CITATION STYLE FOR RESEARCH PAPERS

MLA Citation Style

Follow these color codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title of Book</th>
<th>Title of Article</th>
<th>Title of Periodical</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>Pages</td>
<td>Place of Publication</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
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**Journal Article**

[Hardcopy]

Devine, Patricia G., and Steven J. Sherman. "Intuitive Versus Rational Judgment and the Role of Stereotyping in the Human Condition:


[From a Website]


[From a Database]

Roberts, Robin. "Performing Science Fiction: Television, Theater, and Gender in *Star Trek: The Experience."


**Newspaper Article**

[See examples under “Journal Article” to add the information for the website and database versions of a printed article]

Di Rado, Alicia. "Treks through College: Classes Explore Modern Society Using the World of *Star Trek."


[Specialized article: Movie review - the review information can be replaced with Editorial, Letter, etc.]


[Material available only on the website and not in the print version]

Lyall, Sarah. "To Boldly Go Where Shakespeare Calls."


[Page with no author]


**Blog**


[Comment posted on a blog or web page]


**Wiki**


**Internet Video**


[Clip from a movie]


**PowerPoint Presentation (and other digital files such as Word documents, PDF, etc.)**


**ERIC Document**

Parenthetical References

The sources that you use should be cited in the text of your paper, either in a parentheses or as part of the text itself:

During the turbulent 1960s, science fiction programs on television reflected the public's attitudes toward the older generation (Hodges 179).

Hodges discussed how, during the turbulent 1960s, science fiction programs on television reflected the public’s attitudes toward the older generation (179).

Put the parentheses before a period, semicolon, or comma in order to avoid disrupting the flow of the sentence. If you are referring to the entire source in a general way, you may leave out the page numbers.

(Devine and Sherman 156-57)

(Kirk, Spock, and McCoy 1701)

(Vulcan Reflections 63-66) [Book with no author]

Longer titles should be shortened to the first word or two.

("Roddenberry Legacy") [Article or web page with no author and with no page numbers]

(US, NASA, Jet Propulsion Laboratory) [Document with a corporate author and no page numbers]

Use standard abbreviations for words in long names if they exist. Place commas between units instead of periods.

(Rode, "In Search of a New Reality"

Use standard abbreviations for geographic locations from section 7.3 may also be used. The sections of a government agency’s name are separated by periods in the reference list and by commas in the parenthetical references.

Authors of web pages may use screen names instead of their real names.

If there is no author, then start with the title.

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Authors:

- Include the author's complete name if it is provided.
- Include up to three authors. If there are more, you have a choice: you can list all of the authors, or you can list the first name followed by "et al." (Kirk, James, et al.). Whichever you choose, do the same thing in the parenthetical references (Kirk et al. 1701).
- Corporate authors: a company, association, or government agency can also be an author (see the example beginning "United States" in the "Websites" section). Use abbreviations for common words shown in section 7.4 of the handbook. In parenthetical references, well-known acronyms and abbreviations for geographic locations from section 7.3 may also be used. The sections of a government agency’s name are separated by periods in the reference list and by commas in the parenthetical references.
- Authors of web pages may use screen names instead of their real names.
- If there is no author, then start with the title.

Titles:

- Capitalize the first letter of each significant word in the title.
- Complete works, such as books, periodicals, databases, entire websites, television series, and movies, should be placed in italics.
- Segments of larger works, such as chapters, articles, single web pages, and single episodes of series, should be placed within "quotation marks."

Titles within titles:

- If a title of a complete work appears within the title of a segment, then italicize the title of the complete work (see examples for "Roberts" and "Di Rado"). If it appears within the title of a complete work, then do not italicize it, but do continue to italicize the rest of the words (reverse italicization; see examples for "Okuda" and "Anijar").
- If a title of a segment appears within the title of a segment, then place that title within "single quotation marks." If it appears within the title of a complete work, then place it within regular "quotation marks."

Periodicals:

- Journal, magazine, and newspaper articles may be accessed in hardcopy (include the word, Print at the end); from a website (include the word Web, and the date that you looked at it); or from a database (include the Database Name, the word Web, and the date that you looked at it).
- Do not include an initial article at the beginning of a periodical title.
- Include the volume and issue numbers for all journals but not for magazines and newspapers.

Encyclopedias and reference books:

- If an encyclopedia does not arrange its articles alphabetically, then include the page numbers in the reference list as shown under "Book Article or Chapter."

Place of publication:

- List only the first city mentioned.
- Do not include the state or country.
- If no place is given, put N.p.

Publisher:

- Do not include articles, first names of people, or common words like Inc., Books, Press, and Publishing. Use abbreviations like: Acad., Assn., Inst., and Soc. Abbreviate "University Press" as "UP." See sections 7.5 and 7.4 of the handbook.
- If the acronym for a company, organization, or agency is well-known, it should be used.
- If no publisher is given, put n.p.

Dates:
The parts of the date are listed as day, month, year.


If no date is given, put n.d. See example under "Wiki."

For a website or other online source, also include the date that you looked at it.

**Page numbers:**

- Cite the page numbers for the entire article in the reference list. Cite specific page numbers in parentheses in the text.
- If possible, include only the final two digits of the concluding page number (ex. 393-94, 1393-405, 1393-1405).
- If the paging of a magazine or newspaper article is continued elsewhere in the issue, include only the first page followed by a plus sign (ex. 25+).
- If no page numbers are given, put n.p.

**Websites:** include the author; the "title of the web page"; the name of the entire web site; the publisher or organization that posted it; date the page was created or last updated; the word Web.; and the date you looked at it.

- Authors of web pages may use screen names instead of their real names. There might be a corporate author (a company, association, or government agency; see the example beginning "United States"). If there is no author, then start with the title.
- Titles of single web pages within a website should be placed within "quotation marks."
- Titles of entire websites should be placed in *italics.*
- The name of the publisher may be the same as the name of the website, so it would be listed twice (see example for "Lyall" under "Newspaper Article"). If no publisher is given, put N.p. (see example for "Epsicokhan").
- If no date is given, put n.d. See example under "Wiki."
- If any of the other information is not available, it can be left out.

You do not have to include page numbers or paragraph numbers unless the web page specifically provides them.

Do not include the URL unless your teacher specifically requires you to. The reader is expected to use a search engine to find your source. If you are required to include it, place it after the final date and period. Place it inside angle brackets, followed by a period. Line breaks should be placed only after a slash.

**Newspaper and Magazine websites** may include articles that originally appeared in the printed versions; these are cited as articles. A website may also include pages that were specifically created only for the website; these are cited as web pages. See the example for "Lyall" under "Newspaper Article."

**Videos** that were created for the internet are cited as web pages. In these examples, YouTube is treated as the publisher, and the individual user channels are treated as individual websites because doing so provides more information about the video’s origin. But it would be just as correct to treat YouTube as the website and to leave out the individual channel information. In this case, Google could be then be listed as the publisher because they own YouTube. Movies and television programs that are later posted on a website are treated differently. (Note that the example uses quotation marks instead of italics because this is a clip from a movie and not the entire movie.) The director’s name may be listed before or after the title, depending on the emphasis that you want. Writers and performers may also be included. See sections 5.6.2.d and 5.7.3 of the handbook for details.

**Parenthetical References:**

- Include the first initial only if two authors have identical last names (F. Hodges 179).
- Include up to three authors. If there are more, you have a choice: you can list all of the authors, or you can list the first name followed by "et al." (Kirk et al. 1701). Whichever you choose, do the same thing in the reference list (Kirk, James, et al.).
- Corporate authors: shorten names by using abbreviations for common words shown in section 7.4, geographic locations in section 7.3, and well-known acronyms. The sections of a government agency’s name are separated commas in the parenthetical references and by periods in the reference list. MLA prefers that long names be incorporated into the text rather than being placed in the parentheses.
- For sources with no author, use the first word or two of the title. Follow the rules for quotation marks and italics just as in the reference list.
- Indirect sources are when you quote someone who is quoting someone else. Place "qtd. in" in the parentheses. In this example, a quote by Zachary Smith was found in the article written by Hodges: Zachary Smith said that "We all belong to the same race, the human race" (qtd. in Hodges 180).