



How to distinguish scholarly journals from other periodicals:

<http://library.uvm.edu/~pmardeus/scholpopjnl.html>

<http://www.library.cornell.edu/olinuris/ref/research/skill20.html>

How to Cite Your Sources in MLA Style

Documenting your research paper according to MLA style (Modern Language Assoc.) requires placing PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS in the body of the text and preparing a list of WORKS CITED at the end.

PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS

Parenthetical citations inform the reader of your paper that you are using information, opinions, and ideas from other sources. The citation consists of an author's or authors' last name(s) followed by the page number(s) of the source. Enclose them in parentheses and insert them at the end of sentences or wherever appropriate. If you already refer to the author in a sentence, only the page numbers are necessary.

(works by one or more authors) *Example:* ...has calibrated the ethical impact of globalization (Quinlivan and Davies 4041).

(works by title) *Example:* Forbes magazine noted better than average yields in short-term bonds ("Riding" 57).

(more than one work by the same author) *Example:* Technology has inspired new proverb variants (Mieder, *AntiProverbs* 79).

Quotations that constitute fewer than three (3) full lines in your paper should be set off with quotation marks [" "] and be incorporated within the normal flow of your text. For quotations exceeding this length, omit the quotation marks and indent the quoted language one inch from your left-hand margin and single-space the quote.

WORKS CITED

A parenthetical citation in your text must refer accurately to a work listed in the Works Cited section at the end of your paper. Entries on the Works Cited page are arranged in alphabetical order by author last name or by title if there is no author. Use “hanging” indentation, as in this example:

Pauly, Reinhard G. Music in the Classical Period. 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ:
PrenticeHall, 1973.

The remainder of this guide deals with the Works Cited section of your paper — components, forms, and examples.

BOOKS WITH ONE AUTHOR:

FORM: Last name of author, First name of author. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

EXAMPLE: Tan, Amy. The Opposite of Fate: A Book of Musings. New York: Putnam, 2003.

BOOKS WITH MORE THAN ONE AUTHOR:

FORM: Last name of author, First name of author, and First name and Last name. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

EXAMPLE: Metheny, N.M., and W. D. Snively. *Nurses' Handbook of Fluid Balance*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 2003.

FOUR OR MORE AUTHORS OF A BOOK:

FORM: Last name of first listed author, First name of first listed author, et al. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

EXAMPLE: Shields, J., et al. *Byzantine Intrigue: The History of English Alley*. Hartford: Merganser Publishing, 2003.

AN ANONYMOUS BOOK OR CORPORATE AUTHOR:

FORM: Name of corporation (if applicable). Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

EXAMPLE: National Boosters of Small Appliances. *Hair-Dryer Safety and the Three-Pronged Plug*. New York: Booster Press, 2000.

EDITED BOOK:

FORM: Cite as you would any other book, and add "Ed." followed by the editor's/editors' name(s):

EXAMPLE: Shelley, Mary. *Frankenstein*. 1831. Ed. Johanna M. Smith. Boston: Bedford Books of St. Martin's Press, 1992.

MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

FORM: Last name of author, First name of author. "Title of Article." Title of Periodical Day Month Year: pages.

EXAMPLE: Wolkomir, Richard. "Charting the Terrain of Touch." *Smithsonian* June 2000: 38-48.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE:

FORM: Cite a newspaper article as you would a magazine article, but note the different page numbers for a newspaper.

EXAMPLE: Huffstutter, P.J. "Music Rights Get Tangled on the Web." *Hartford Courant* 31 May 2000: A1.

WEB SITE:

FORM: Title of the Web site. Editor(s). Version. Day/Month/Year. Sponsor. Access date <URL>.

EXAMPLE: GRACE Environment and Public Health. Ed. Rebecca Bray et al. April 2005. Global Resource Action Center for the Environment.
2 May 2005 <<http://us.oneworld.net/external/yahoo.php?url=http://www.gracelinks.org/envir/sustain/>>

INTERNET DOCUMENT:

FORM: Author(s). "Title." Title of Web site. Year. Sponsor. Access Date <URL>.

EXAMPLE: Jones, Stephen. "Taking Aim at Check Fraud." WCAX.com. 2005. Channel 3 News. 7 Apr. 2005 <<http://www.wcax.com/Global/story.asp?S=3178154&nav=4QcRYNgG>>.

ONLINE ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER:

FORM: Author(s). "Title of Article." Title of Newspaper Day/Month/Year. Publisher. Access Date <URL>.

EXAMPLE: "U. of Vermont Abolishes Carnival Scored as Racist." New York Times 2 Nov. 1969. Historical New York Times. 8 April 2005 <<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=403&TS=1112982997&clientId=26648>>

The following websites will help you not only in correctly citing sources from all mediums, but also the ins and outs of in-text citation, using quotes, and avoiding plagiarism:

<http://library.uvm.edu/guides/citation/mla.php>

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01/>

Annotated Bibliography

Annotated bibliography → a list of resources that includes an explanation on the relative usefulness of each resource

An annotated bibliography will include brief descriptive or evaluative comments at the end of each citation. The comments should be written in sentence form. An annotated bibliography should be ordered alphabetically.

EXAMPLE: Pepin, Ronald E. *Literature of Satire in the Twelfth Century*. Lewiston: Edwin Mellen Press, 1988.

A comprehensive analysis of a long neglected genre, with an abundance of sample texts, all expertly translated. Pepin goes into depth specifically into the humanistic aspect of 12th century satire and the role of Catholic Church dissidents.