

PRINT Periodicals (magazines & scholarly journals) Works Cited Entries in MLA

While there are five works cited entries for print periodicals below, don't merely imitate these five. Rather, follow the "flow chart" of components that starts with the yellow box below.

Callahan, Maureen. "How to Buy the Best Organic Foods." *Cooking Light*, vol. 23, no. 3, Apr. 2009, pp. 44+.

Hancock, LynNell. "Mother's Little Helper." *U.S. News & World Report*, vol. 133, no. 25, 18 Mar. 2003, pp. 51-57.

"Is Alternative Medicine Right for You?" *NEA Today*, vol. 20, no. 3, Oct.-Nov. 2000, pp. 113-14+.

Smoyet, Ralph L., and G. Withersby. "Athletes Are Fighting the 'Good Fight.'" *Sports Illustrated*, vol. 125, no. 34, May 2001, p. 6.

Van Raalte, Judy L., et al. "The Relationship between Hazing and Team Cohesion." *Journal of Sport Behavior*, vol. 30, no. 3-4, 2007, pp. 491-507.

1. Author(s) of the Article

Follow the guidelines on page 3 of "Creating Books Works Citeds." If there is no author or the article states *anonymous*, start with the article title.

2. Title of the Article

Capitalize according to MLA rules (For help, consult page 3 of "Creating Books Works Citeds." and follow MLA guidelines for book titles (Consult "Creating Books Works Citeds.")).

Type article titles in quotation marks.

A period is typed before the ending quotation marks unless the title includes a question mark or exclamation point.

If the title itself contains quotation marks, replace those marks with single quotations (apostrophes).

If the title contains a comma, semi-colon, or dash (*Hit the space bar once, type a hyphen, hit the space bar once, and hit enter once.*), include that mark of punctuation in the title.

Numbers are recorded the way that they appear in the article title

"Chemists Learn Why Vegetables Are Good for You."

"A Magic Bullet?"

"Teen Music Gets a 'Bad Rap.'"

"Are Sports Becoming Too 'Extreme'?"

"Roller Coasters Pose Risk, Doctors Say."

"Food Safety; Biotechnology Industry Says Cloned Food Act Will Mislead Consumers."

"Motorcycle Helmet Laws—United States."

<p>itself even if those numbers don't follow MLA rules.</p> <p>All titles, including long ones, must be typed out in full on the works cited page. They can only be shortened in the in-text citations.</p>	<p>“A Risky Fashion; Holes All Over.”</p> <p>“60% of Wisconsin Farmers Favor Ethanol.”</p> <p>“New Poll Shows 78% against HPV.”</p>
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<h3>3. Title of the Magazine or Journal</h3> <p>Capitalize according to MLA rules (For help, consult page 3 of “Creating Books Works Citeds.” and follow MLA guidelines for book titles (Consult “Creating Books Works Citeds.”).</p> <p>Italicize the title.</p> <p>Do not include a location (i.e. city and/or state) if one is provided.</p> <p>Use an ampersand if that appears in the original title.</p> <p>A comma follows the title.</p>	<p><i>AORN Journal,</i></p> <p><i>Psychology Today,</i></p> <p><i>The New England Journal of Medicine,</i></p> <p><i>U.S. News & World Report,</i></p>
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<h3>4. Volume and/or Issue Numbers</h3> <p>Most magazines and journals provide volume and issue numbers. “Volume” refers to a compilation of all the issues in a given year. So, if you see <i>vol. 98 no.2</i> somewhere on the magazine/journal, that means the information appeared in the second issue that was printed in year 98 of the publication.</p> <p>Some publications only number each issue. For those publications, you will only have a <i>no.</i> to type.</p> <p>If two issue numbers are given, use both.</p> <p>The abbreviations <i>vol.</i> and <i>no.</i> are used. They are all lowercase.</p> <p>A comma follows the volume, and a comma follows the issue.</p>	<p>vol. 124, no. 22,</p> <p>no. 132,</p> <p>vol. 25, no. 7-8,</p>
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<h3>5. Publication Date</h3> <p>Abbreviate all months, except May, June, and July, <u>on the works cited page</u> (only). March is abbreviated <i>Mar.</i>, and April is abbreviated <i>Apr.</i> September can be abbreviated as <i>Sep.</i> or <i>Sept.</i></p> <p>Record the date so that the day of the month (if there is one) comes before the month and the year <u>on the works cited page</u> (only) since dates recorded in that manner require fewer commas. Within the paper, type dates in the customary manner.</p> <p>If no month and/or day are provided, but a season of the year is, use the season.</p> <p>If you are unsure of the exact date, you could use <i>circa</i>, which means around, in brackets.</p> <p>The date is followed by a comma.</p>	<p>13 Apr. 2006,</p> <p>Sept. 2015,</p> <p>May/June 2008,</p> <p>July-Aug. 2014,</p> <p>18 Oct.–31 Oct. 2015,</p> <p>Spring 2016,</p> <p>Spring/Summer 2014,</p> <p>[circa 2014],</p>
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