

AIS Extended
Essay Citation
Guide
2015 -16
MLA version 7

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Book

Structure:

Last, First M. *Book*. City: Publisher, Year Published. Medium.

Example:

Carley, Michael J. 1939: *The Alliance That Never Was and the Coming of World War II*. Chicago: Dee, 1999. Print.

Book/Anthology

Structure:

Last, First M. "Section Title." *Book/Anthology*, Ed. First M. Last. Edition. City: Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). Medium.

Example:

Melville, Herman. "Hawthorne and His Mosses." *The Norton Anthology of American Literature*. Ed. Nina Baym. 3rd ed. New York: Norton, 1989. 5-25. Print.

Magazines

Structure:

Last, First M. "Article Title." *Magazine Title* Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Medium.

Example:

Pressman, Aaron. "Bottom Fishing in Rough Waters." *BusinessWeek* 29 Sept. 2008: 27. Print.

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Newspaper

Structure:

Last, First M. "Article Title." *Newspaper Title* [City] Date Month Year

Published: Page(s). Medium.

Example:

Campoy, Ana. "Gasoline Surges in Southeast After Ike." *The Wall Street Journal* 23 Sept. 2008: A14. Print.

Note: Only include [City] if it is not in the title. Do not include if the newspaper is well known or nationally published.

Journal

Structure:

Last, First M., and First M. Last. "Article Title." *Journal Title* Series

Volume.Issue (Year Published): Page(s). Medium.

Example:

Bharadwaj, Parag, and Katerine T. Ward. "Ethical Considerations of Patients with Pacemakers." *American Family Physician* 78 (2008): 398-99. Print.

Web Article

Structure:

Last, First M. "Article Title." *Website Title*. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

Example:

Satalkar, Bhakti. "Water Aerobics." *Buzzle.com*. 15 July 2010. Web. 16 July 2010.

Note: URL is optional unless the source cannot be located without it or if required by your instructor.

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Journal Series

Structure:

Last, First M. "Article Title." *Journal Title* Series Volume.Issue (Year Published): Page(s). *Database Name*. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

Example:

Ahn, Hyunchul, and Kyoung-jae Kim. "Using Genetic Algorithms to Optimize Nearest Neighbors for Data Mining." *Annals of Operations Research* 263.1 (2008): 5-18. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 25 Sept. 2008.

TV Program

Structure:

"Episode." Contributors. *Program*. Network. Call Letter, City, Date. Medium.

Example:

"The Saudi Experience." Prod. Mary Walsh. *Sixty Minutes*. CBS. WCBS, New York, 5 May 2009. Television.

Media eg DVD

Structure:

Title. Dir. First M. Last and First M. Last. Perf. First M. Last, First M. Last, and First M. Last. Distributor, Year Published. Media Type.

Example:

The Dark Knight. Dir. Christopher Nolan. Perf. Christian Bale, Heath Ledger, and Aaron Eckhart. Warner Bros., 2008. DVD.

Music

Structure:

Contributors. "Song." *Album*. Band. Manufacturer, Year. Medium.

Example:

Corgan, Billy, and Butch Vig. "Today." *Siamese Dream*. Smashing Pumpkins. Virgin Records America, 1993. CD.

Work of Art

Structure:

Last, First M. *Title*. Year Created. Medium. Museum/Institution, Location.

Example:

Picasso, Pablo. *Three Musicians*. 1921. Oil on panel. Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Speech

Structure:

Last, First M. "Speech." Meeting / Organization. Location. Date. Description

Example:

Obama, Barack H. "Inaugural Address." 2009 Presidential Inaugural. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. 20 Jan. 2009. Address.

Interview

Structure:

Interviewee. "Title." Interview by interviewer. Publication information. Medium.

Example:

Abdul, Paula. Interview by Cynthia McFadden. *Nightline*. ABC. WABC, New York. 23 Apr. 2009. Television.

Comic

Structure:

Last, First M. "Title." Cartoon / Comic strip. Publication information. Medium.

Example:

Trudeau, Garry. "Doonesbury." Comic strip. *New York Times* 8 May 2008: 12. Print.

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MLA Basics: Parenthetical Citations

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Why we use parenthetical / in-text citations*

Researchers place brief parenthetical descriptions to acknowledge which parts of their paper reference particular sources. Generally, you want to provide the last name of the author and the specific page numbers of the source. If such information is already given in the body of the sentence, then exclude it from the parenthetical citation.

Place the parenthetical citation where there is a pause in the sentence – normally before the end of a sentence or a comma. The in-text citation will differ depending on how much information you provide within the sentence.

Example with author's name in text:

Johnson argues this point (12-13).

or

This point had already been argued (Johnson 12-13).

Citing sources with more than one author

If you use sources with the same author surnames, then include a first name initial. If the two sources have authors with the same initials, then include their full names:

Example:

(J. Johnson 12-13).

or

(John Johnson 12-13).

If there are two or three authors of the source, include their last names in the order they appear on the source:

Example:

(Smith, Wollensky, and Johnson 45).

If there are more than three authors, you can cite all the authors with their last name, or you can cite the first author followed by “et al.” Follow what is shown the works cited list.

Example:

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(Smith et al. 45).

Citing sources without an author

Some sources do not have authors or contributors – for instance, when you cite some websites. Instead, refer to the name of the source in your parenthetical citation in place of the author. Shorten / abbreviate the name of the source but ensure that your reader can easily identify it in your works cited (abbreviate the title starting with the same word in which it is alphabetized). Punctuate with quotations or italicize as you would in its works cited form (a book is italicized; an article is in quotes).

Examples:

Double agents are still widely in use (Spies 12-15, 17).

With prices of energy at new highs, bikes have been increasingly used (“Alternative Transportation” 89).

Citing part of a work

When citing a specific part of a work, provide the relevant page or section identifier. This can include specific pages, sections, paragraphs or volumes. When the identifier is preceded by an abbreviation or word, place a comma between the identifier and the source reference.

Part of a multivolume work

Example:

It is arguably the most innovative period in history (Webster, vol 4).

Chapter within a book (if no specific numbers can be referenced)

Example:

The electoral college undermines democracy (Sanders, “Government Injustices”).

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Article in a periodical

Example:

Allen claims there is an inverse correlation between higher taxes and patriotic feelings worldwide (B2).

When citing a specific page(s) of a multivolume work, precede the page number by the volume number and a colon. Do not separate by a comma.

It was arguably the most innovative period in history (Webster 4:12-15).

Use “par.” or “pars.” when referring to specific paragraphs.

The marketing dollars of big studio films has overshadowed good indie movies (Anderson, pars. 12-34).

Citing group or corporate authors

In your parenthetical citation, cite a corporate author like you would a normal author. Preferably, incorporate the corporate author in your text instead of the parenthetical citation.

Example:

Facial transplants pose significant risk to the autoimmune system (American Medical Association 12-43).

As noted by the American Medical Association, facial transplants pose significant risk to the autoimmune system (12-43).

Citing an entire source

When citing an entire work, there are no specific page numbers to refer to.

Therefore it is preferable to refer to the source within the text itself with either the author or the title of the source.

Example:

Hartford suggests the Internet provides more distractions than it does information.

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Citing multiple works by the same author

If you reference more than one source by the same author, distinguish the parenthetical citations by including the name of the source. Use a comma to separate the author from the source.

Example:

Wars can be economic catalysts (Friedman, World 77-80).

Industrialized nations are better equipped to rebound from recessions (Friedman, "High Tides" 56).

Citing indirect sources

When an original source is unavailable, then cite the secondhand source – for instance, a lecture in a conference proceedings. When quoting or paraphrasing a quote, write "qtd. in" before the author and pages.

Example:

John Murray calls Tim Smith "interesting but egotistical" (qtd. in Jesrani 34).

Citing literary / classic and religious works

For works such as novels, plays and other classic works, it's helpful to provide further identifying information along with the page information. Do this by adding a semicolon and then the identifying information following the page number.

Example:

(Tolstoy 5; pt. 2, ch. 3).

When citing classic poems and plays, replace page numbers with division numbers (part, book, scene, act). The below refers to book 10 line 5. Bear in mind the divisions and the way they are written can vary by source.

Example:

Fear plays a role in Homer's *Odyssey* (10.5).

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The title of books in the Bible and other famous literary works should be abbreviated.

(New Jerusalem Bible, Gen. 2.6-9).

Placing parenthetical citations in direct quotations

When directly quoting a source, place the parenthetical citation after the quote.

Example:

Sanders explains that economic woes are due to “the mortgage crisis and poor risk assessment” (20).

Place the parenthetical citation at the end of an indented quotation. There should be no period after the parenthetical citation. The last sentence of the indented quote should look like:

Example:

It’s unclear whether multilateral tariffs are disruptive to bilateral talks. (Evert 30-31)

Citing online sources

Generally, follow the same principals of parenthetical citations to cite online sources. Refer to the author, and if possible, a permanent identifier that would be the same for any reader.

Examples:

The economy will rebound with the new monetary policies (Smith).

Solar power will become the primary source of energy (Williams 2).

Citing online sources with no author

If there is no author, use the title that begins the citation, either the article or website title. Be sure it also takes the same formatting, i.e. articles are in quotes and website titles are italicized. Shorten / abbreviate the name of the source but ensure that your reader can easily identify it in your works

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cited (abbreviate the title starting with the same word in which it is alphabetized).

Examples:

Elephants are thought to be one of the smartest mammals (“Smart Elephants”).

Nineteen men and women were convicted (Salem Witchcraft Trials).

***Note:** Ideally, when citing online sources, try to reference the source within your sentence, with either the author or the title to avoid writing a parenthetical citation.*

Where to put the parenthetical citations:

- Place parenthetical citations at the end of the sentence you are paraphrasing and quoting. For example: The destruction of the argentine is due to many socioeconomic factors (Taylor 33).
- Even when quoting, place the parenthetical citations after the quotations.

Example:

Mamma always said stupid is as stupid does” (Gump 89).

Long quotes:

When quoting four lines or more, indent every line you are quoting by one inch (or 10 spaces) and do not use quotes.

Example:

The use of nuclear weapons in today’s society is strikingly alarming. Though the United States is the only country to employ it in the past, they are at the same time the country that condemns its use the most. While this may seem hypocritical, is it the most proper action for the United States to make as the global leader. (Taparia 9)

