reference specific page numbers within it. The reviewer must navigate these elements to ensure their citations are both accurate and informative, allowing readers to trace the source of their claims.

The standard author-date or notes-bibliography system within Chicago style has specific protocols for handling prefatory material. The key is to identify whether the preface is considered an integral part of the author's work or a separate contribution. This distinction dictates how it is presented in both footnote/endnote citations and the bibliography. The following subtopics will break down these core elements and their specific application when dealing with a preface, providing actionable guidance for reviewers.

Author(s) and Editor(s) in Chicago Style

In a standard book citation under the Chicago Manual of Style, the author's name is typically listed in the format: Last Name, First Name. If there are multiple authors, subsequent authors are usually listed in normal order (First Name Last Name). However, when a preface is written by someone other than the main author of the book, this distinction becomes crucial for accurate citation. The Chicago Manual of Style advises that if the preface is written by a different person, that individual should be credited explicitly. This often involves a phrase like "preface by [Name of Preface Author]" or similar construction, depending on the context and the desired level of detail.

For example, if Professor Anya Sharma wrote the main content of a book titled "Theories of Literary Criticism," and Dr. Ben Carter wrote the preface, a reviewer citing a passage from Dr. Carter's preface would need to reflect this. In a footnote, this might look like: Anya Sharma, *Theories of Literary Criticism* (City: Publisher, Year), preface by Ben Carter, page number. This clearly delineates the authorship of the preface from the authorship of the main text, a crucial detail for academic integrity and for guiding the reader to the precise source of information being referenced. The clarity in attributing different authorial voices is a hallmark of good scholarly practice, and CMOS provides the structure to achieve this.

Title and Subtitle Formatting

The title and subtitle of a book in Chicago style are always italicized. This applies to the main title of the work. When citing a preface, the preface itself is generally not italicized as a title; rather, it is referred to by its nature, such as "preface." For instance, when

mentioning a specific point made in the preface, a reviewer might write: "As noted in the preface, the author intended to explore..." followed by the page number. If a specific preface has a title, it is typically enclosed in quotation marks and is not italicized.

However, it is more common for prefaces to be identified by their function (i.e., "preface") rather than a distinct title. If the preface does have a formal title, say "A Scholar's Journey," and is authored by someone other than the main book author, the citation would reflect this. For example, in a footnote: Anya Sharma, *Theories of Literary Criticism* (City: Publisher, Year), "A Scholar's Journey," preface by Ben Carter, page number. The primary function of title formatting in Chicago style is to clearly distinguish the main work from its component parts, ensuring readers can readily identify the material being referenced.

Publication Information: City, Publisher, and Year

The publication information—city of publication, publisher name, and year of publication—forms the bedrock of any book citation in Chicago style. This information is essential for readers to locate the specific edition of the book being referenced. When citing a book with a preface, this core publication data remains unchanged. The Chicago Manual of Style mandates its inclusion for every book citation, whether in a footnote or bibliography. The goal is to provide enough detail so that the source can be unambiguously identified and retrieved.

For reviewers, it is imperative to use the information as it appears on the title page or the copyright page of the book. This includes the most recent publication year if multiple editions exist and the primary publisher. When the preface is written by a different author, this publication information still pertains to the book as a whole, not just to the preface itself. The distinction in authorship is handled separately, as discussed in other sections, but the publication details anchor the citation to the physical or digital object containing both the main text and the preface.

Citing the Author of the Book vs. the Author of the Preface

One of the most critical distinctions for reviewers citing books with prefaces is accurately attributing authorship. Chicago style provides clear methods for differentiating between the author of the main body of the work and the author of the preface, especially when they are different individuals. This accuracy is paramount for academic integrity, as it ensures that credit is given to the correct person for their specific contribution to the text. Misattribution can lead to confusion and undermine the credibility of the reviewer's analysis.

The methods for distinguishing these authors vary slightly depending on whether the citation is in a footnote/endnote or in the bibliography. However, the underlying principle remains the same: clarity and precision. Reviewers must always be mindful of who wrote

what to construct accurate and responsible citations that reflect the complex authorship that can sometimes characterize published works.

When the Author and Preface Author Are the Same

In many instances, the preface of a book is written by the same individual who authored the main content. In such cases, the citation is straightforward. The author's name is listed first, followed by the title of the book and the publication details. There is no need to specifically mention the preface as a separate entity authored by someone else, as it is considered an integral part of the author's own work. Chicago style handles this by simply including the author's name as the primary identifier for the entire work.

For example, a footnote citation would look like this: 1. John Smith, *The History of Urban Development* (New York: Academic Press, 2023), 15. Here, the preface is implicitly attributed to John Smith because he is listed as the author of the book. If the reviewer needs to cite the preface specifically, they would still use Smith's name and the book's details, perhaps adding "preface" if clarity is absolutely necessary, but it's generally understood to be his work. The focus remains on the book as a unified entity under its primary author's name.

When the Preface Author Is Different from the Book Author

When a book features a preface written by a different individual than the author of the main text, Chicago style requires explicit acknowledgment of this distinction. This is where precision becomes especially important for reviewers. The goal is to clearly indicate who wrote the preface and who wrote the rest of the book. This is typically achieved by identifying the book's primary author first, then noting the preface author. The specific phrasing can vary slightly depending on whether it's a footnote or bibliography citation, but the intention is to make the differing authorship immediately apparent.

For instance, a reviewer might cite a passage from a preface written by Dr. Evelyn Reed for a book authored by Professor Marcus Thorne. In a footnote, this could be presented as: 2. Marcus Thorne, *Modernist Poetry: An Introduction* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2022), preface by Evelyn Reed, 7. This format clearly establishes Marcus Thorne as the author of the book and Evelyn Reed as the author of the preface, allowing readers to understand the origin of the cited material. This level of detail is crucial for scholarly accuracy and for respecting the contributions of all involved parties.

Specific Scenarios in Citing Prefaces

The Chicago Manual of Style addresses various scenarios that can arise when citing books with prefaces. These can range from prefaces that are integral to the author's argument to

those that are more tangential or introductory. Reviewers must be adept at recognizing these distinctions and applying the appropriate citation method to ensure accuracy and clarity in their scholarly work. The following subtopics explore some of these common situations and how CMOS guides their citation.

Understanding these specific applications ensures that a reviewer's citations are not only compliant with Chicago style but also effectively communicate the precise source of information being referenced. This attention to detail strengthens the reviewer's credibility and facilitates a clearer understanding of the source material for the intended audience.

Citing a Preface That Includes a Dedicated Title

Occasionally, a preface might have its own specific title, in addition to being identified as a preface. If this preface is written by a different author than the main book, Chicago style dictates how this should be handled. The preface title is typically enclosed in quotation marks and preceded by the phrase indicating its nature, such as "preface." This allows for a comprehensive citation that acknowledges both the specific title of the preface and its author, distinct from the main work's author.

For example, if a book titled *Ancient Civilizations* by Dr. Lena Hanson includes a preface titled "Echoes of the Past" written by Professor James Clark, a reviewer citing this would include both pieces of information. In a footnote, it might appear as: 3. Lena Hanson, *Ancient Civilizations* (London: Bloomsbury, 2021), "Echoes of the Past," preface by James Clark, 12. This structured approach ensures that all elements of authorship and title are correctly attributed and easily identifiable for the reader. The use of quotation marks for the preface title, alongside italics for the main book title, provides visual cues that aid in distinguishing the different components of the citation.

Referring to Pages within the Preface

When a reviewer needs to reference a specific point made within the preface, they must indicate the page number where that information can be found. This is true whether the preface is by the main author or by a different contributor. The page number follows all other bibliographic information in the citation. In Chicago style, page numbers are typically preceded by "p." for a single page or "pp." for a range of pages.

If citing a passage from the preface written by the book's author, the footnote would be: 4. John Smith, *The History of Urban Development* (New York: Academic Press, 2023), preface, 5. If the preface is by a different author, as in the previous example with Dr. Evelyn Reed, it would be: 5. Marcus Thorne, *Modernist Poetry: An Introduction* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2022), preface by Evelyn Reed, 8. The inclusion of the page number is vital for pinpointing the exact location of the information being discussed, which is a fundamental requirement of any scholarly citation. This allows readers to quickly verify the reviewer's claims and to explore the original context of the cited material.

Citing Multiple Prefaces or Forewords

Some books may contain not only a preface but also a foreword, an introduction, or even multiple prefaces, perhaps written by different individuals or by the author at different times. Chicago style offers guidance for these more complex situations. Generally, each distinct prefatory element by a different author needs to be cited separately and attributed correctly. The order in which these elements appear in the book should typically be reflected in the citation, though the primary author of the book remains the anchor for the main citation.

For instance, if a book has a foreword by one person and a preface by another, a reviewer might need to cite both. The citation would then meticulously detail each contribution. For example, a footnote might read: 6. Author Name, Book Title (Publisher, Year), foreword by Foreword Author, pp. x-y, and preface by Preface Author, pp. z. The use of "pp." indicates the page numbers where these sections are located. The key is to maintain clarity and to ensure that each credited individual's contribution is accurately represented, reflecting the structure and authorship of the original text.

Footnotes and Endnotes for Prefaces in Chicago Style

In Chicago style, footnotes and endnotes serve as the primary mechanism for in-text citations. When citing a book with a preface, these notes must accurately reflect the source material, paying close attention to the author of the preface if it differs from the main author. The purpose of these notes is to provide immediate reference to the source without disrupting the flow of the text, and for reviewers, they are essential tools for substantiating their arguments and demonstrating scholarly rigor.

The structure of footnotes and endnotes in Chicago style is designed for clarity and completeness. They offer a detailed account of the source, including specific page numbers. When dealing with prefaces, especially those by different authors, the format ensures that the reader can distinguish the author of the preface from the author of the main body of the work. This distinction is critical for proper attribution and for the academic integrity of the reviewer's work.

Formatting Prefatory References in Notes

When referencing a preface in a footnote or endnote, the Chicago Manual of Style suggests specific formatting to ensure clarity. If the preface is written by the main author, it might be cited as simply "preface." However, if a different author penned the preface, their name must be explicitly included. The format typically involves listing the main author of the book first, followed by the book title and publication details, and then indicating the preface and its author.

For instance, a footnote might look like this: 7. Eleanor Vance, *The Ecology of Coastal Wetlands* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2023), preface, 3. If the preface was by a different contributor, say Dr. Samuel Lee, the footnote would be: 8. Eleanor Vance, *The Ecology of Coastal Wetlands* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2023), preface by Samuel Lee, 4. This clearly attributes the preface to Dr. Lee, while Vance remains the author of the main work. The inclusion of the page number is always required for specific references. This systematic approach ensures that the origin of the information is transparent.

Distinguishing Between Preface and Main Text in Notes

A crucial aspect of citing books with prefaces from a reviewer's perspective is the ability to clearly distinguish between information cited from the preface and information cited from the main text. This is achieved through precise notation within the footnotes or endnotes. By correctly identifying the preface, the reviewer guides the reader to the exact section of the book from which the information is drawn, thereby enhancing the credibility and verifiability of their review.

If a reviewer is citing a passage from the main body of the book, the footnote will typically include the author, title, publication details, and the page number from the main text. For example: 9. Eleanor Vance, *The Ecology of Coastal Wetlands* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2023), 78. However, if the same reviewer needs to cite from the preface by Dr. Samuel Lee, the footnote would be formatted as previously shown: 10. Eleanor Vance, *The Ecology of Coastal Wetlands* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2023), preface by Samuel Lee, 4. This direct comparison highlights how Chicago style allows for the clear delineation of sources within the same book, a vital skill for reviewers.

Bibliographies for Books with Prefaces

The bibliography, or "Works Cited" page, in Chicago style provides a comprehensive list of all sources consulted and cited in a work. When citing books with prefaces, the bibliography entry must follow specific rules to accurately represent the source. The primary goal is to list the book in a way that allows readers to easily locate it, while also accommodating any distinctions in authorship for prefatory material.

The bibliography entry for a book with a preface generally mirrors the full citation but is presented in a slightly different format, often with the author's last name first. The key is to ensure that if a preface by a different author is cited, this fact is noted in the bibliography entry. This consistency between footnotes/endnotes and the bibliography is a hallmark of good Chicago style citation practice.

Formatting Preface Entries in the Bibliography

When including a book with a preface in the bibliography, the Chicago Manual of Style

dictates how to handle it. If the preface is by the main author, the entry is a standard book citation. However, if a separate individual authored the preface, this fact should be noted. The preface author's name is typically included after the book's main author and title, often introduced by the word "preface" or a similar descriptor.

For example, if citing Vance's book with a preface by Lee, the bibliography entry would be: Vance, Eleanor. *The Ecology of Coastal Wetlands*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2023. preface by Samuel Lee. This format clearly presents the book's primary author and title, followed by the acknowledgment of the preface author. This ensures that anyone consulting the bibliography can understand the full scope of authorship involved in the work being cited. The bibliography serves as a roadmap to the sources, and this level of detail is essential for its effectiveness.

Entry for the Book Author vs. Preface Author in Bibliography

In the bibliography, the primary entry is usually for the main author of the book. If a preface by a different author is cited, the bibliography entry will still be under the main author's name. The information about the preface author is appended to this main entry. This convention helps to organize the bibliography by the principal work, while still acknowledging secondary contributions like prefaces written by others.

Consider the example again: Vance, Eleanor. *The Ecology of Coastal Wetlands*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2023. preface by Samuel Lee. Here, Eleanor Vance is the primary entry. Samuel Lee, the preface author, is acknowledged as part of the description of the work. If the reviewer had also cited extensively from a preface written by Vance herself, it would simply be part of the main entry without special notation unless it had a distinct title. The Chicago Manual of Style prioritizes clarity and consistency, ensuring that readers can easily navigate and verify the sources used by the reviewer.

Common Pitfalls in Citing Prefaces

Even with clear guidelines, reviewers can sometimes fall into common pitfalls when citing books with prefaces. These errors often stem from oversight, misunderstanding the distinction between different authors, or failing to follow specific formatting rules. Recognizing these potential issues is the first step in avoiding them, ensuring that citations are accurate, credible, and compliant with the Chicago Manual of Style.

By being aware of these common mistakes, reviewers can double-check their citations and maintain the high standard of accuracy expected in academic and scholarly writing. Precision in referencing is not just about following rules; it's about respecting the intellectual property of authors and enabling readers to engage with the source material effectively.

Confusing Preface Author with Main Author

One of the most frequent errors is confusing the author of the preface with the author of the main text, especially when they are different people. This can lead to misattribution in footnotes, endnotes, and bibliographies. For instance, attributing a quote from a preface to the book's main author is a significant error that undermines the citation's integrity.

To avoid this, reviewers must diligently check the title page and copyright information. If a preface is clearly signed by someone other than the listed author of the book, this distinction must be meticulously maintained throughout the citation process. A quick review of the preface itself often reveals the author's name, which should then be clearly stated in the citation according to Chicago style guidelines, such as using the "preface by [Name]" format.

Incorrectly Formatting Preface Titles

Another common mistake involves the formatting of preface titles. While the main book title is always italicized, a preface title, if it exists, is typically enclosed in quotation marks. Failing to apply the correct formatting—for example, italicizing a preface title or omitting quotation marks—can lead to inconsistencies and errors in citation. This is particularly true when the preface has a distinct, titled introduction written by a separate author.

Reviewers should always refer to the Chicago Manual of Style for the most up-to-date rules on title formatting for different elements of a publication. When referencing a titled preface by a secondary author, the format should be clearly distinct from the main work's title. For example, if a preface is titled "Reflections," it should appear as "Reflections," not *Reflections*, within the citation, and clearly linked to the preface author and the main book.

Overlooking Page Numbers for Prefatory Material

While it may seem obvious, overlooking the inclusion of specific page numbers for cited prefatory material is a surprisingly common oversight. Chicago style requires precise page references for all citations, and prefaces are no exception. Simply mentioning that a point was made in the preface is insufficient; the exact page number must be provided.

This is especially important when dealing with shorter prefaces or when a specific argument within the preface is being referenced. Reviewers should always take care to note the exact page number when they first encounter the relevant information in the preface. This ensures that their citations are complete and allow readers to easily locate the cited passage, reinforcing the reviewer's credibility and the accuracy of their research.

The Reviewer's Responsibility in Accurate Citation

Ultimately, the responsibility for accurate citation of books with prefaces lies with the reviewer. In the academic and scholarly world, citations are not mere formalities; they are the bedrock of intellectual honesty and the foundation upon which arguments are built. For reviewers, the careful and correct application of citation styles like the Chicago Manual of Style is a testament to their commitment to scholarly integrity and their respect for the authors whose work they are evaluating.

By diligently adhering to the guidelines for citing prefaces, reviewers ensure that their critiques are well-supported, easily verifiable, and ethically sound. This attention to detail not only strengthens the reviewer's own work but also contributes to the broader scholarly conversation by providing clear and reliable pathways to the source material for their audience. The practice of meticulous citation is an indispensable skill for any serious reviewer.

Ensuring Scholarly Integrity Through Precise Referencing

Scholarly integrity is paramount in any review or academic work. Accurate citation, particularly when dealing with nuanced elements like prefaces, is a direct manifestation of this integrity. When a reviewer precisely cites who wrote what and from which part of a book, they are not only giving credit where it is due but also allowing their audience to critically assess the source material themselves. The Chicago Manual of Style provides the framework to achieve this precision, enabling reviewers to build trust and credibility with their readers.

The reviewer's role extends beyond mere critique; it involves contributing to a transparent and reliable body of knowledge. By adhering to CMOS guidelines for citing books with prefaces, reviewers demonstrate a commitment to accuracy that permeates their entire analysis. This thoroughness ensures that the reviewer's work stands on solid ground, supported by verifiable evidence and correctly attributed sources, fostering a more robust intellectual environment for all.

Facilitating Reader Verification and Further Research

A well-cited review empowers readers. When a reviewer meticulously applies the Chicago Manual of Style for citing books with prefaces, they provide their audience with clear pathways to the original sources. This allows readers to verify the reviewer's interpretations, explore the cited material further, and engage more deeply with the subject matter. The reviewer's diligence in citation directly facilitates this process of reader verification and encourages continued scholarly exploration.

By correctly identifying the author of the preface and the author of the main text, and by providing accurate page numbers, the reviewer ensures that their audience can easily locate the referenced information. This not only validates the reviewer's claims but also serves as a valuable guide for anyone interested in delving deeper into the book or related topics. The clarity and precision offered by adherence to Chicago style thus significantly enhance the usefulness and impact of the reviewer's work.

The Reviewer's Role in Upholding Citation Standards

As active participants in the scholarly community, reviewers play a critical role in upholding and promoting rigorous citation standards. By consistently and accurately employing the Chicago Manual of Style for citing books with prefaces, they set an example and contribute to the overall quality of academic discourse. The reviewer's commitment to detailed and correct referencing reinforces the importance of these practices for all scholars.

The act of citation is more than a mechanical process; it is an ethical imperative. When a reviewer navigates the complexities of citing prefatory material with care, they are actively demonstrating their respect for intellectual property and their dedication to transparency. This commitment to upholding citation standards ensures that the scholarly record remains accurate, reliable, and a trustworthy resource for future research and critical analysis.

FAQ Section

Q: How do I cite a book preface in Chicago style if the preface author is the same as the book author?

A: If the preface author is the same as the book author, you generally cite it as part of the main work. You would list the author's name, the italicized book title, and publication details, followed by the page number. For example: 1. Jane Doe, *The Art of Writing* (New York: Publisher, 2022), 5. You might optionally add "preface" if you need to be very specific, but it's usually understood.

Q: What is the correct way to cite a preface written by someone different from the book's author in Chicago style footnotes?

A: In a Chicago style footnote, you list the main author of the book first, followed by the italicized book title and publication information. Then, you indicate "preface by [Preface Author's Full Name]," and finally the page number. For example: 2. John Smith, *A History of Ideas* (London: Academic Press, 2023), preface by Emily Jones, 8.

Q: How should a book with a preface by a different

author be listed in a Chicago style bibliography?

A: In a Chicago style bibliography, you list the main author of the book first. The entry will include the book's title and publication details. If a preface by a different author is significant and was cited, you append this information to the main entry. For example: Smith, John. *A History of Ideas*. London: Academic Press, 2023. preface by Emily Jones.

Q: Should I italicize the title of a preface if it has one in Chicago style?

A: No, you generally do not italicize the title of a preface in Chicago style. If a preface has a specific title, it is enclosed in quotation marks. For example: Jane Doe, *Literary Criticism* (Publisher, Year), "An Author's Perspective," preface, 3. This distinguishes it from the italicized main title of the book.

Q: What if a book has both a foreword and a preface by different authors? How do I cite them in Chicago style?

A: If a book has both a foreword and a preface by different authors, and you have cited both, you would list them separately in your footnotes or endnotes. For instance: 3. Author Name, *Book Title* (Publisher, Year), foreword by Foreword Author, pp. x-y, and preface by Preface Author, pp. z. The order typically reflects their appearance in the book.

Q: Am I required to cite the preface if I don't quote from it directly but am referencing its general points?

A: If you are referencing the general points or arguments made in the preface, and these are crucial to your discussion, it is good scholarly practice to cite it. You would still follow the appropriate Chicago style format for prefaces, noting the author and page numbers where these general points are made.

Q: How does Chicago style treat prefaces when they are written by the book's author in terms of citation detail?

A: When the preface is written by the book's author, it's generally considered part of the main work. Citation detail is less about distinguishing authorship and more about indicating the specific section. You would cite the author and book title, and then refer to "preface" followed by the page number. For example: 4. Author Name, *Book Title* (Publisher, Year), preface, 6.

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Reviewers Perspective

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