This guide shows how to do parenthetical documentation within the text of your paper and gives some examples of the most common types of citations for your “Works cited” list. The information in this guide is from the MLA (Modern Language Association). Two copies of the manual are available to students; one is on general reserve and the other copy is located in the reference section. The call number of the book is R 808.027 G35m 2003. Page listings in bold refer to location of specific information in the MLA manual.

PARENTHEtical CITATION

Within the text of your paper, you must give the exact page number where the information can be found. Here is an example of a parenthetical citation in the MLA style p.142:

“Ancient writers attributed the invention of the monochord to Pythagoras, who lived in the sixth century BC” (Marcuse 197).

Things to notice:
- there is one space between the quotation and the first parenthesis
- there is no "p" standing for page
- the period comes after the second parenthesis.

The word you use in the parentheses should be the first word from the complete citation on your works-cited list. The first word will be either the author's last name or the first major word of the title (if no author is listed).

Note as mentioned in p. 240 if you mention the author's name in a sentence, you need not repeat the name in the parentheses.

WORKS CITED LIST

Complete citations for the information you are quoting or paraphrasing appear at the end of your paper in an alphabetized works-cited list. A works-cited page lists all of resources (books, articles, interviews, Websites, etc.) that you consulted and/or quoted in your research paper. (This list appears on a separate page at the end of your paper and used to be called a bibliography.) Use the following rules to begin your works-cited list:

1. Center the title Works Cited one inch from the top of the page.
2. Double-space between the title and the first entry.
3. Begin each entry flush with the left margin.
4. Indent the second line of a citation five spaces from the left margin (one tab).
5. Double-space every line on the entire list.
6. Alphabetize by the first word of the entry, that is, by the author's last name or by the first major word in the title (if there is no author listed). The same rules apply to both and articles.
8. Don't separate categories of materials; put all your sources into one alphabetized list.

BOOKS


Note: If there are more than three authors, you may name only the first author and add et al (see below).

Part of an anthology:

Part of an anthology originally published independently:

**REFERENCE BOOKS**

Signed, unsigned entries, corporate, less familiar reference books:


**PERIODICAL ARTICLES**

Magazine articles

Professional/scholarly journals
In citing professional journal articles, give the volume number after the name of the journal and before the year of publication. If the issues have separate paging, cite the issue number after the volume number, separated by a period.

Continuous paging:

Separate paging for each issue:

**NEWSPAPERS**