

## KOSMICKI'S CITATION STYLE GUIDE (2006 edition)

Citation is a very important aspect of writing. When an author uses another author's ideas or information, credit must be given, whether the original author's words are used as a direct quote or not.

The older, more traditional styles of citation relied on the author listing the full citation of each source on the page where the information was actually used, usually in a footnote. Later, the footnotes were collected at the end of the paper or chapter and called endnotes. However, both of these formats were awkward and clumsy for the writer. Therefore, both the MLA (Modern Language Association) and the APA (American Psychiatric Association) decided to create new systems that were easier to use for the writer, and yet still gave the reader as much information as they needed to know.

MLA and APA styles of citation are designed around two different, yet related functions: **in-text parenthetical citation** and the **list of sources**. Both are absolutely necessary in order for either one to work. The in-text citations make reference to the list of sources, and the list of sources tells you the necessary information about the sources cited in the text of the essay.

### Table of Contents:

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Page(s)</b>
<b>In-Text Citations</b>	<b>2-5</b>
<b>List of Sources (Works Cited/References)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Book Citations</b>	<b>7-8</b>
<b>Common Book Citation Variations</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Periodical Citations</b>	<b>10-11</b>
<b>Academic/Specialized Journals</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Original Anthology Selections</b>	<b>13-14</b>
<b>Reprinted Anthology Selections</b>	<b>14-15</b>
<b>Database article</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Webpage reprint from periodical</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Webpage original to Internet</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Sample MLA Works Cited page</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Sample APA References page</b>	<b>20</b>

## IN-TEXT CITATIONS

In-text citations are used whenever a writer has used information from another source, whether that information is a direct quote or a paraphrase. The rule of thumb is that if the writer didn't know the information before beginning the research, it needs to be cited. The one exception to this rule is general knowledge. Any information found in a general encyclopedia or found in a majority of sources is not considered unique enough to need to be cited. The author CAN cite it, but they are not required to do so.

**FAILURE TO CITE INFORMATION FOUND IN A SPECIFIC SOURCE, WHETHER A DIRECT QUOTE OR NOT, IS PLAGIARISM. PLAGIARISM IS THEFT, AND WILL BE DEALT WITH ACCORDINGLY.**

MLA and APA use what is called parenthetical citation, because it puts the in-text citations inside parentheses whenever possible. The idea behind doing so is to keep the citation from interfering with the reader's perception of the information. Take, for example, the following sentence:

According to Jonathan Rowe, editor of *Washington Monthly* and Policy Director of Redefining Progress in San Francisco, on page 24 of his article "Down Among the Economists" in the Winter, 1996, issue of *Adbusters: Journal of the Mental Environment*, the study of economics gives a skewed view of the world because only events in which money changes hands are actually acknowledged as having happened and having value.

After reading that sentence, what do you remember? What grabs your attention? Odds are that it isn't the actual information, because it takes so long to get to the information. Parenthetical citation allows you to write the same sentence either of the following ways:

The study of economics gives a skewed view of the world because only events in which money changes hands are actually acknowledged as having happened and having value (Rowe 24).  
[MLA version]

The study of economics gives a skewed view of the world because only events in which money changes hands are actually acknowledged as having happened and having value (Rowe, 1996).  
[APA version]

Notice that the reader's attention is placed on the actual information being shared, not on the information about the source. That information has not disappeared, though. It is important information that needs to be available to the reader. In parenthetical citation, that information is available in an alphabetical list at the end of the paper. The information in the parentheses is **ONLY** the information that the reader needs to find the proper source on that alphabetical list.

The information is put in parentheses at the end of the sentence in order to be as out of the way as possible. The reader can now ignore the citation information if they wish, knowing that it is available should they desire it.

- In-Text Citations are always given **as soon as they can be**. Cite the **FIRST** use of specific information from a source in a paragraph. Do **NOT** wait until the end of the paragraph.
- Each **new paragraph** requires a **new in-text citation**, even if it's exactly the same as the last paragraph
- Each **page break** requires a **new in-text citation** if you continue the argument/paragraph for more than one or two lines on the new page
- The **period** of the sentence goes **AFTER** the citation, not before it. The in-text citation is part of the sentence, not separate from it.

## IN-TEXT CITATION FORM

### Normal in-text citation form

MLA's most commonly used in-text citation form has two pieces of information: the **author's last name** and the **specific page number** where the information being cited was found:

(Hargens 34)                      (Smith 45)                      (Loutzenheiser 3765)

- MLA uses the **same** form for both paraphrases and direct quotes
- There is **NO comma** between the pieces of information
- Citation should be for **SPECIFIC page numbers** – multiple page citations are not acceptable

APA has two different common in-text citation forms. They have one form for paraphrased information and a different, more specific form for direct quotes.

**Paraphrases** give the author's **last name**, a **comma**, and the **year** the source was published:

(Hargens, 1995)                      (Smith, 2004)                      (Loutzenheiser, 2003)

**Direct Quotes** give the same information as the paraphrase citation, but **ALSO** have to list the **specific page number** where the information being quoted was found:

(Hargens, 1995, p.34)(Smith, 2004, p.45)                      (Loutzenheiser, 2003, p.3765)

- APA uses the abbreviation p. before the page number inside in-text parentheses

### Multiple articles from the same author

In **MLA**, a short portion of the **title**, enough to identify it separately from the other articles by the same author, should be given **after the author's name**. Because both the author's name and the title will be text, a **comma** should be put between them. The **title** should follow the **format** (quotation marks, italicizing, etc.) that it had in the full citation.

(Hargens, "Garbage" 34)                      (Hargens, *Environmental* 58)

Since **APA** uses the year of publication in the in-text citation, this is only an issue if the multiple sources have the same year of publication. If there are **multiple sources** from the **same author**, in the **same year** of publication, put a shortened form of the title **between** the author and the year:

(Hargens, Garbage, 1995)                      (Hargens, *Pollution*, 1995)

### Multiple authors with the same last name

In both **MLA** and **APA**, you list the author's first initial, along with their last name. This is true for **APA** even if there are different publication years.

**MLA:** (S. Hargens 34) as opposed to (J. Hargens 65)

**APA:** (S. Hargens, 2003) as opposed to (J. Hargens, 1995)

### Author's name already given in the sentence:

If the name from the parentheses has already been given in that sentence (and that sentence only, not several sentences before), then it does not need to be repeated in the parentheses.

In **MLA**, the page number should be given in parentheses after the information.

For example: According to sociologist George Smith, gangs have been a problem in American cities for as long as there have been American cities (435).

In **APA** the date should be given in parentheses immediately after the name.

For example: According to sociologist George Smith (1996), gangs have been a problem in American cities for as long as there have been American cities.

## Source alphabetized by title, not author:

In both **MLA** and **APA**, use the **least amount** of the title to indicate which alphabetized source you are referencing (usually just the first one or two words). Be sure to format the title as it is formatted in the full citation.

To in-text cite the article “Garbage is My Life,” which has no listed author and is alphabetized by the title, you’d use (“Garbage” 32) in **MLA** and (Garbage, 2004) in **APA**.

## Internet source

One problem that all researchers who use the Internet -- whether it’s the world wide web, databases, or web reprints of previously published materials – have to face is that there are almost no sources on the Internet that have consistent page numbers. Unless the material is presented as an image (an **Adobe Acrobat** file or **scanned page**, for example), each and every printer/computer combination will **print** that document **differently**. Unlike regular printed materials, where page 23 is the same in every single copy, information that you print out on page 3 may be on my page 4 or even her page 2.

Thus, in-text citations for Internet sources require a slightly different format than regularly printed sources.

In **MLA**, the researcher has two options:

Simply list the citation **without a page number** (Hargens) (Smith) (Loutzenheiser)

The theory is that the reader can search in the document to find the specific information. But that’s really **only true for direct quotes** – paraphrased information can be very difficult to find since the reader doesn’t have the original language to search for.

So option two:

Cite by **paragraph number**, since the paragraphs are coded into the web document and are the same no matter how the page is printed: (Hargens ¶8) (Hargens par. 8)

- If you can’t make the ¶ symbol (insert symbol in Microsoft Word), use the abbreviation “**par.**”

This format does require the researcher to count paragraphs. MLA specifically states that this form only needs to be used if the paragraphs are already numbered, but I am seeing it used more and more, so it’s good for researchers to get used to it.

In **APA**, page number problems really only affect in-text citation when you have a direct quote, since that’s the only time that APA normally requires a page number. APA offers two options for writing the paragraph number, one with the ¶ symbol and one with the abbreviation “**para.**”

(Hargens, 2003, ¶8) (Hargens, 2003, para.8)

In addition, in APA, if the webpage uses **headings** to break the page into sections, you can use the headings as part of your in-text citation. To cite a section titled “Conclusion,” you would cite:

(Hargens, 2003, Conclusion, para 8) or just (Hargens, 2003, Conclusion)

## Multiple authors:

In **MLA**, the last names of all authors listed in the full citation should be included: (James, Murphy, and Owen 312) (note that MLA uses the word “and” between names)

In **APA**, all the names of multiple authors should be used: (James, Murphy & Owen, 1995). If this citation is used again in the **SAME** paragraph, only the first author’s name is needed, followed by the phrase “et al”’: (James et al, 1995). (note that APA uses the & symbol between names)

## Corporate or Organizational Author:

**MLA** prefers that organizations or corporations be referenced **in the sentence** rather than in the in-text parentheses. If you do put the organization or corporation in the in-text parentheses, you need to give the whole name, not just the first word: (National Institute of Health 45), (Federal Bureau of Investigation 114)

In **APA**, if an organization is used, like the FBI, list it out completely the first time it is used, followed by its official abbreviation in **square brackets**: (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], 2001) Future citations in the essay can then use the abbreviation: (FBI, 2001)

## Quoting a Quote:

This is a very particular situation where your source quotes a source. Let’s say that you are using John Smith’s article, but he quotes Carl Sagan. You want to use the Carl Sagan information, but your source isn’t actually Sagan, it’s Smith. Both **MLA** and **APA** recommend that you make it very clear in the sentence/paragraph that Sagan is the actual source. You should also **directly quote** this information as it has been presented in your source, since you only have that source’s word that this is what the original source actually said/wrote.

In **MLA**, you put the original source’s name **in the sentence** with the information, and then use the abbreviation “**qtd. in**” inside the in-text parentheses to emphasize that it is a quoted source: According to Carl Sagan, “.....” (qtd. in Smith 57)

In **APA**, you put the original source’s name **in the sentence** with the information being used, then the phrase “**as cited in**” inside the in-text parentheses: According to Carl Sagan, “.....” (as cited in Smith, 2004, p.57)

## Sources with more than one date (republished sources)

This is only an issue with **APA**, since only APA requires the year to be put inside the parentheses. For all republished materials, your full citation should list both the **original publication date** and the **republished date**. Simply create the in-text citation the same way that you normally would, but instead of a single date, list both dates in **chronological order**, with a **slash mark** between them.  
(Hargens, 1979/2004) (Smith, 2000/2004, p.45)

This is an important distinction to APA. They list the dates to emphasize how current the information is. If you list an article originally published in 1979 as being published in 2004, the reader gets the wrong impression about the currency of the information. This can be seen as a form of **academic dishonesty** and harm your grade accordingly. Be careful about citing republished materials.

## LIST OF SOURCES

The list of sources is what makes the in-text citations work. Without the list of sources, you would be citing a bunch of names and page numbers that didn't mean anything.

In MLA, the list of sources is called the **Works Cited** page.

In APA, the list of sources is called the **References** page.

Some rules concerning this page are:

- The list of sources should be the **1st new page after the last page of your essay or report**.
- Be sure to use **hanging indentation**. The first line is at the left margin, all additional lines for each individual citation are indented ½ inch, or 5 spaces.
- Do NOT start your list of sources on a page that contains any of your essay.
- The list of sources should be **numbered as a page of the essay**; thus if you have a 5 page essay, the Works Cited or References page would be numbered 6.
- The name of the page, **Works Cited** or **References**, should be on the **first line** at the top of the page, **centered**.
- Do **NOT** write the name Works Cited or References in ALL CAPITALS or underlined.
- **Do NOT number** your sources
- List ALL sources **alphabetically** by the first word in each citation

The list of citations is the *real key* to how the citation system works. Each citation is a listing of all the important information that a reader needs to know in order to find the version of the source that you used. *All* necessary information for a citation can be found on the title page of a book and the contents page of a magazine.

Hanging Indentation is not that difficult to do – it is different from what most people are used to doing, but most word processors are set up to use hanging indentation. There is an information sheet at <http://kosmicki.com/boards/hangingindent.html> that shows you step by step how to format hanging indentation in Microsoft Word. Most word processors have hanging indentation as an option under paragraph formatting. Most writers have the most luck simply writing their List of Sources out regularly, then highlighting the whole document and applying the hanging indent form to the entire page.

Some databases have begun putting, at the end of their articles, a citation for that article. Make sure that that citation is in the proper format. An MLA citation when you are required to use APA will not help you. The primary problem with these “gimme” citations is that they are almost always in some odd format, not MLA or APA.

There are software programs that claim to help you create a References or Works Cited page, but most of them are difficult to use and the citations that they create are often not correct. Be careful of trusting any software program to do your citation for you.

## BOOK CITATIONS

For a book, you always need the following information:

- author's name,
- book's complete title,
- publisher's name,
- place of publication, and
- the date that this version was published for the first time.

Additional information that is needed if available or pertinent: edition number, translator's name, name of anthology, editor of anthology, date of original publication if you are using a reprint, names of all authors if more than one, name of series if the book is part of a series, etc.

If your book has any of this extra information included on the title page, you **MUST** include it in your citation. Check your style manual or handbook for the proper format for these and other variations. Nobody is expected to remember every variation, but you should be comfortable with and able to use the basic format and know where to find any necessary variations.

### MLA Book Citation Format

The basic format of an MLA book citation is as follows:

**Last name, First name. *Book's Complete Title*. Place of publication: Publisher name, Date.**

For Example:

Morantz-Sanchez, Regina. *Conduct Unbecoming a Woman: Medicine on Trial in Turn-of-the-Century Brooklyn*. New York: Oxford UP, 1999.

Some details to note:

- Citations are **double spaced** if more than one line.
- If there is more than one line, all **additional lines are indented 5 spaces** from the left margin.
- You must always tell the **city** of publication. If the city is not well known, you should also give the state abbreviation (NE for Nebraska, CA for California, etc.).
- You do **NOT** have to give the publisher's full name, just enough to **identify** them: Norton for W.W. Norton, or Bedford for Bedford Books. Abbreviate University Press as UP.
- **Title** is underlined or *italicized* (underlining means to italicize when you print something)
- Any variations or deviations from this basic form such as edition, editors, translators, etc. are inserted **between** the title and the publisher's information.
- If you have a **subtitle**, it is included **after** the title and a colon. It is capitalized just like the regular title, and *italicized* or underlined as well.

## APA Book Citation Format

The basic format of an APA book citation is as follows:

**Last name, first initial. (Date). *Book's complete title*. Place of publication: Publisher name**

For Example:

Morantz-Sanchez, R. (1999). *Conduct unbecoming a woman: Medicine on trial in turn-of-the-century Brooklyn*. New York: Oxford UP.

Some details to note:

- APA only uses the **initials** for the author's first name.
- APA **only capitalizes** the first word and proper names in book titles
- **Titles** should be underlined or *italicized* (one or the other, not both)
- **Subtitles** are always included, if known, the first word is capitalized, and it's *italicized* or underlined
- **City of publication** is given. If lesser-known or easily confused, also include the state abbreviation
- Citations are **double spaced** if more than one line.
- The first line is flush with the left margin and any **additional lines are indented 5 spaces**.
- Any variations or deviations from this basic form such as edition, editors, translators, etc. are inserted **between** the title and the publisher's information.
- As in MLA, use the publisher's **short name** in place of their full corporate name whenever possible.

**On University Presses:** MLA uses a form of abbreviation when writing the name of a university press: The word University is shortened to the letter U, and the word Press is shortened to the letter P. Thus, The University of Nebraska Press becomes **U of Nebraska P**; and Oxford University Press would be written as **Oxford UP**.

## Common Variations for Book Citations

### **Book with more than one author** (note formatting of the names)

#### MLA

Ambrose, Stephen and Douglas Brinkley. *Witness to America: An Illustrated Documentary History of the United States from the Revolution to Today*. New York: HarperCollins, 1999.

#### APA

Ambrose, S. & Brinkley, D. (1999). *Witness to America: An illustrated documentary history of the United States from the Revolution to today*. New York: HarperCollins.

### **Book with an Editor** (if you are citing the editor's material or the entire work)

#### MLA

Gustafson, Christopher Rand, ed. *Rural Voices: Literature from Rural Nebraska*. Mead, NE: Dirt Road Press, 2002.

#### APA

Gustafson, C. R.(Ed.). (2002). *Rural voices: Literature from rural Nebraska*. Mead, NE: Dirt Road Press.

### **Later edition of a Book** (updated edition – new information not in earlier editions)

#### MLA

Gibaldi, Joseph. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 6<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 2003.

#### APA

Gibaldi, J. (2003). *MLA handbook for writers of research papers*. (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). New York: Modern Language Association of America.

### **Republished Book** (same book, just published at a different time by a different publisher)

#### MLA

Cather, Willa. *Alexander's Bridge*. 1912. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1997.

#### APA

Cather, W. (1997). *Alexander's bridge*. New York: Simon & Schuster. (original work published 1912).

### **Translated Book** (note how the translator's name is formatted)

#### MLA

Enquist, Per Olov. *Captain Nemo's Library*. Trans. Anna Paterson. London: Quartet, 1992.

#### APA

Enquist, P. O. (1999). *Captain Nemo's library*. (A. Paterson, Trans.). London: Quartet.

## PERIODICAL CITATIONS

A periodical is normally called a magazine or journal, but I prefer to use the term periodical, because it signifies why there is a separate citation form from that of the book: a periodical is published periodically, in other words on a regular schedule. Because of this, you can't just tell the reader that the information came from Time in 1997, as Time will publish anywhere from 50 to 52 issues in 1997. A book is generally only published once, but a periodical is changed and republished every month, week or season.

For a periodical, you always need the following information:

- author's name,
- article's complete title,
- periodical's name,
- complete date of the periodical (found on contents page),
- page numbers that the article was printed on.

And for APA,:

- the volume number of the periodical

### MLA Periodical Citation Format

The basic format for an MLA periodical citation is as follows:

Last name, first name. "Title of article." Periodical Name Date: page numbers for article.

For Example:

Lyall, Sarah. "The Royal Spin." *Brill's Content* Aug 2000: 61-63+.

Some details to note:

- The periodical is NEVER the author – if there is **no author** listed, cite it by the **title**.
- A magazine **article's title** is in **quotation marks**, and the magazine's name is underlined or *italicized*.
- The **page numbers** are for the **entire article**, not just the pages that you used.
- If an article goes for several pages and then **skips pages** to the back of the magazine (see page xx, for example), then you list the consecutive page numbers followed by a + sign: **124-32+**.
- Military dates are used (Date Month Year - **16 Jan. 1995**) and
- Months should be abbreviated to 3 or 4 letters: **Oct., Aug, Sep., Dec., July**
- Always list the date as it is listed on the magazine's cover or contents page. Examples: **May/June; Winter; July; 12 Aug. 1995**

## APA Periodical Citation Format

The basic format for an APA periodical citation is as follows:

**Last name, first initial. (Date). Title of article. Periodical Name, Volume Number, page numbers.**

For Example:

Lyall, S. (2000, August). The royal spin. *Brill's Content*, 3, 61-63,  
120-122.

Some details to note:

- As with all APA citations, the author's **first name** is given only as an **initial**.
- The **year** is always given **first**, followed by month and day, if necessary.
- **Never abbreviate** the name of the **month**.
- Always list the **date** as it is listed on the magazine's cover or contents page. i.e. if it is listed as **May/June**, list both months, not just one. If it is listed as the Winter issue, use **Winter** for the date.
- A magazine article's **title** is simply listed, with **NO underlining or quotation marks**.
- **Capitalization of the article's** name follows APA's rules: First words and proper names **ONLY**
- The **periodical name and volume number** are underlined or *italicized*. (APA's manual clearly states that you should be italicizing if you are using a word processor)
- Since the **name of the periodical** is a proper name, it is capitalized "normally" : *Teaching English in the Two-Year College, Journal of Addictive Diseases, Atlantic Monthly, Scientific American*
- If it can be determined, the **volume number** **MUST** be included.
- The page numbers are for the **entire article**, not just the pages that you used.

## Newspaper Rules for both MLA and APA

- ✓ **Newspapers** need to be cited by their complete name, including the city where they are published: *Grand Island Daily Independent, New York Times, International Herald-Tribune, Kearney Hub*
- ✓ **Newspaper pages** are given as a **section letter** and then the **pages: D5, B1+, A3**
- ✓ The **AP**, or **Associated Press**, is **NEVER** the cited author for a newspaper article
- ✓ If there is **no listed author**, the article is cited, and alphabetized, by the **headline** (In APA, this means that the title/headline jumps **OVER** the date to be the first item instead of the third)
- ✓ In the in-text citation, you use only the first word or words of the headline – enough to identify the source – not the whole headline and **NEVER** the name of the newspaper itself.

## ACADEMIC OR SPECIALIZED JOURNALS

One important variation to remember is for specialized magazines and journals. They tend to label their magazines by volume and year rather than by normal dates. You need to reflect this in the date given in the citation by using the volume and number instead of the more conventional calendar date.

Also, you need to check if the magazine numbers its pages starting from page 1 every issue, or if they number consecutively (every month numbered starting from the last page of the last issue).

**Continuous Pagination** is when the academic journal numbers the issues so that each new issue begins with the page number after the last page of the previous issue (so if the previous issue ended with page 356, the next issue will start with page 357). This allows the individual volumes (a given set of issues bound together into a single hardcover book or volume) to be paginated like a book.

For continuously paginated journals, the date is indicated in **MLA** by putting the volume number after the magazine name and the year in parentheses after the volume number:

*College English* 58 (1996)

Since APA periodical citations regularly include the volume number anyway, the citation for a consecutively paginated journal in APA looks like a normal APA citation:

*College English*, 58

Remember that in APA, the volume number is underlined or italicized, as it is considered an extension of the title, but the year is already in the citation immediately after the author's name instead of here with the volume number.

Thus, an **MLA** citation for a **continuously paginated** academic journal would look like this, with the **volume number**, then the **year in parentheses**:

Morton, Donald. "The Class Politics of Queer Theory." *College English* 58(1996): 471-482.

And an **APA** citation for that same **continuously paginated** academic journal would look like this, with the **year in parentheses after** the author's name and the **volume number, italicized, after** the periodical's name:

Morton, D. (1996). The class politics of queer theory. *College English*, 58, 471-482.

**Separate Pagination** is when each issue of the academic journal numbers the pages of each issue starting over again with page 1. Because each issue in a volume has the same page numbers, you have to include the issue number along with the volume number in the citation (MLA and APA give the volume and issue number a bit differently from each other, so look at the following examples carefully).

In **MLA**, you give the magazine name, followed by the **volume number**, followed by a **decimal point**, followed by the **issue number**, followed by the **year in parentheses**:

*Thought & Action* 7.2 (1991)

In **APA**, you give the magazine name, followed by the **volume number**, followed by the **issue number in parentheses**: (do **not** underline or italicize the issue number, however)

*Thought & Action*, 7(2)

So the complete **MLA** citation for this journal, if it was **separately paginated**, would be:  
Noley, Grayson B. "Fear, Higher Education, and Change." *Thought & Action* 7.2(1991): 105-114.

The complete **APA** citation, if it is **separately paginated**, is:  
Noley, G. B. (1991). Fear, higher education, and change. *Thought & Action*, 7(2), 105-114.

## ANTHOLOGY SELECTIONS

The anthology is a special type of citation, because it is a combination of the requirements for both a book and a periodical, because it has characteristics of each. The anthology is a collection of smaller articles, stories or essays like a periodical (usually, but not always, by a variety of authors), but it is published and looks like a book. In addition, the anthology also usually has an editor who needs to be identified, but NOT as the primary author, as the editor didn't usually write the selections in the anthology.

For an anthology citation, you will need to include the following:

- ✓ The name of the author of the anthology selection
- ✓ The name of the anthology selection (story, essay, article, poem)
- ✓ The name of the anthology itself
- ✓ The editor of the anthology
- ✓ The publisher and place of publication
- ✓ The date the anthology was published
- ✓ The page numbers of the selection

### MLA Anthology Selection Citation Format

The standard MLA citation for an essay **printed for the first time** in an anthology is as follows:

Last name, first name of author of selection. "Selection title." Anthology Title.

Editor's name in full. Place of publication: Publisher, Date. Page numbers for entire selection (not just pages cited).

For example:

Tharnish, Carole. "The Church Stands Alone." *Rural Voices: Literature from Rural Nebraska*. Ed. Christopher Rand Gustafson. Mead, NE: Dirt Road Press, 2003. 91-98.

Some details to note:

- The anthology selection **title** is listed in **quotation marks**, not italicized or underlined like a book title
- The **editor** is **not** listed as the **author** of the selection: an in-text citation to this source would read (Tharnish 94), not (Gustafson 94)
- **Page numbers** are for the **entire** selection, not just the section or pages that you used
- The **editor** is labeled with the abbreviation **Ed.** or **Eds.** **before** their name.

## APA Anthology Selection Citation Format

The standard APA citation for an essay **printed for the first time** in an anthology is as follows:

Last Name, First Initial. (Date). Title of anthology selection. Name(s) of editor(s) (Eds.), Name of anthology (page numbers of selection). Place of publication: Publisher.

For example:

Tharnish, C. (2003). The church stands alone. In C. R. Gustafson (Ed.), *Rural voices: Literature from rural Nebraska*. (pp. 91-98). Mead, NE: Dirt Road Press.

Some details to note:

- **After** the anthology selection **title**, you identify the **editor** with the phrase “**In**”
- You use the abbreviation **p.** for page and **pp.** for pages when giving anthology pages
- The **editor** is **not** listed as the **author** of the selection: an in-text citation to this source would read (Tharnish, 2003), not (Gustafson, 2003)
- **Page numbers** are for the **entire** selection, not just the section or pages that you used
- **Editors** are identified by the abbreviation (**Ed.**) or (**Eds.**) **after** their name

## ANTHOLOGY REPRINTS

Occasionally, you will want to cite sources **reprinted** in an anthology, like most composition textbooks, and need to give credit for where and when it was originally published.

### MLA Reprinted Anthology Selection Citation Format

Last name, first name of the selection's author. "Title of selection." Original source title. Date of original publication: original page numbers. Rpt. in Anthology Title. Ed. editor's name(s). Place of publication: Publisher, Date of anthology. Page numbers for selection.

For example:

Branscum, Deborah. "Life at High-Tech U." *Newsweek* 27 Oct. 1997: 78-80. Rpt. in *Writing and Reading Across the Curriculum*. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Eds. Laurence Behrens and Leonard J. Rosen. New York: Longman, 2003. 104.

Some details to note:

- The **editor** is **not listed** as the **author** of the selection, as they did not write the selection: an in-text citation to this source would read (Branscum 104), not (Behrens and Rosen 104)
- The **page numbers** used in the citation are for the **version you read**, not the original, thus an in-text citation would be (Branscum 104), not (Branscum 79)
- If you **don't have** some of the **publisher's information** on the original publication, you **leave** that part **out**

## APA Reprinted Anthology Selection Citation Format

Last Name, First Initial. (Date of Anthology). Title of anthology selection. Name(s) of editor(s)  
(Eds.), Name of anthology (page numbers of selection). Place of publication:  
Publisher. (Original publication information, or as much of it as you have available)

For example:

Branscum, D. (2003). Life at High-Tech U. In L. Behrens & L. J. Rosen (Eds.),  
*Writing and reading across the curriculum* (8<sup>th</sup> ed.) (p. 104). New York:  
Longman. (Reprinted from *Newsweek*, 27 October 1997, pp. 78-80)

Some details to note:

- If you **don't have** some of the **publisher's information** for the original publication, you **leave** that part **out**
- The **original publication information** is clearly labeled “**Reprinted from**” and placed in parentheses **after** the citation for the source that I actually used.
- The in-text citation for this essay would be (**Branscum, 1997/2003**), listing the original publication date, as well as when my source published it.

One VERY important note – finding the information about the original publication can be difficult in some anthologies. For example, the WARAC puts this information at the end of the book before the Index and labels it as “Credits.” And even then, they don't always give you all of the information that they should (page numbers of the original publication seem to be missing quite often). All you can do is cite the information as completely as you can.

If there is missing information, simply leave it blank – with one important exception. If there is no date given for the original publication, APA requires that you put n.d. (for “no date”) in the citation.

## INTERNET SOURCES

Internet sources of information are still fairly new, and so the citation forms for them are still being debated and fine-tuned. APA officially prefers (at this time) that print versions of material be used before any electronic version. However, APA also recognizes that the amount of material available only electronically is growing and will continue to grow, and has given some basic guidelines to follow.

Internet Sources can be found in any number of ways. Just because you use the Internet to find a source doesn't mean it's an Internet original source.

You need to know if :

- you got it from a **database** that requires a password for access,
- whether or not the source is a **reprint** of a "normal" print document, or
- whether it's a source that exists **ONLY on the Internet**.

Each of these variations will change the citation form slightly. These are the proper citation forms as of Summer 2004. They may change as the Internet and citation evolves. Check the MLA and APA web pages on a regular basis to determine if there have been any changes.

### Reprint Internet Sources from a Database :

The citation for this article, if you read it from the actual journal, would be:

Renard, Lisa. "Cut and Paste 101: Plagiarism and the Net." *Educational Leadership* Dec. 1999/Jan. 2000: 38-42.

If you downloaded the article from the WilsonWeb database, usually at a library, you would present it as:

Renard, Lisa. "Cut and Paste 101: Plagiarism and the Net." *Educational Leadership* Dec. 1999/Jan. 2000: 38-42. *WilsonWeb*. Nebraska Library Commission, Lincoln, NE. 14 Jun. 2000 <<http://hwwilsonweb.com/>>

What you are adding here, in order, is

- 1) the **name** of the **database**
- 2) the name and city address (if necessary) of the library or school that **provides** the database **access**
- 3) the **date of access**
- 4) the URL or **address** of the **database's home page**

APA would have you cite this source as:

Renard, L. (1999/2000, December/January). Cut and paste 101: Plagiarism and the net. *Educational Leadership*, 57, 38-42. Retrieved June 14, 2000 from WilsonWeb database.

If the database gives you a retrieval or identification number for the article, you may include it in parentheses at the end of the Retrieval statement. (# 1459HL784)

## Reprint Internet Sources NOT from a Database (available in regular print form)

These sources COULD be found in regular print form, but you are using them from the journal or magazine's website instead. You HAVE to cite from the website, unless you want to go find it in the original publication.

The original print version (non-electronic) citation for this article is:

Rogers, Joel, and Ruy Teixeira. "America's Forgotten Majority." *The Atlantic Monthly*  
June 2000: 66-75.

The same article downloaded from *The Atlantic Monthly's* website would be :

Rogers, Joel, and Ruy Teixeira. "America's Forgotten Majority." *The Atlantic Monthly* June 2000. The Atlantic Monthly Group. 14 June 2000  
<<http://www.theatlantic.com/issues/2000/06/rogers.htm>>

- If the website **doesn't indicate** the **pages** that the article was published on, leave that information out. If they only give **the initial page number**, simply list the page number followed by a hyphen: **66-**
- After the initial citation, **you need to add the name of the company or organization that sponsors the website where you found the article**. Many times it's the publisher of the periodical, but not always. This information is almost always given on the homepage or at the bottom of the webpage.
- If the article is reprinted on a site that isn't the magazine's own website (like WebMD or Altnet.org or Townhall.com), then you need to put the site that reprinted the article as the sponsoring organization.
- Add the **date** you **accessed** (either read or downloaded) the article from the website
- Add the **specific URL** (web address) of the specific article
- If the site doesn't give you the address for the specific page (the address stays at the homepage URL, for example), then you should give us the **path of hyperlink** clicks that we have to take to get to the specific page. Use the format of **Path**, then a **colon**, then **each specific link** that should be clicked on, with each link separated by a **semi-colon**. So, if you were linking to something located in a website's archives under the alphabetical heading of P-R, you would use this format: **Path: Archives, P-R**.

In **APA**, the same article would be cited as:

Rogers, J., & Teixeira, R. (2000, June). America's forgotten majority. *The Atlantic Monthly*, 285, 66-75. Retrieved June 14, 2000 from  
<http://www.theatlantic.com/issues/2000/06/rogers.htm>

Notice the **format** of the language used to indicate the **retrieval date and URL** (web address).

If the article is **EXACTLY** the same as the original published article, you may use the following format in **APA**, where the phrase "Electronic version" is placed in square brackets immediately after the title of the article. However, this can **ONLY** be used if the article is **exactly** the same as the print version, in other words, a pdf (Adobe Acrobat) document.

Rogers, J., & Teixeira, R. (2000, June). America's forgotten majority.  
[Electronic version]. *The Atlantic Monthly*, 285, 66-75.

## Internet Original Document (not available in print form)

These are documents original to the web. They are not available in a published book, journal, or periodical.

### MLA Internet Original Webpage Citation Format:

Vetter, Rick. "Myth of the Brown Recluse." *Insect Information*. 26 Mar. 2001. University of California Riverside. 9 July 2001.  
<<http://spiders.ucr.edu/myth.html>>

Note that you should include, if known:

- The **author** of the specific page you are using
- The **name** of the **specific page**
- The **name** of the **overall website** the page is part of (if there is one)
- The **date** that the page was **created**
- The company or organization **hosting** the webpage
- The **date** that you **accessed** the webpage
- The **URL/address** for that **specific webpage** (not the larger website)

Not all of this information will always be available, but if it is, it *should* be included. You may need to investigate the website, and click on the available links ("Who We Are," "About Us" or "Homepage" are usually good links to investigate). Just because a search engine or another webpage sent you to a page does not mean that it's appropriate to use as a source for an academic paper.

More specifically, any source that does NOT have most of this information available should be used very cautiously. These are common, simple pieces of information to include in a webpage/website. If they are not included, the **academic credibility** of this source is very low.

### APA Internet Original Webpage Citation Format:

Vetter, R. (2001, March 26). *Myth of the brown recluse*. Retrieved July 9, 2001  
from University of California Riverside, Insect Information Website:  
<http://spiders.ucr.edu/myth.html>

Note that in the APA version, the **sponsoring organization** is listed in the **retrieval sentence** at the **end** of the citation. This particular example lists the sponsoring organization, followed by the name of the **overall website**.

If the date that the website was created is NOT known, APA **requires** that you use **(n.d.)** for "no date."

## Works Cited

- Dardess, George. "Review: Bringing Comic Books to Class." *College English* 57 (1995): 213-222.
- Freund, Charles Paul. "The Innocence of the Seducer: Anti-Pop Culture Crusader F. Wertham." *Reason* Dec. 2000: 74. *WilsonWeb*. H.W. Wilson Company. 17 Jul. 2001  
<<http://hwwilsonweb.com/>>
- Harvey, Robert C. "Aesthetics of the Comics." *The Art of the Funnies: An Aesthetic History*. Ed. Robert C. Harvey. Jackson, MS: UP of Mississippi, 1994. 3-20.
- Harvey, Robert C. "Joe Palooka and the Most Famous Food Fight of the Funnies." *The Comics Journal* May 1994: 101-110.
- Inge, M. Thomas. "The New Yorker Cartoon and Graphic Humor." *Studies in American Humor* 3 (Spring 1984): 61-72. Rpt. in *Comics as Culture*. M. Thomas Inge. Jackson, MS: UP of Mississippi, 1990, 109-116.
- Legman, Gershon. *Love and Death*. 1949. New York: Hacker Art, 1963.
- Mintz, Lawrence E. "Fantasy, Formula, Realism, and Propaganda in Milton Caniff's Comic Strips." *The Journal of Popular Culture* 12.4 (1979): 75-103.
- Noomin, Diane, ed. *Twisted Sisters: A Collection of Bad Girl Art*. New York: Penguin, 1991.
- Reitberger, Reinhold, and Wolfgang Fuchs. *Comics: Anatomy of a Mass Medium*. Trans. Nadia Fowler. Boston: Little, Brown, 1971.
- Urban, Hope. "Would You Buy Art From This Man?" *Juxtapoz* Winter 1994: 18-21.

## References

- Dardess, G. (1995). Review: Bringing comics books to class. *College English*, 57, 213-222.
- Freund, C. P. (2000, December). The innocence of the seducer: Anti-pop culture crusader F. Wertham. *Reason*, 32, 74. Retrieved July 17, 2001, from WilsonWeb database.
- Harvey, R. C. (1994). Aesthetics of the comics. In R. C. Harvey (Ed.), *The art of the funnies: An aesthetic history* (pp.3-20). Jackson, MS: UP of Mississippi.
- Harvey, R. C. (1994, May). Joe Palooka and the most famous food fight of the funnies. *The Comics Journal*, 1, 101-110.
- Inge, M. T. (1990). The New Yorker cartoon and graphic humor. In M. T. Inge (Ed.), *Comics as culture* (pp. 109-116). Jackson, MS: UP of Mississippi. (Reprinted from *Studies in American Humor*, 1984 (Vol. 3, Spring), 61-72)
- Legman, G. (1963). *Love and death*. New York: Hacker Art. (Original work published 1949)
- Mintz, L. E. (1979). Fantasy, formula, realism, and propaganda in Milton Caniff's comic strips. *Journal of Popular Culture*, 12(4), 75-103.
- Noomin, D. (Ed.). (1991). *Twisted sisters: A collection of bad girl art*. New York: Penguin.
- Reitberger, R. & Fuchs, W. (1971). *Comics: Anatomy of a mass medium* (N. Fowler, Trans.). Boston: Little, Brown.
- Urban, H. (1994, Winter). Would you buy art from this man? *Juxtapoz*, 1,18-21.