RESEARCH METHODOLOGY STUDY MATERIAL

Prescribed Text: MLA Handbook Eight Edition

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Syllabus

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Unit IV - Works cited

        Names of authors

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Unit IV

WORKS CITED

Name of the Author

Variant Forms

- The name of an author may be spelled in various ways .
- Names from languages that do not use the Latin alphabet, like Chinese and Russian, may vary because of the systems of Romanizatio
- If an author's name varies, choose the variant preferred by your dictionary or another authority and list all the works by the author under that variant in your works- cited list.
- A pseudonym that takes the traditional form of a first and last name should be given last name first in the works-cited list, like an author's real name.
- A pseudonym that does not take the traditional form should be given unchanged.
- If you know the real name of an author listed under a pseudonym, you may add it in a parenthesis.
- If your sources include works published under an author's real name and other works published under a pseudonym of the author, use the better-known name.

- If works are published under an author's married and birth names, list each work under the appropriate name; you may include cross-references at both names.

Example

Penelope, Julia (*see also* Stanley, Julia P.). "John Simon and the 'Dragons of Eden.'" *College English*, vol. 44, no. 8, Dec.1982, pp. 848–54. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/377341.

Stanley, Julia P. (*see also* Penelope, Julia). "'Correctness,' ' Appropriateness,' and the Uses of English." *College English*, vol.41, no. 3, Nov. 1979, pp. 330–35. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/376452.

Titles and Suffixes

▸ Omit titles, affiliations, and degrees that precede or follow names.

In Source Work

> Anthony T. Boyle,
>
> PhD Sister Jean Daniel
>
> Sir Walter Scott

In Works-Cite d List

> Boyle, Anthony T.
>
> Daniel, Jean Scott,

▸ A suffix that is an essential part of the name like *Jr.* or a roman numeral appears after the given name preceded by a comma.

> ▸ Rockefeller, John D.,
>
> ▸ IV Rust, Arthur George, Jr.

Corporate Authors

▸ A work may be created by a corporate author such as an institution, an association, a government agency, or another kind of organization.

▸ When an entry starts with a government agency as the author, begin the entry with the name of the government, followed by a comma and the name of the agency.

Example

California, Department of Industrial Relations United States, Congress, House.

- If you are documenting two or more works by the same government, substitute three hyphens for any name repeated from the author in the previous entry.

Example

United States, Congress, House.
    ---, ---, Senate.
    ---, Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Adirondack Park in the Twenty-First Century.
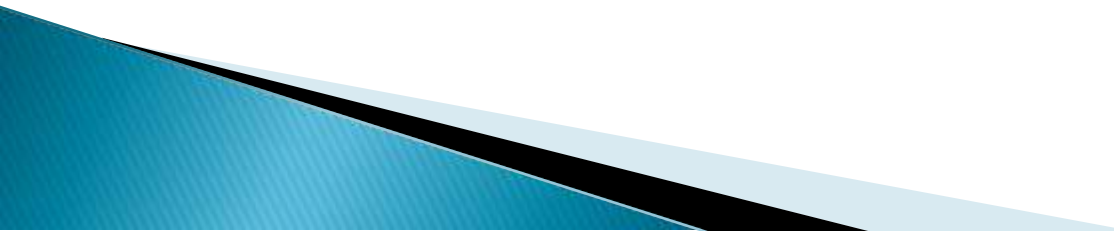   Commission on the Adirondacks in the Twenty-First Century, New York State, 1990.

- At the end of entries for congressional publications include the number and session of Congress, the chamber and the type and number of the publication. Types of congressional publications include bills, resolutions, reports, and documents.
- If your project involves the use of many congressional publications, consult *The Chicago Manual of Style* for specialized guidelines on documenting them.

Example

Poore, Benjamin Perley, compiler. *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, September 5, 1774-March 4, 1881*.Government Printing Office, 1885. 48th Congress, 2nd session, Miscellaneous Document 67.

TITLES

Titles

- Titles should be stated in full in the works-cited list, including any subtitles.
- Title appears in in the main text or in the works-cited list.
- Its capitalization, punctuation, and presentation in italics or in quotation marks should be consistent.

Introduction, Preface, Foreword or Afterword

▸ To document an introduction, a preface, a foreword, or an afterword that is titled only with a descriptive term, capitalize the term in the works-cited list but neither italicize it nor enclose it in quotation marks.

Example

Felstiner, John. Preface. *Selected Poems and Prose of Paul Celan*, by Paul Celan, translated by Felstiner, W. W. Norton, 2001, pp. xix–xxxvi

- If the introduction, preface, foreword, or afterword has a unique title ,descriptive one give the enclosed the unique title in quotation marks immediately before the descriptive one.

Example

Wallach, Rick. "Cormac McCarthy's Canon as Accidental Artifact." Introduction. *Myth, Legend, Dust: Critical Responses to Cormac McCarthy*, edited by Wallach, Manchester UP, 2000, pp. xiv- xvi.

Translations of Titles

▸ In the works-cited list, translations of titles not in English, when needed for clarification, are placed in square brackets.

Example
Šklovskij, Viktor. "Искусство, как прием" ["Art as Device"]. О теории прозы [*On the Theory of Prose*], 2nd reprint, 1929, Ardis Publishers, 1985, pp. 7-23.

VERSION

Versions

- Versions in the works-cited list should be written in ordinal numbers with arabic numerals (*2nd*, *34th*) and abbreviate *revised* (*rev.*) and *edition* (*ed.*).
- Descriptive terms for versions such as *expanded ed.* and *2nd ed.*, are written in lowercase.

Cheyfitz, Eric. *The Poetics of Imperialism: Translation and Colonization from* The Tempest *to* Tarzan. Expanded ed., U of Pennsylvania P, 1997.

- Authorized names like King James Version and Norton Critical Edition should be capitalized like title and should not be abbreviated.

The Bible. Authorized King James Version, Oxford UP, 1998.

PUBLISHER

Publisher

Determining the Publisher of a Book

Copublishers

If more than one independent organization is identified in the source as the publisher, cite all the names, following the order shown in the source and separating the names with a forward slash. Below, for example, are two excerpts from title pages, followed by the publishers' names as recorded in the works-cited list.

Published by The Pennsylvania State University Press
for the Bibliographical Society of America
University Park, Pennsylvania

Iberoamericana · Vervuert · Librería Sur · 2013

Iberoamericana / Vervuert / Librería Sur

▸ **Division**

If the title page contains the names of a parent company and of a division of it, generally cite only the division. In the example at right, "Group" indicates that "Taylor and Francis" is the name of a combination of companies, of which Routledge is a part.

LIVERIGHT PUBLISHING CORPORATION

A Division of W. W. Norton & Company

New York · London

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

LONDON AND NEW YORK

Liveright Publishing Routledge

▸ Imprint

If the title page contains an imprint (a kind of brand name that the publisher attaches to some of its publications), as well as the publisher's name, omit the imprint. The wording and design on the title page may help you identify imprints. Given a title page with the information below, you would omit "An October Book"—an imprint.

AN OCTOBER BOOK

THE MIT PRESS

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

LONDON, ENGLAND

MIT P

The wording and design of the excerpt below suggest that Vintage International is an imprint, named along with a division (Vintage Books) and a parent company (Random House). Only the name of the division should be cited.

Vintag

Vintage International

VINTAGE BOOKS

A DIVISION OF RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

NEW YORK

LOCATIONAL ELEMENT

Plus Sign with Page Number

- If a work in a periodical (journal, magazine, newspaper) is not printed on consecutive pages, include only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space.

Williams, Joy. "Rogue Territory." *The New York Times Book Review*, 9 Nov. 2014, pp. 1+.
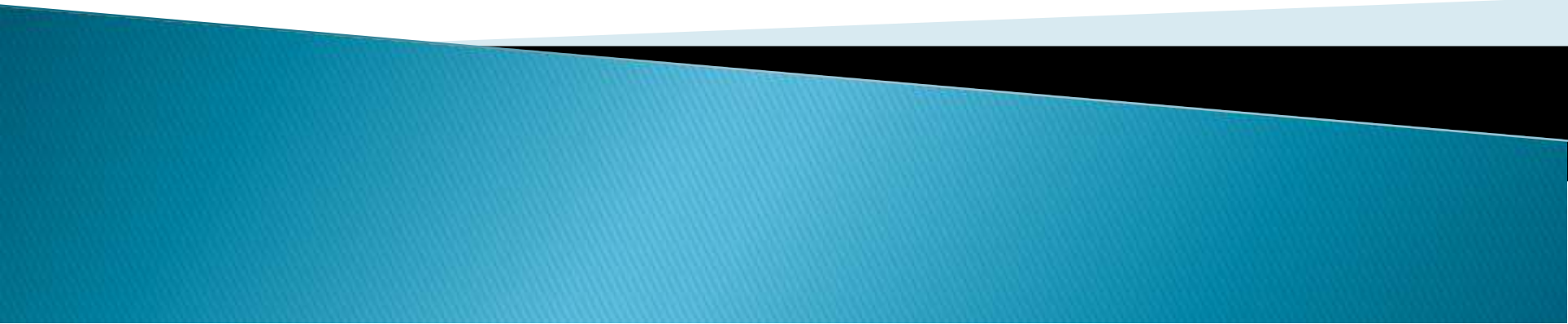
URLs and DOIs

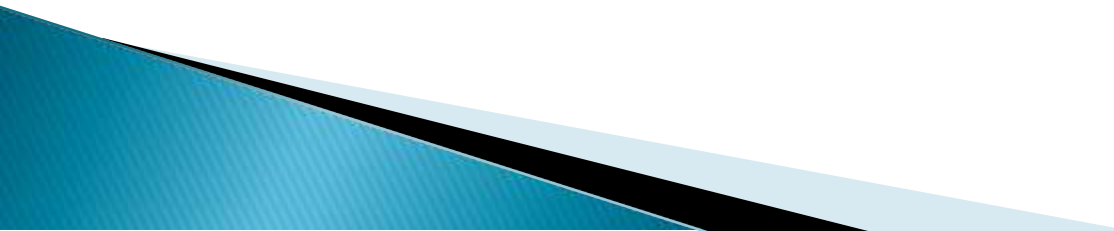copy the URL in full from your Web browser and omit *http://* or *https://*.

- Articles in journals are often assigned DOIs, or digital object identifiers.
- A DOI will continue to lead to an object online even if the URL changes.
- DOIs consist of a series of digits (and sometimes letters), such as 10.1353/pmc.2000.0021.
- When possible, cite a DOI (preceded by *doi:*) instead of a URL.

Chan, Evans. "Postmodernism and Hong Kong Cinema." *Postmodern Culture*, vol. 10, no. 3, May 2000. *Project Muse*, doi:10.1353/pmc.2000.0021.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation in the Works- Cited List

- The punctuation in entries in the works-cited list is restricted to commas and periods.

- Periods are used after the author, after the title of the source, and at the end of the information for each container.

- Commas are used mainly with the author's name and between elements within each container.

Square Brackets

- When a source does not indicate necessary facts about its publication enclose it in square brackets to show that it did not come from the source.
- If a publication date that you supply is only approximated, put it after *circa* ("around").

  [circa 2008]

- If you are uncertain about the accuracy of the information that you supply, add a question mark.

  [2008?]

- If the city of publication is not included in the name of a locally published newspaper, add the city in square brackets after the name.
- Do not Italicized.

The Star-Ledger [Newark]

- Not necessary to add the city of publication to the name of a nationally published newspaper

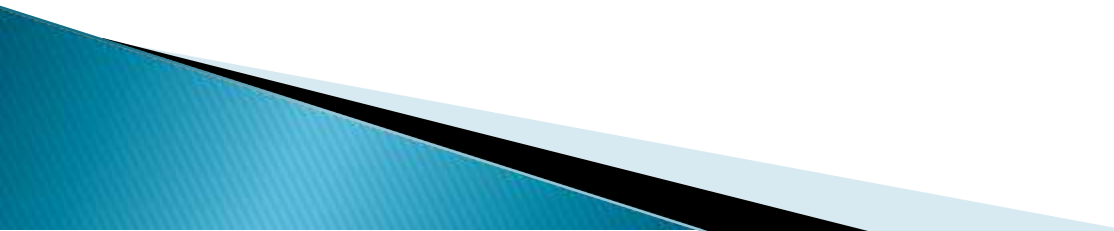(e.g., *The Wall Street Journal*,
The Chronicle of Higher Education).

Forward Slash

▸ If the source has two publisher name separate

Them with a forward slash.

Tomlinson, Janis A., editor. *Goya: Images of Women*. National Gallery of Art / Yale UP, 2002.

ORDERING

- The entries you create for your sources are gathered into a list, with the heading "Works Cited."
- If the list contains only one entry, make the heading "Work Cited."
- *Hanging indention in* the beginning of each entry.

Letter –By–Letter Alphabetization

- The alphabetical ordering of entries that begin with authors' names is determined by the letters that come before the commas separating the authors' last and first names.
- The commas are considered only when two or more last names are identical.

  Descartes, René De Sica, Vittorio

  MacDonald, George McCullers, Carson

- Accents and other diacritical marks should be ignored in alphabetization: for example, *é* is treated the same as *e*.

- Special characters, such as @ in an online username, are should be ignored.

Multiple Works by One Author

▸ For two or more works by the same author, give the author's name in the first entry and type three hyphens in

▸ The three hyphens are usually followed by a period and then by the source's title place of the name for the next entries.

Borroff, Marie. *Language and the Poet: Verbal Artistry in Frost, Stevens, and Moore*. U of Chicago P, 1979.

---, translator. Pearl*: A New Verse Translation*. W. W. Norton, 1977.

If a single author cited in one entry is also the first of multiple authors in the next entry, repeat the name in full; do not substitute three hyphens.

- Tannen, Deborah. *Talk ing Voices: Repetition, D ialogue, and Imagery in Conversational Discourse*. 2nd ed., Cambridge UP, 2007. Studies in Interactional Sociolinguistics 26.
- ---. *You're Wearing That? Understanding Mothers a nd Daughters in Conversation*. Ballantine Books, 2006.
- Tannen, Deborah, and Roy O. Freedle, editors. *Linguistics In Context: Connecting Observation and Understanding*. Ablex Publishing, 1988.
- Tannen, Deborah, and Muriel Saville-Troike, editors. *Perspectives on Silence*. Ablex Publishing, 1985.
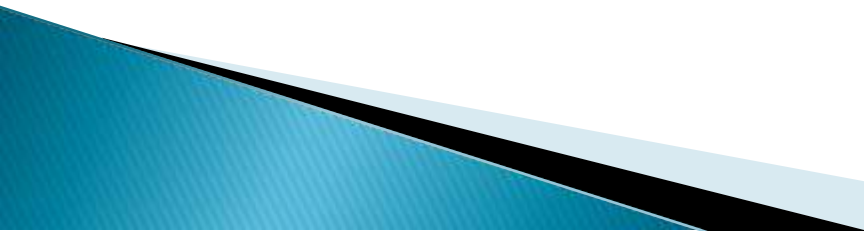
Multiple work by Coauthors

If two or more entries citing <u>coauthors</u> beginwith the same name, alphabetize them by the last names of the second authors listed.

Scholes, Robert, and Robert Kellogg

Scholes, Robert, and Eric S. Rabkin

- To document two or more works by the same coauthors whose names appear in a consistent order in the works, give the names in the first entry only.

Alphabetizing by Title

- The alphabetization of an entry is based on the work's title in two situations.
- When no author is named at the start of the entry,the title determines the placement of the entry in the works-cited list.
- When the work's author appears at the start of more than one entry, the title determines the placement .
- Ignoring any initial *A*, *An*, *The* or the equivalent in other languages. of the entry under the author's name

Cross Reference

- Create a complete entry for the collection and cross-reference individual pieces to that entry.
- In a cross-reference, give the author and the title of the source; a reference to the full entry for the collection.

Agee, James. "Knoxville: Summer of 1915." Oates and Atwan, pp. 171-75.

Angelou, Maya. "Pickin Em Up and Layin Em Down." Baker, *Norton Book*, pp. 276-78.

Atwan, Robert. Foreword. Oates and Atwan, pp. x-xvi.

Baker, Russell, editor. *The Norton Book of Light Verse*. W. W. Norton, 1986.

Reference

J. Anderson, B.H. Durston, and M. Poole, Thesis and Assignment Writing, Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi, 1970.

Gibaldi, Joseph, MLA Handbook for Writings of Research Papers. 8th ed. New York mla Publication,2004.

Maimon, E.P., Peritz, J.H., & Blake Yancey, K. (2006). A writer's resource: A handbook for writing and research. Boston, MA: McGraw Hill. PE1408.M3366 2006 .

Modern Language Association of America. (2009). MLA handbook for writers of research papers (7th ed.). New York, NY: Modern Language Association of America. REFERENCE AC1.G53 2009 .

Modern Language Association of America. (2008). MLA style manual and guide to scholarly publishing (3rd ed.). New York, NY: Modern Language Association of America. REFERENCE AC1.G444 2008.