

BELLINGHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT
M.L.A.
PARENTHETICAL CITATION
&
WORKS CITED
INFORMATION PACKET

(Adapted from materials initially developed at R.A. Long High School
in Longview, Washington, by James Lemonds, et al.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Identifying and Avoiding Plagiarism.....	3
Plagiarism Rules and Procedures.....	5
Manuscript Requirements for Written Work.....	6
General Information on Parenthetical Citations.....	7
Sample Parenthetical Citations.....	9
Sample Works Cited Page.....	10
Instructions for Works Cited Page.....	11
Internet and Electronic Sources.....	12
Print Sources.....	14
Interviews, Video and Radio/Television Sources.....	18

During your school career, you have probably written many personal essays that presented your thoughts, feelings, and opinions and that did not refer to any other sources of information or ideas. Some subjects and assignments, however, require us to go beyond our personal knowledge and experience. We undertake research when we wish to explore an ideal, probe an issue, solve a problem, or make an argument that compels us to turn to outside help. We then seek out, investigate, and use materials beyond our personal resources. The findings and conclusions of such an inquiry appear in the research paper. The term research paper describes a presentation of student research that may be in a printed, an electronic, or a multimedia format.

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. Fifth Edition. New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1999.

IDENTIFYING AND AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

When you use someone else's words or ideas without noting your source correctly---or without noting it at all---this is plagiarism. Sometimes, in cases where material is copied, plagiarism is intentional and obvious. A writer may also be accused of plagiarism if he has not cited the source of the material or if the material has not been translated into the writer's words.

The following excerpt is from The Fatal Shore by Robert Hughes. It is followed by student examples which illustrate problems with plagiarism. ***This material was taken from A Guide To MLA Documentation by Joseph Trimmer (Fourth Edition: 1996).***

Original Version

Transportation did not deter crime in England or even slow it down. The "criminal class" was not eliminated by transportation, and could not be, because transportation did not deal with the causes of crime.

Student Version A

Transportation did not stop crime in England or even slow it down. Criminals were not eliminated by transportation because transportation did not deal with the causes of crime.

Version A is plagiarism. Because the writer of Version A does not indicate in the text or in a parenthetical citation that the words and ideas belong to Hughes, the reader will believe the words belong to the student. The student has stolen the words and ideas and has attempted to cover it up by changing or omitting an occasional word.

Student Version B

Robert Hughes points out that transportation did not deter crime in England or even slow it down. The criminal element was not eliminated by transportation, and could not be because transportation did not deal with the causes of crime (Hughes 168).

Even though a parenthetical citation has been included, Version B is also plagiarism. The writer has essentially copied Hughes' words but has not quoted passages that were taken directly from the text. There is no sense that Version B is written in the student's own words. As a result, it is difficult to determine whether or not the writer actually understands the material.

Student Version C

Hughes argues that transporting criminals from England to Australia "did not stop crime." How could it? Simply moving the criminals from one place to another would not rehabilitate them or change their behavior in any positive way (Hughes 168).

Version C is not plagiarism. It contains a parenthetical citation that gives credit to the source. In addition, instead of altering a word here and there, the student was able to translate the material into his/her own words.

NOTE: When you draft your paper, you can reduce chances you will be accused of plagiarism by using information that you have taken from research materials and translated onto notecards. If you compose directly from books and articles, it is much more likely that you will use more of the author's words than your own.

IF YOU ARE ASKED ABOUT PLAGIARISM in your essay, the burden of proof is on you to prove that it does not exist. You will be asked to bring in your notes and copies of your sources. Then you will be asked to demonstrate that plagiarism does not exist in your paper.

ADHERE TO THE 80/20 RULE OF THUMB: Although you must include direct quotes in your paper, direct quotes should constitute no more than about 20% of your essay. In other words, about 80% of the paper should be in your own words.

PLAGIARISM RULES AND PROCEDURES

Plagiarism is...

- copying word-for-word from a source without enclosing the material in quotation marks and indicating the source.
- copying ideas and other content without correctly indicating the source, even if you have abstracted, summarized, or paraphrased the material.
- changing only a few words, phrases, sentences, or sections, but otherwise copying directly from a source and passing it off as your own.

Plagiarism may be...

- inadvertent, committed as a result of ignorance or carelessness.
- intentional, committed in a conscious attempt to defraud the reader.
- repeated and intentional, committed despite previous warnings.

The consequences...

- of inadvertent plagiarism may be determined on a case-by-case basis, but may require that the student write an entirely new paper on a related topic.
- of intentional plagiarism will result in a zero for the assignment and no opportunity to retrieve credit for that assignment. In addition, the teacher will contact the student's parent or guardian and an administrator regarding this and any subsequent instance of plagiarism.
- of repeated intentional plagiarism will result in a failing grade for the semester and consequences outlined in Board Policy 3200.

Teachers may detect plagiarism through such methods as...

- entering suspect portions of text into an internet search engine or web site designed to detect plagiarism.
- observing irregularities or shifts in writing style.
- noting content which seems inconsistent with the student's previously demonstrated knowledge.
- checking research sources for those papers that require documentation.
- questioning students closely who seem to have produced polished writing without having gone through the usual revision process.

The burden of proof...

- lies on the student as well as the teacher, particularly when "checkpoints" have been established during the drafting process and/or when documentation of sources is required.

MANUSCRIPT REQUIREMENTS FOR WRITTEN WORK

Paragraphs should follow a standard format with the first sentence of each paragraph indented. Writing should be left justified (with the exception of the indentations and a centered title).

Type

- 12 point font size
- Professional font (i.e. Times New Roman, Arial)

Spacing

- Double spacing
- No extra lines/spacing between paragraphs
- Quotations of over three lines should be indented; quotation marks should not be used
- Lists should be indented

Margins

- 1" left and 1" right
- 1" top and bottom
- (standard MS Word default is acceptable, 1.25" left and right, 1" top and bottom)

Title (created for all compositions)

- Placed below the heading and centered
- Follows rules of capitalization (first word and important words)

Page-one Heading

- Located in upper left corner
- Double spaced
- Includes the following information in this order:

Student's first and last name:	Samuel Jones
Teacher's title and name:	Ms. Sally Ride
Class and section:	English 1
Date:	February 12, 2004

Header

- Placed at the top of page 2 and all subsequent pages
- Upper right corner of the page, 1/2" from the top
- Includes writer's last name and page number (Jones 2)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS

1. You must indicate what you have taken from each source and precisely where you have referred to it in your paper. The easiest way to handle this is to insert brief parenthetical citations wherever you have relied on someone else's words, statistics, facts, or ideas. **Do this as you write your rough draft.**
2. **In most cases, the author's last name and a page reference are enough to properly identify the source.** The reader will then be able to check that author and the material he or she has written on your Works Cited page. If you find that no author is listed, use the title of the book or article and the page numbers.
3. Insert a parenthetical citation when you change sources. For example if you have six consecutive sentences from a source, insert a parenthetical citation at the end of those six sentences. If you have one sentence from a source, insert a parenthetical citation at the end of that sentence.
4. Check to see that most of your body paragraphs have one or more parenthetical citations. Since you must list sources for all material that is not your own opinion or common knowledge, readers would find it very odd if a body section had no parenthetical citation.
5. **Failing to document your sources is considered a form of plagiarism because you are claiming someone else's ideas or information as your own. This can result in automatic rejection of your paper.**
6. **Punctuate after the citation (except in the case of quotes longer than four lines).**

SPECIFIC POINTERS FOR USING PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS

A. Multiple works: If an author has two or more books or articles on your Works Cited page, be sure to make clear which you are referring to by listing the book or article after his name and then the page number.

Example:

When Mikhail Gorbachev was imprisoned by coup leaders at his vacation home in the Crimea, he put together a video tape which made it clear that the stories about his illness were fake (Miller "Mikhail's Own Story" 11-12). Later, coup leaders admitted that they had considered administering a sophisticated poison to Gorbachev which would be untraceable (Miller "Coup Leaders Talk" 7-9).

B. What to document: In writing your research paper, you must document everything that you borrow - not only direct quotations and paraphrases, but also information and ideas. You rarely need to give sources for familiar proverbs ("You can't judge a book by its cover"), well-known quotations ("We shall overcome"), or common knowledge ("George Washington was the first president of the United States"). But you must indicate the source of any other material that readers might otherwise mistake for your own.

C. Dealing with quotations:

1. If you use a direct quotation—more than three of the author’s words used together—you must enclose in quotation marks.

- a. If you are quoting verbatim, and the information fills fewer than four lines, enter it in your paper and place quotation marks before and after the statement. The parenthetical citation follows.

Example:

The Supreme Court has placed more emphasis on restricting the powers of Congress than it has on restricting the powers of the President. "Although the Constitution states that Congress has the right to declare war the Court has never limited the President's right to make war" (Smith 14).

- b. If the direct quote is longer than four lines, it is typed, double-spaced and indented one inch from the left margin. No quotation marks are necessary, but the citation still follows it. **In longer quotes, the end punctuation should come before the citation.**

Example:

The school was three or four blocks away, on the main street. But everything back here was pretty close to everything else. The school was on the same street as the Catholic church, the movie theater, the mortuary, a café, and the ice cream parlor. The grocery store was not far from the church, but on another street. (Gaines 91)

2. **A quotation within a quotation** - Sometimes it is necessary to use a quotation within another quotation. In this case the first quotation employed is enclosed in double quotation marks. The second quotation, included within the first, is enclosed in single quotation marks.

Example:

"The parade was something to see with the collection of royalty participating. Every now and then shouts of 'long live the King' echoed along the route" (Marks 11).

SAMPLE PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS

Assume that the following paragraphs are from a research paper. Examine how proper parenthetical citation is done, and note that the parenthetical listings in this selection correspond to listings in the Works Cited model on the previous page.

Jones 10

A study done in 1991 at Stanford University provided evidence that kids under the age of sixteen are often significantly affected by viewing violent programming. Nearly 47 percent of test subjects who watched violent programming for an extended time reported that they felt less sympathy for victims of violence than those who watched no such programming (Mielke 62-63). This seems to back up a 1989 report by Harvard psychologist Edwin Erickson, who found that those people exposed to violence at an early age were more likely to engage in violent acts (Erickson 17). Donald Trent, a fourteen-year-old Bridgeport middle school student who was arrested last year for assault, said in an interview that he doesn't care about his victims. While he claims that watching violent movies and other programming has not affected him, he admitted that he has been a fan of slasher movies since he was in elementary school (Trent). All of this evidence lends support to the idea that it is dangerous for impressionable kids to be repeatedly exposed to violent images.

Part of the problem is that parents seem to be relying more and more on video games and television programs to function as baby-sitters for their children (Moore and Linnon 13-14). A 1994 survey of parents in Washington and Oregon revealed that while 53 percent believe television is not good for kids, they allow them to watch between twenty-five and fifty hours of programming a week. One mother said, "I would rather they played outside or read a book, but when I come home from work I'm too tired to fight with them about how they spend their time" (Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction).

According to Kelso elementary teacher Kathy McWilliams, "Many of the kids in my classroom are already damaged by the effects of television. After spending hours watching images flash across the screen at home, they come to school with blank looks on their faces. Sometimes I feel like I'm dealing with zombies" ("Local Reading Scores Decline" 2).

SAMPLE WORKS CITED PAGE

NOTE: A Works Cited (example below) page is distinguished from a Bibliography or Works Consulted in that only works actually cited in textual parenthetical citations are listed. The Bibliography or Works Consulted, on the other hand, represents research that may have been consulted but not used. For all assignments, **YOU MUST INCLUDE A WORKS CITED PAGE!**

Jones 12

Works Cited

Cook, William J. "Molding Minds or Moldy Minds?" U.S. News & World Report 25 Mar. 1999: 108-112+.

Electric Library. Sehome High School Library, Bellingham. 25 Apr. 2000

<<http://www.elibrary.com/s/edumark/>>.

Erickson, Edwin. Toys and Reasons. New York: Norton, 1999.

"Local Reading Scores Decline." The Bellingham Herald, 27 Oct. 2000: A2.

Mielke, Karen. "Television in the Classroom." Time 14 Aug. 1998, 61-67.

Moore, Terrill and Nick Linnon. "What America's Colleges Should Be Teaching." CQ

Researcher, 19 Nov. 2000: 5-16.

Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Washington State). "Washington

Schools Working to Solve Difficult Problems," 17 June 1999.

"Public Education." World Book, 1991 ed.

"Selling to Our Children." Consumer Reports Aug. 1998: 518-521.

Trent, Donald. Bellingham School District. Bellingham, Washington, 14 Jan. 2001.

Updike, Joseph. "U.S. Students Don't Match Up." Orlando Sentinel 7 Jan. 1999: E1+. Rpt. in Youth, Vol. 4.

Ed. Eleanor C. Goldstein, Boca Raton, FL: Social Issues Resources Series, Inc., 1993. Art. 41.

Windisch, Marie. "Paying for Public Education." <<http://www.americaneducation.com/>>.

Zuckerman, Loren, et al. Teacher or Trojan Horse? New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1996.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR A WORKS CITED PAGE

1. Center "Works Cited " at top of page.
2. Put entries in alphabetical order by author's last name. If no author is listed, then list alphabetically by title (Don't list by the articles, but by the first important word.)
3. Double space throughout.
4. Indent second and third lines (if any) in each entry.
5. Put article titles in quotes. Underline names of magazines, newspapers, and books.
6. List only those sources that are cited in the text of the paper.

NOTE:

A "Works Cited" differs from a "Bibliography" in that every source listed on a Works Cited is used and cited in the text of the paper. Likewise, every source appearing in a parenthetical citation must appear on the Works Cited.

Note how, basically, what is placed in the parenthetical citation is what appears first in the Works Cited listing.

Helpful Hint:

In some cases, you can improve the clarity of your paper if you refer to sources by name or title in the text. Often, a parenthetical citation alone may not be enough to make things clear, or you may want to indicate that your information is derived from a recognized authority.

Examples:

-In her book *Why Johnny Can Read*, Michelle Phuong argues that America's students . . .

-Magda Guttormson, a geneticist at the Hobbs Clinic in Toronto, Canada, . . .

PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE FORMAT OF WORKS CITED AND PARENTHETICAL CITATION EXAMPLES ON PAGES 9 and 10.

SAMPLE FORMATS FOR WORKS CITED

EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES CONSISTS OF FOUR MAIN PARTS.

1. The type of source
2. A generalized works cited format
3. An actual Works Cited entry
4. A parenthetical citation model using the source

Internet and Electronic Sources

INTERNET WEB PAGE

Works Cited Format:

Author's name (last name first). Document title. Date of Internet publication. Date of access <URL>.

Works Cited Example:

Jackson, Charles. *New Age Medicine*. 15 June 2002. 21 May 2004. <<http://www.healme.org>>.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

Most ailments can be cured with a tincture prepared from commonly available houseplants (Jackson).

NOTE: Because many internet sites are not designed with MLA citation in mind, you are urged to find all possible citation information on the site and to refer to an MLA handbook or on-line MLA reference such as that at http://www.mla.org/publications/style/style_faq/style_faq4.

CD-ROM

Works Cited Format:

"Title." Publisher or company producing the disk, Format, date.

Works Cited Example:

"World Factbook." Wayzata Technology, CD-ROM, 1994.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

According to World Factbook, the world is a whirlpool ("World Factbook").

ELECTRONIC SOURCE WITH AUTHOR

Works Cited Format:

Author's last name, author's first name. "Title of document." Electronic address.

Works Cited Example:

Brandis, Alex. "Eating Disorders." <<http://home.navisoft.com/aapa/eating.htm>>.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

Self-image plays a major role in most eating disorders. For this reason, professional help from a counselor or therapist is often recommended (Brandis).

ELECTRONIC SOURCE WITH TITLE BUT NO AUTHOR

Works Cited Format:

"Title of document." Electronic address.

Works Cited Example:

"Eating Disorders." <<http://www.healthtouch.com/level1/leaflets/102952/102952.htm>>.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

A 1990 survey found that eleven percent of teens had an eating disorder. This would translate into approximately 716,000 young people nationwide ("Eating Disorders").

ELECTRONIC SOURCE WITH NO AUTHOR OR TITLE (NOTE: Always TRY to find other information, but if you truly can find ONLY the electronic address, use this format.)

Works Cited Format:

Electronic address.

Works Cited Example:

<ftp://ftp.ncifcrf.gov/pub/IPS-WWW/arid95d.del>.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

Although most teens with eating disorders are female, a sizable number are male (<ftp://ftp.ncifcrf.gov>).

ELECTRONIC SUBSCRIPTION SOURCES (E.G. Electric Library; ProQuest--See above examples to adjust for no author entries.)

Works Cited Format:

Author's last name, author's first name. "Title of article." Name of Magazine. Date of Magazine. Pages. Name of Subscription Service. Sehome High School Library, Bellingham. Date accessed. <electronic address>.

Works Cited Example:

Cook, William J "Molding Minds or Moldy Minds?" U.S. News & World Report 25 Mar. 1999: 108-112+. Electric Library. Sehome High School Library, Bellingham. 25 Apr. 2000.

<<http://www.elibrary.com/s/edumark/>>.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

If it's done right, education ought to make students uncomfortable once in a while (Cook 110).

NOTE: If the electronic source is particularly long, you are allowed (for our purposes) to shorten it when you cite it in your text, though not for the Works Cited entry. Include at least ten characters through the domain (e.g. com; org; edu). Stop after the domain or the first period or slash after 10 characters.

Print Sources

BOOKS WITH ONE AUTHOR

Works Cited Format:

Author's last name, author's first name. Title. Place of publication: publisher, copyright date.

Works Cited Example:

Breihan, Carl W. Great Gunfighters of the West. New York: New American Library, 1981.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

While many people idolize Billy the Kid, viewing him as a bold and courageous man, the truth is that William Bonney was not a person to admire. In fact, Bonney killed twenty-one people, in most cases without any acceptable reason (Breihan 112-113).

BOOKS WITH TWO AUTHORS

Works Cited Format:

First author's last name, first author's first name, and second author's first name, second author's last name. Title. Place of publication: publisher, copyright date.

Works Cited Example:

Brown, John H., and William S. Speer. Encyclopedia of the New West. Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1978.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

Helena, Montana was one of the most profitable mining areas of the nineteenth century (Brown and Speer 37).

BOOKS WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS

Works Cited Format:

First author's last name, et al. Title. Place of publication: publisher, copyright date.

Works Cited Example:

Sheridan, Marion C., et al. The Motion Picture. New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1965.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

On April 3rd, the explorers set out across Puget Sound toward the Olympic Peninsula and immediately ran into a vicious storm (Sheridan, et al. 176).

NOTE: *et al.* is Latin for “and others” and is used to replace lists three or more authors.

BOOK WITH NO AUTHOR GIVEN

Works Cited Format:

Title. Place of publication: publisher, copyright date.

Works Cited Example:

Personalities of the West and Midwest. New York: American Biographical Institute, 1985.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

After the Civil War, the Federal Government made an effort to civilize the West by assigning U. S. marshals to the territories. However, they weren't very effective since they often had to patrol thousands of square miles by themselves (Personalities of the West and Midwest 122).

BOOK AUTHORED BY CORPORATION, COMMISSION, ASSOCIATION, COMMITTEE, ETC.

Works Cited Format:

Institution. Title. Place of publication: publisher, copyright date.

Works Cited Example:

Western Writers of America. Water Trails West. New York: Avon, 1979.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

When Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific, they established a base camp at present-day Astoria. In their journals, both men complained about the incessant winter rain (Western Writers of America 71).

BOOK WITH EDITOR AS AUTHOR

Works Cited Format:

Editor's last name, editor's first name, ed. Title. Place of publication: publisher, copyright date.

Works Cited Example:

Steffan, Jerome O., ed. The American West. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1979.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

The Piegans, or Blackfeet, were the most aggressive Indian tribe west of the Mississippi River. They were notorious horse thieves (Steffan 41-42).

BOOKS IN SERIES (e.g. Opposing Viewpoints)

Works Cited Format:

Author's last name, author's first name. "Title of Article." Volume Title. Editor's Name. Series Title.
Place of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication. Pages.

Works Cited Example:

Rifkin, Jeremy. "Humans Should Not be Genetically Redesigned." Genetic Engineering. Ed. William Dudley. Opposing Viewpoints Ser. San Diego: Greenhaven Press, 1999. 72-78.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

We do not have , nor can we acquire, the perspective needed to make intelligent decisions relating to the genetic composition of future generations (Rifkin 74).

SELECTION FROM AN ANTHOLOGY OR COLLECTION

Works Cited Format:

Author's last name, author's first name. "Title of selection." Title of anthology. Editor's name. Place of publication: publisher, copyright date, pages used.

Works Cited Example:

Hillson, Richard. "Hey, Reggie." Great Sports Heroes. Ed. Raymond Clement. New York: Hobbyhorse Press, 1991, 12-13.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

In a poll taken in 1990, sports fans said that Joe DiMaggio's fifty-six game hitting streak was the baseball record that would be most difficult to break (Hillson 12).

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE SIGNED (Most encyclopedia articles will be unsigned; however, if the article is written by a well-known authority, his or her name may be included. If you do not see an author's name, use the "Encyclopedia Article Unsigned" format.)

Works Cited Format:

Author's last name and author's first name, "Title of article," Name of encyclopedia, year ed.

Works Cited Example:

McDonald, Forrest "History of the United States." World Book 1978 ed.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

The Vietnam War claimed the lives of approximately 58,000 Americans (McDonald 200).

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE UNSIGNED

Works Cited Format:

"Title of article." Name of encyclopedia, year ed.

Works Cited Example:

"Earp, Wyatt." Collier's Encyclopedia, 1981 ed.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

Wyatt Earp, his brothers, and Doc Holliday killed several of Ike Clanton's friends in the famous gunfight at the O. K. Corral. Although Earp was a Western legend, he eventually moved to Los Angeles and died there in 1929 ("Earp, Wyatt" 298-299).

MAGAZINE ARTICLE WITH AN AUTHOR

Works Cited Format:

Author's last name, author's first name. "Title of article." Name of magazine date of magazine, pages used.

Works Cited Example:

Lyon, Peter. "The Wild, Wild West." American Heritage. Aug. 1960: 45-46.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

Some of the people in Tombstone, Arizona, wanted to lynch the Earps and Holliday after Clanton's friends were killed (Lyon 45).

MAGAZINE ARTICLE WITHOUT AUTHOR

Works Cited Format:

"Title of article." Name of magazine, date of magazine, pages used.

Works Cited Example:

"Drummer." The New Yorker 27 Oct. 1980: 45.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

His bizarre life and unique writing have made Edgar Allen Poe one of the best known writers in the Western world. In fact, more books have been written about Poe than any American writer ("Drummer" 45).

PAMPHLETS, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Works Cited Format:

Name of agency. Title of pamphlet or document. place: publisher, date.

Works Cited Example:

U.S. Department of Justice. The United States Marshals' Service, Then...and Now. Washington: GPO, Oct. 1978.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

Life wasn't easy for U. S. marshals in the nineteenth century. Pay was low and the job was dangerous. To make things worse, most of the citizens the marshals were trying to protect were unwilling to cooperate (U. S. Department of Justice 7).

NEWSPAPERS

Works Cited Format:

"Title of article." Newspaper, date, section, page.

Works Cited Example:

"The Threatened Spotted Owl." The Oregonian 3 Apr. 1988: B13.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

The spotted owl controversy began when a group of biologists determined that the spotted owl depended on a habitat of old growth timber for its survival ("The Threatened Spotted Owl" 13).

Interviews, Videos, and Radio/Television Sources

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

Works Cited Format:

Name of person interviewed. Type of interview (personal, telephone), and the date.

Works Cited Example:

Smithson, Jonathan. Personal interview. 14 Jan. 1997.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

Relapse is the thing that every addict fears. For those who do not rely on a support group to help them through the rough spots, chances of staying clean are greatly reduced (Smithson).

VIDEO/DVD

For the Works Cited format, consult the most recent edition of the *MLA Handbook for Writer of Research Papers*.

RADIO OR T.V. PROGRAM

Works Cited Format:

Title of the episode or segment. Title of the program. Title of the series, if any. Name of the network.
Call letters and city location of the station. Broadcast date.

Works Cited Example:

“Death and Society.” Narr. Joanne Silberner. Weekend Edition Sunday. Natl. Public Radio. WUWM, Milwaukee. 25 Jan. 1998.

Parenthetical Citation Example:

Studies showed that young people had become desensitized to images of death portrayed in the media (“Death and Society”).