

Bibliographies & References

References indicate the exact location for sources of information used in the text of the paper; the bibliography describes, as a whole, the works from which the citations are taken

Bibliography

There is no single correct form for constructing a bibliography, but it is essential that consistency be observed in all entries. The bibliography is usually included at the end of the paper.

Books

ONE AUTHOR:

Bejerimi, John Zeyad. *How Parliament Works*. Ottawa: Borealis Press, 1979.

TWO AUTHORS:

Davis, Edward W. and John Pointon. *Finance and the Firm*.
New York: Oxford University Press, 1984.

THREE AUTHORS:

Cargill, Oscar, William Charvat, and Donald D. Walsh. *The Publication of Academic Writing*. New York: Modern Language Association, 1966.

MORE THAN THREE AUTHORS:

Howe, Louise, et al. *How to Stay Younger while Growing Older: Aging for all Ages*. London: Macmillan, 1982.

NO AUTHOR GIVEN:

Literary Market Place: The Directory of American Book Publishing.
1976-77 ed. New York: Bowker, 1976.

AN ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION AS "AUTHOR":

American Psychological Association. *Publication Manual*. 3rd ed.
Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 1983.

AN EDITOR OR COMPILER AS "AUTHOR":

Piggott, Stuart, ed. *The Dawn of Civilization*. New York:
McGraw-Hill, 1961.

AN EDITION OF AN AUTHOR'S WORK:

Cooper, James Fenimore. *The Prairie: A Tale*. Intro. Henry Nash Smith. New York: Holt, 1950.

Shepherd, William R. *Historical Atlas*. 8th ed. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1956.

Shakespeare, William. *Titus Andronicus*. Ed. Alan Hughes. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

A TRANSLATION:

Timerman, Jacobo. *Prisoner without a Name, Cell without a Number*. Trans. Toby Talbot. New York: Knopf, 1981.

A WORK IN A SERIES:

Renwick, William Lindsay. *English Literature, 1789-1815*. The Oxford History of English Literature 9. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1963.

A WORK IN SEVERAL VOLUMES:

Churchill, Winston S. *The Age of Revolution*. New York: Dodd, 1957. Vol. 3 of A History of the English-Speaking Peoples. 4 vols. 1956-58.

Parker, John. *Margaret Robinson: A Critical Study*. 2 vols. London: Macmillan, 1983.

Articles

PERIODICAL:

Fraser, John F. "North American Business: a few thoughts on restoring its supremacy." *Business Quarterly* 52.1 (1987): 32-35.

York, Lorraine M. "Rival bards: Alice Munro's Lives of Girls and Women and Victorian poetry." *Canadian Literature* 112 (Spring 1987): 211-216.

Arms, William Y. "Scholarly Publishing on the National Networks." *Scholarly Publishing* 23.3 (1992): 158-69.

NEWSPAPER:

Jonas, Jack. "A Visit to a Land of Many Facets." *Washington Star*
5 Mar. 1961, sec. F: 1, col. 2.

ENCYCLOPEDIA - SIGNED AND UNSIGNED:>

Haseloff, Arthur. "Illuminated Manuscripts." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. 1967 ed.

"Phoenicia." *Encyclopedia Americana*. 1958 ed.

AN ESSAY IN A COLLECTED WORK:

Arnold, Matthew. "Dover Beach". *Norton Anthology of English Literature*.
Ed. N.H. Abrams et al. 4th ed. 2 vols. New York: Norton, 1979. 2: 1378-79.

Shapcott, Tom. "Margaret Atwood's *Surfacing*." *Commonwealth
Literature in the Curriculum*. Ed. K. L. Goodwin. St. Lucia: South Pacific Association for
Common-wealth Literatures and Languages Studies, 1980. 86-96.

PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE:

Potts, Timothy C. "Case-Grammar as Componential Analysis."
Valence, Semantic Case, and Grammatical Relations: Papers prepared
for the Working Group "Valence and Semantic Case." *12th International
Congress of Linguists, University of Vienna, Austria, August 29 to
to September 3, 1977*. Ed. Werner Abraham. Studies in
Language Companion Series 1. Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1978. 399-457.

Dissertations

PUBLISHED:

Carlson, William Robert. *Dialectic and Rhetoric in Pierre
Bayle*. Diss. Yale Univ., 1973. New York: Macmillan, 1977.

UNPUBLISHED:

Carlson, William Robert. "Dialectic and Rhetoric in Pierre
Bayle." Diss. Yale Univ., 1973.

A DISSERTATION ABSTRACT:

Lydic, David Lynn. "Relational Mapping as a Measure of Writing Ability in College Freshmen." Diss. Univ. of Texas at Austin, 1988. *DAI* 49 (1988): 1395A.

Electronic Texts

The practice of citing electronic texts, especially those only available at remote sites accessible through the Internet, is still evolving. A number of style sheets and style manuals contain sections on electronic sources and recommend formats for citations. However, as yet there are no universally recognized standards.

Electronic Style by Xia Li and Nancy Crane (1993) remains the most complete printed reference on this topic. However, this style manual is based on the style manual of the American Psychological Association and is therefore not ideal for use by students in the social sciences and humanities who are often required to cite using *MLA Handbook* style.

For these examples we are following recent updates to MLA style as described on the MLA Web site supplemented by a style sheet drawn up by Janice A. Walker of the University of South Florida. Her style sheet observes conventions established by the MLA but addresses a greater range and variety of electronic texts.

The general format of the basic citation is as follows:

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Cited Work." Title of Complete Work.
[protocol and address] [path] (date of message or visit).

Title of Cited Work refers to the text that appears between the "title" markup codes at the top of the document.

A PERSONAL EMAIL MESSAGE:

Howard, Teresa. "Feedback on Electronic Writing." Personal e-mail (16 May 1996).

A POSTING TO A LISTSERV:

Merrian, Joanne. "Spinoff: Monsterpiece Theatre." Online posting. 30 Apr. 1994. Shaksper: The Global Electronic Shakespeare Conference. 27 Aug. 1997
<http://www.arts.ubc.ca/english/iemls/shak/MONSTERP_SPINOFF.txt>.

AN ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL:

Loquard, Fallon. "Pico's Dilemma." *Dutch Renaissance Studies* 16.2 (1997): 23 pars. 13 June 1997 <<http://www.pilon.edu/DRS/162/Loquard.html>>.

A CORPORATE OR PROFESSIONAL HOMEPAGE:

Top Stories from CBC National Radio News. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 24 June 1998 <<http://www.radio.cbc.ca/radio/programs/news/headline-news>>.

A PERSONAL HOMEPAGE:

Joyce, Michael. Home page. 1 January 1999 <<http://iberia.vassar.edu/~mijoyce/>> (17 January 1997).

AN ARTICLE TAKEN FROM A FULLTEXT CDROM:

Gault, Connie. "Regina playwrights take active role." *Queen's Quarterly*. Summer 1995: *CBCA Fulltext Reference*. CD-ROM. Silverplatter. August, 1997.

AN ABSTRACT FROM A CDROM INDEX:

White, Jerry. "Campbell Bunk, a lumpen community in London between the wars." *History Workshop* 8 (1979): 1-49. *Historical Abstracts*. CD-ROM. ABC-Clio. Fall, 1997.

References & Documentation

In **MLA style**, you acknowledge your sources by including parenthetical citations within your text. These refer the reader to the alphabetical list of works cited, or bibliography, that appears at the end of the document. For example:

The close of the millenium was marked by a deep suspicion of the natural world and an increasing reliance "upon the pronouncements of soothsayers and visionaries, who caused hysteria with their doom-laden forecasts of the end of humanity" (Mulligan 234).

The citation "(Mulligan 234)" informs the reader that the quotation originates on page 234 of a document by an author named Mulligan. Consulting the bibliography, the reader would find the following information under the name Mulligan:

Mulligan, Grant V. *The Religions of Medieval Europe: Fear and the Masses*. London: Secker, 1977.

Parenthetical references should be kept as brief as clarity will permit. If the context in which the quotation appears makes it clear which document in the bibliography the quoted text comes from, then no further identification is needed:

Reva Basch reports that the Georgetown Center for Text and Technology, which has been compiling a catalogue of electronic text projects, lists "over 300 such projects in almost 30 countries" (14).

The parenthetical reference "(14)," in combination with the mention of Reva Basch at the beginning of the passage, makes it clear to the reader that the quoted text comes from page 14 of the following document listed in the bibliography:

Basch, Reva. "Books Online: Visions, Plans, and Perspectives for Electronic Text." *Online* 15.4 (1991): 13-23.

Endnotes & Footnotes

Some scholars prefer to use endnotes and footnotes to document sources. These are described in Appendix B of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (4th ed.). If you use this method of documentation you may not need a List of Works Cited at the end of your paper. Check your instructor's preference.

The first time you cite a source, you must provide a complete description:

FIRST REFERENCE:

1 John Zeyad Bejerimi, *How Parliament Works* (Ottawa: Borealis Press, 1979) 12.

2 William C. Northrup, "Daily Life in Ancient Egypt," *The National Geographic Magazine* 80 (1941): 515.

3 "Phoenicia," *Encyclopedia Americana*, 1958 ed., XXI: 788.

4 Arthur Haseloff, "Illuminated Manuscripts," *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1957 ed., XII: 95.

SUBSEQUENT REFERENCES:

After full documentation has been given for a work, a shortened form is used in subsequent notes. The information included must be enough to identify the work. The author's last name alone, followed by the relevant page numbers, is usually adequate.

6 Frye 345-47.

If two or more works by the same author are cited -- for example, Northrop Frye's *Anatomy of Criticism* as well as his *Critical Path* -- a shortened form of the title should follow the author's last name in subsequent references.

8 Frye, *Anatomy* 278.

9 Frye, *Critical* 1-10.

The information is repeated even when two references in sequence refer to the same work. The abbreviations "*ibid.*" and "*op.cit.*" are no longer used.

For more details concerning the presentation of a written paper, consult the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* by Joseph Gibaldi 4th ed. 1994. (LB 2369 G53 1994 Ready Ref)

Style Guides

Your professor may recommend this or one of the documentation styles outlined in the following guides, which are Reference books and, as such, do not circulate:

American Psychological Association. *Publication Manual*. 3rd ed. Washington, D.C.:

American Psychological Association, 1983. (BF 76.7 P83 1983 Ref)

Campbell, William Giles, Stephen Vaughan Ballou and Carole Slade. *Form and style:*

Theses, Reports, Term Papers. 6th ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1982.

(LB 2369 C3 1982 Ready Ref.)

Chicago Guide to Preparing Electronic Manuscripts for Authors and Publishers.

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. (Z 286 E43 U54 1987 Ref)

The Chicago Manual of Style. 14th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.

(Z 253 U69 1993 Ready Ref.)

Garner, Diane L. and Diane H. Smith. *The Complete Guide to Citing Government*

Documents. Bethesda, MD: Congressional Information Service, Inc., 1984.

(Z 7164 G7G37 1984 Ready Ref.)

Gibaldi, Joseph. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 4th ed. New York:

Modern Language Association of America, 1995.

(LB 2369 G53 1995 Ready Ref)

-----. *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing*. 2nd ed.

New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1998.

(PN 147 G444 1998 SSHREF DESK)

Li, Xia, and Nancy B. Crane. *Electronic Style: A Guide to Citing Electronic Information*.

2nd ed. Westport, CT: Meckler, 1996.

(PN 171 D37 L5 1996 Ready Ref)

Patrias, Karen. *National Library of Medicine Recommended Formats for Bibliographic Citation*. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991.

(WZ 345 P314n 1991 WKKREF)

Taschereau, P.M. *Concise & Brief: A Documentation Style Manual for Students and Researchers*. Halifax, NS: School for Resource and Environmental Studies,

Dalhousie University, 1988. (LB 2369 T37 1988 Ref.)

Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*.

5th ed. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1987. (LB 2369 T8 1987 Ref)

VanLeunen, Mary-Claire. *A Handbook for Scholars*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992. (PN 146 V36 1992 Ref.)