

Writing Research Papers for the English Department at the Justus Liebig University Giessen

Style Sheet

Layout Conventions

A research paper contains the following parts: **a title page, a contents page, the text of the paper, the list of Works Cited.** This section explains the conventions to follow when creating the title page, the contents page, and when formatting the layout of your text.

Title Page

On your title page, you need to give **two kinds of information:** “**context information,**” i.e. information about the context in which you worked on this paper, and **information about yourself and your paper.** At the top of the page, aligned to the left, you need to list the context information. This includes the **university, the title of the seminar, the name of the instructor, and the semester in which the seminar took place.** Kindly spell the name of your instructor correctly and mention her or his appropriate academic titles. **In the middle of the page, centered, and in bold and large print, list the title of your paper.** Do not use different font sizes for your title and subtitle. Please use font size 12 in your essay so that your evaluator may read it easily. At the bottom of the page, aligned to the left again, you should list information about yourself and about the paper. This includes: **your name, address, email address, “Matrikelnummer,” and the date on which you handed in the paper** (not the deadline).

Title and Section Headings – Rules for Capitalization

In English, words in titles and in section headings need to be capitalized. In a title you need to **capitalize all words except for**

- articles (*a, an, the*), coordinating conjunctions (*and, but, or, for, nor*), and prepositions (unless they are the first or last word of the title)

Sample Cover Page I

Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Institut für Anglistik

PS: Introduction to Victorian Poetry

Prof. Dr. Anja Ausgedacht

WS 2010/11

**“To Break the Chain”:
Female Self-Assertion in Christina Rossetti’s
“Promises Like Pie-Crust”**

Larissa Müller

Maiestraße 17

35390 Gießen

larissa.mueller@anglistik.uni-giessen.de

Matrikelnummer: 10023404

15 February, 2016

Note that the title of a poem or otherwise dependent text appears in double quotation marks in the title of your paper. Quotations in your title are also placed in double quotation marks. The titles of poems published in a numbered sequence such as Shakespeare’s sonnets are not placed in double quotation marks, e.g. sonnet 130.

Sample Cover Page II

Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Institut für Anglistik

PS: Writing America: Images of the Nation before the American Renaissance

Prof. Dr. Anja Ausgedacht

WS 2010/11

**The Argument for a National US American Literature:
Paratextual Framing in John Neal's *Rachel Dyer* (1828)**

Larissa Müller

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Matrikelnummer: 10023404

15 February, 2016

Note that the title of a novel or otherwise independent text appears in italics in the title of your paper.

Contents Page

On the contents page, you need to list the parts of your paper: introduction, body of the text, conclusion, works cited. You need to number these parts consistently; the numbering reflects the structure of your paper. The introduction should be numbered “1.” Then number the main body of your text by using “2.” and the sections of your main body by using 2.1, 2.2, etc. Note that the actual text of the main body starts below “2.1” and not below the section heading “2.” Only use sub-sections if there are at least two of them at the same level (e.g., there should only be a sub-section 2.1 if there is also a sub-section 2.2). Number your conclusion analogously. The Works Cited should not be numbered. Before handing in your paper, check that the headings and numbers are identical on the contents page and in the paper.

Example:

1. Introduction	1
2. Liberating Speech Acts in Rossetti’s “Promises Like Pie-Crust”	2
2.1 “Promise me no promises”: Negative Promises in the First Stanza	2
2.2 “You, so warm [...] I, so cold”: Evaluative Comparisons in the Second Stanza	5
2.3 “If you promised”: Future Conditionals in the Third Stanza	7
3. Conclusion	9
Works Cited	11

Page Layout

The text on your pages should appear as follows:

- It should be printed in **size 12**.
- It should preferably be printed in **Times New Roman**.
- **The line spacing should be 1.5 in the body of the text.**
- **The paper should have the following margins: 2.5 cm left, 4 cm right, 3 cm top, 3 cm bottom.**

- **The margins should be justified** (“Blocksatz”).
- **The first line of every paragraph should be indented, except for the first paragraph of a new section.** The section heading does the job of alerting the reader to the fact that a new paragraph has started. Thus indentation is not needed.
- **The body of the text, the conclusion, and the works cited should begin on a new page.** This does not mean that you can save yourself three pages of text by arranging your text in such a way that each section ends on a new page that is left almost entirely blank. If you are asked to write a ten-page paper, you should write ten pages, regardless of the number of pages they will eventually be printed on.
- **Page numbers should be inserted.** Begin with number 1 on the first page of your text, not on the title page or contents page.

Documentation of Sources

YOU ALWAYS NEED TO DOCUMENT YOUR SOURCE

when you are quoting AND when you are paraphrasing or summarizing ideas and arguments.

OTHERWISE: YOU ARE COMMITTING PLAGIARISM.

What Is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is not crediting another author for his/her words and ideas. It literally means “literary theft” and involves two kinds of crimes:

- using another person’s ideas, information, or expressions without acknowledging that person’s work constitutes **intellectual theft**.
- passing off another person’s ideas, information, or expressions as your own to get a better grade or gain some other advantage constitutes **fraud**.

You need to **take this seriously**. Not to plagiarize is the central ethical code upon which all academic pursuits are founded. Universities would not work if scholars did not all agree upon this ethical code. You are part of this academic community. If you violate this code you can, at the worst, be expelled from the university.

When Do You Not Need to Document?

The basis on which you judge whether you need to document or not is the status of the information you are giving in relation to your audience and to the scholarly consensus on your topic:

- Information and ideas that are broadly known by your readers and widely accepted by scholars, such as the basic biography of an author or the dates of a historical event, can be used without documentation.

- Where your reader is likely to want to find out more information or where the facts and theses are in significant dispute among scholars, you need to document.

Rule of thumb: **If in doubt, always cite the source.**

Documenting Sources in Your Paper

There are **two “places” in your paper in which you need to document your sources**, and therefore two sets of conventions you need to learn:

- **citation in the text** (in-text citation or **parenthetical citation**)
- **citation in the list of Works Cited** at the end of the paper

The system for documenting sources that we are using at the Department of English at JLU is one version of the **“author-date-system”** and is a mixture of MLA style and APA style. “MLA style” refers to the conventions agreed upon by the Modern Language Association and documented in the *MLA Handbook*; it is especially appropriate for studies in literature and the humanities. “APA style” refers to the conventions agreed upon by the American Psychological Association. The essence of both styles – in comparison to ways of citing sources more common in German academic contexts – is that **sources are documented not in footnotes, but in parentheses in the text**. This system is completed by a list of **Works Cited**.

Parenthetical Citation

Parenthetical citation means that you document your source directly after you have used it in the text by giving that **source in parentheses**. This also means that you **do not use footnotes**. I.e., you do not document your sources in footnotes. Only necessary explanatory remarks should be put in footnotes.

The **system of parenthetical citation** works as follows:

“Quoted text” (author’s last name (space) date of publication of text: page number) your text

The view that “writing a research paper is a tough job” (Lyons 1998: 23) is supported by the majority of scholars in this field.

If your sentence ends with the quotation, the full stop goes behind the parenthesis:

The majority of scholars agree that “writing a research paper is a tough job” (Lyons 1998: 23).

However, you do not need to use the full parenthetical citation after every single use of a source in your text. **Include as little information as possible but enough for the reader to identify the source readily.** This allows the reader to follow your text and not to be distracted by too much information in the parentheses.

First, this means: if you use the author’s name in the sentence preceding the citation you can leave it out of the parenthetical reference. In the following example, the author is “Defoe.” Do, however, always cite the year of publication in parentheses.

Second, this means: if you quote from the same source and the same page in two or more consecutive sentences, you only need to cite the source after the last reference.

In his preface, Defoe asserts that he is “far from thinking it is a satire upon the English nation.” He insists on the fact that the English people “are derived from all nations under heaven.” However, the butt of his vitriolic pamphlet is “the vanity of those who talk of their antiquity and value themselves upon [...] being true-born.” (1889: 178)

Note that if you leave out words or letters in the middle of a quotation, you need to indicate this by using **square brackets** with suspension points. Do not use “[...]” at the beginning or end of a quotation.

When quoting from **sources that have no identifiable author**, please use the (abbreviated) title of the article in quotation marks or the title of the book or other longer work in italics to refer to your source:

“Quoted text” (“title of the article” OR *title of the book* year: page number) your text

Whereas a poll conducted by the US Marshall fund shows that 81% of German respondents approved of Obama’s foreign policies in 2011, only 54% of American ones did (“Transatlantic” 2011: 5).

When quoting from **plays**, use the following system of parenthetical citation:

Your text: “quoted text” (title (space) act number.scene number.line number(s))

In his speech before the battle of Agincourt, Henry rouses his troops by saying: “We few, we happy few, we band of brothers. / For he today that sheds his blood with me / Shall be my brother” (*King Henry V* 4.3.60-62).

Indicate line breaks by a ‘/’. More than three lines of verse should be printed as a block quote. Do not indicate line breaks if the quoted passage is prose.

When quoting from **poetry**, use the following system of parenthetical citation:

Your text: “quoted text” (line number(s)).

In the first stanza of “Promises Like Pie-Crust”, the speaker establishes a rhetoric of non-commitment: “Keep we both our liberties, / Never false and never true” (ll. 1-2).

Indicate line breaks by a ‘/’. More than three lines of verse should be printed as a block quote. Introduce line numbers with ‘l.’ (abbreviation for a single line) or ‘ll.’ (abbreviation for two or more lines).

When quoting from **films**, use the following system of parenthetical citation:

“Quoted text” (title (space) year: hours: minutes: seconds) your text

Scarlett’s exclamation that “after all, tomorrow is another day!” (*Gone with the Wind* 1939: 03:43:30) crystallizes her resolution and optimism.

When quoting from **TV series**, use the following system of parenthetical citation:

“Quoted text” (title (space) year-year: SnumberEnumber (space) minutes: seconds) your text

Patty’s advice to Ellen to “trust no one” (*Damages* 2007-2010: S01E04 38:42) can also be read as an advice to the viewer and thus as a marker of the narrative’s unreliability.

Note that “S” stands for “season” and “E” stands for “episode.” Use a two-digit system for the season’s and episode’s numbers. Do not cite episode titles in the parenthesis. Indicate the duration of scenes in the parenthesis, if necessary.

If you wish to quote from a text in **another language** and cannot find an English translation, you can translate the quotation yourself and provide a footnote at the end of the quotation, giving the original. In the footnote state that the translation is yours; and, if you translate several quotations, indicate this in the first footnote by stating that “all translations are by the author” as in the example below.

Example:

For instance, when Gauck was chosen as a presidential candidate in 2010, he criticized Germany’s parallel worlds of migrant cultures using the following words:

I want to live in a country in which those who migrate into it can speak with glistening eyes about their country. They should be able to say, this is our country. I have seen these eyes and experienced this attitude in the United States of America. People who have immigrated from Asia or from Africa and within the shortest amount of time had

the feeling of being at home. I have not found this sense in larger migrant groups in Germany. (“Joachim Gauck” 2010 : n. pag.)¹

If the article has no page numbers, indicate this in the body of the essay by using “n. pag.” (an abbreviation for “no pagination”).

Format of quotations

If a direct quotation is longer than 3 lines, you need to indent the whole quotation and reduce the line space to 1.0:

Defoe is aware that his text might not meet general approval and that it might even earn him the dubious reputation of being a foreigner and a spy. Far from aiming merely to denigrate his country, however, he intends something entirely different. In his own words:

Possibly somebody may take me for a Dutchman, in which they are mistaken. But I am one that would be glad to see Englishmen behave themselves better to strangers and to governors also, that one might not be reproached in foreign countries for belonging to a nation that wants manners. I assure you, gentlemen, strangers use us better abroad; and we can give no reason but our ill-nature for the contrary here. (1889: 182)

His main interest is in the reputation of the English, whose good name seems to be endangered by their gross ingratitude towards the monarch who has liberated them from “King James and his Popish Powers” (1889: 183).

Note that the indented quotation is not opened and closed by quotation marks. **Also** note that the full stop goes before the parentheses.

Note that the text following the citation in this example is not indented because it is still part of the same paragraph. When a new paragraph begins after a long, indented quotation, however, it needs to be indented. **Please note** that in 95% of cases, it is a symptom of bad

¹ All translations from the German are by the author. The original reads: “Ich möchte in einem Land leben, in dem die Zugewanderten mit leuchtenden Augen von ihrer Heimat sprechen, und sie sollen sagen, das ist unser Land. Ich habe diese Augen und diese Einstellung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gesehen, Menschen, die aus Asien, aus Afrika zugewandert sind und binnen kürzester Frist das Gefühl hatten, beheimatet zu sein, ein ‘Citizen’ zu sein. Und dieses Gefühl finde ich so direkt nun in den großen Migrantengruppen in Deutschland nicht.”

writing to end paragraphs with a quotation. Quotations should always be contextualized. **The rule of thumb here is that the analysis of the text should be at least as long as the quotation is.**

Works Cited

Your documentation of sources in parentheses in the text is incomplete without your list of Works Cited. When a reader sees the citation “(Chatman 1990: 67),” s/he needs to be able to identify the source and to have enough information to do so, such as the title or the first name of the author. This is provided by the works cited. The **Works Cited** follows **after your conclusion.**

You need to

- **list each and every single source that you cite in your text and only those that you cite.** Otherwise, sources cannot be identified and found in a library or online by your reader. Before handing in your paper, check that every source you are citing in a parenthesis appears in the works cited list.
- list the sources **alphabetically.**
- order **more than one source by one author according to the year of publication** (in descending order). If one author has published more than one text in the same year, identify it (in parentheses) by adding lower case letters in alphabetical order, and list the texts accordingly – 1992a, 1992b, 1992c, etc. – in the Works Cited.

Please note:

- **Books, articles in books, articles in journals, films, websites, etc. are cited in different ways.** The form of the citation embodies crucial information for the reader about what kind of a source s/he is dealing with and hence, where to find it.
- **Do not separate primary and secondary sources** in your Works Cited.

- **Articles in reference books** should not be listed under the editor. In most cases, the authors of individual articles are indicated by initials at the end of the article; a list at the end of the book gives you the full name of the author. If there is no such list, use the title of the entry.

Monographs in the Works Cited

“Monograph” is the term for a book written by a single author or authors in contrast to a book with contributions by many authors that is edited by one or more individuals (edited book/anthology).

The system of **citing a monograph** works as follows:

Last name, First name (Year). Title: Subtitle. Place: Publisher. Medium.

The date of the first edition should be cited as well if you use a later edition. The system works as follows:

Last name, First name (Year). Title: Subtitle [Year of first edition]. Place: Publisher. Medium.

If there **are two authors of a book**, the second author’s name is cited in the following way:

Last name, First name, and First name Last name (Year). Title: Subtitle. Place: Publisher. Medium.

One author:

Chatman, Seymour (1990). *Coming to Terms: The Rhetoric of Narrative in Fiction and Film*. Ithaca: Cornell UP. Print.

Two authors:

Lakoff, George, and Mark Johnson (1996). *Metaphors We Live By* [1980]. Chicago: U of Chicago P. Print.

Note that in MLA and our department's style, "University Press" is abbreviated to "UP." Note that Cambridge University Press and Oxford University Press are abbreviated as "CUP" and "OUP" respectively.

Edited Books/Anthologies in the Works Cited

The system works in a very similar way to that of monographs. Note that "ed." precedes the year in parentheses, if one person edited the volume, and "eds." precedes the parentheses if there was more than one editor.

Last name, First name, ed. (Year). Title: Subtitle. Place: Publisher. Medium.

Last name, First name, and First name Last name, eds. (Year). Title: Subtitle. Place: Publisher. Medium.

Last name, First name, First name Last name, and First name Last name, eds. (Year). Title: Subtitle. Place: Publisher. Medium.

Note that edited books and anthologies often appear as part of a series. You also need to cite the series title. Monographs may also be published in a series.

Last name, First name, and First name Last name, eds. (Year). Title: Subtitle. Series title, number. Place: Publisher. Medium.

One editor:

Fludernik, Monika, ed. (1998). *Hybridity and Postcolonialism: Twentieth-Century Indian Literature*. ZAA Studies, 1. Tübingen: Stauffenberg. Print.

Two editors:

Fludernik, Monika, and Ariane Huml, eds. (2002). *Fin de Siècle. Literatur, Imagination, Realität*, 29. Trier: Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Trier. Print.

Three editors:

Nünning, Ansgar, Marion Gymnich, and Roy Sommer, eds. (2006). *Literature and Memory: Theoretical Paradigms – Genres – Functions*. Stuttgart: Francke. Print.

Book vs. Article in the Works Cited

The **central difference** between the citation of books and the citation of articles is the following: the titles of independent publications (i.e. **book titles, journal titles**) are printed in italics, whereas the titles of dependent publications (i.e. **articles in books**) are printed in double quotation marks.

Article from an Edited Book/Anthology in the Works Cited

The system works as follows:

Last name, First name (Year). "Title of article." *Title of book*. Ed. First name Last name. Place: Publisher. Page numbers. Medium.

Example:

Chatman, Seymour (1989). "The 'Rhetoric' of Fiction." *Reading Narrative: Form, Ethics, Ideology*. Ed. James Phelan. Columbus: Ohio State UP. 40-56. Print.

Please note that in contrast to when "eds." precedes the publication date, this information is always listed as "Ed." when it follows after the text title regardless of whether one or more editors was involved.

Article from a Journal

The system works as follows: the volume or issue number of the journal is not followed by a full stop but by a colon; then, the page numbers follow.

Last name, First name (Year). "Title." *Journal* Volume.Issue Number: Page numbers. Medium.

Example:

Madigan, Mark John (1992). "Dorothy Canfield Fisher, 1879–1958." *Legacy: A Journal of American Women Writers* 9.1: 49-58. Print.

Note that some journals do not use issue numbers. In this case, the volume is followed directly by the colon and page numbers.

Films

Films are generally cited and ordered alphabetically by title and not by director. Whenever you list a source alphabetically by title, please disregard articles. The type of media may be indicated by "Film," "VHS," "DVD," or "BluRay." Films in your Works Cited should be listed like this:

Title (Year). Dir. First Name Last Name. Studio. Medium.

Example:

It's a Wonderful Life (1946). Dir. Frank Capra. RKO. DVD.

TV Series

Like films, TV series are cited by title. Even if you are discussing only one episode, do not list it under the episode title in the Works Cited but the whole series. TV series in your Works Cited should be listed like this:

Title (Year-Year). Creator First Name Last Name. Production company. Medium.

Example:

The Sopranos (1999-2007). Creator David Chase. HBO. DVD.

Citing Sources from the Internet

Take special care if you consider using a secondary source from the internet, and always examine it for its academic value. If you access an article in a scholarly journal through a database such as JSTOR (www.jstor.org), this is perfectly fine. The case is different for websites aimed at high school students such as SparkNotes or Shmoop. While it is okay to use them initially to help you understand a difficult text, the materials on these websites are no authoritative sources and should not be used as such in your paper. In the case of primary sources that only exist on the internet such as fan fiction, justify your choice of the corpus.

If you are writing a paper in which the use of internet sources is justified, you should cite the source as follows. Try to find out the author of the text, if possible, and list the source under that person's name. If you cannot find out the name of the author, list the source under the article's or image's or video's title. You need to list what is called the "date of access," i.e. the last time you accessed the digital source.

Last name, First name (Year). "Title of Article." *Title of Website*. Publisher OR Sponsor, exact date of publication. Medium. Date of access.

Examples:

Dowd, Maureen (2010). "Obambi Cries Uncle." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. PG Publishing, 9 Dec. 2010. Web. 4 Nov. 2011.

"Isaiah Thomas – Short Biographical Essay" (n.d.). *Teach US History*. American Antiquarian Society. Web. 13 Mar. 2013.

Note that if the date of publication is not specified you should indicate this by using "n.d.," an abbreviation for "no date." **Note** that if the publisher of the text is not mentioned, you can document this by using "n.p.," for "no publisher."

Note that you do not normally need to include a URL. However, if the source you are referring to has a very general title, or if it is not easily identifiable and accessible via internet search engines, you may include one. If you decide to include a URL, please ensure that it is no longer than one line. You may shorten a very long URL so that it links to the home page of an institution, e.g. <britishlibrary.typepad.co.uk>, rather than to the exact page from which you are quoting.

A Note on British vs. American vs. German Punctuation

Before writing your paper, choose either British or American English, and use the variety you have chosen consistently. Note that British and American English and German differ in terms of punctuation. This manual follows American punctuation conventions.

British punctuation:

Quotation marks are placed before commas, full stops, semi-colons, and colons:

The text follows what might be referred to as the “Cinderella pattern”.

The text follows what might be referred to as the “Cinderella pattern”, yet re-interprets that pattern by omitting the figure of the prince.

If you insert a footnote with additional comments, the number of the footnote follows after the period:

The text follows what might be referred to as the “Cinderella pattern”.²

American punctuation:

Quotation marks are placed after commas and periods (but before colons and semi-colons):

The text follows what might be referred to as the “Cinderella pattern.”

The text follows what might be referred to as the “Cinderella pattern,” yet re-interprets that pattern by omitting the figure of the prince.

If you insert a footnote with additional comments, the number of the footnote should follow after the period and the quotation marks:

The text follows what might be referred to as the “Cinderella pattern.”³

Note that in our system of citation, the co-occurrence of a quotation mark with a period is rare because quotations are followed by a parenthesis citing the source; the period then follows after the parenthesis. In the sentence above, quotation marks and periods occur together because the quotation marks are used to indicate that the term “Cinderella

² Here a comment would be added.

³ Here a comment would be added.

pattern” has not been taken from a specific secondary source but that the author is introducing the term herself.

One central difference between American and British as well as German punctuation involves the use of commas:

In American punctuation, a comma follows the last but one item, before the “and” and the “or” in enumerations:

He above all detests death, injustice, and dishonesty.

He needed to buy strawberries, raspberries, or blackberries to bake the cake.

In British and German punctuation, no comma appears before the “und” and the “oder”:

He above all detests death, injustice and dishonesty.

Vor allen anderen Dingen verabscheut er Tod, Ungerechtigkeit und Unehrllichkeit.

Er brauchte Erdbeeren, Himbeeren oder Brombeeren für die Torte.

He needed to buy strawberries, raspberries or blackberries to bake the cake.

Sample Works Cited

Works Cited

- “Barack Obama Warns He May Be Skinny but He’s Tough” (2009). *The Telegraph*. Telegraph Media Group Ltd., 27 Oct. 2009. Web. 13 Mar. 2012.
- Bloj, Marjie (2002). “The Poor Law Amendment Act: 14 August 1834.” *The Victorian Web*. N.p., 23 Sept. 2002. Web. 5 May 2008.
- Cameron, Ardis (2002). “Open Secrets: Rereading *Peyton Place*.” *Peyton Place*. By Grace Metalious. London: Virago Press. vii-xxxvi. Print.⁴
- “A Conversation between Colum McCann and Aleksandar Hemon” (2010). *You Tube*. Pen American Center, 5 Aug, 2010. Web. 13 Mar. 2013.
- Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex* (*But Were Afraid to Ask)* (1972). Dir. Woody Allen. United Artists. DVD.
- Felski, Rita (2000). “Nothing to Declare: Identity, Shame, and the Lower Middle Class.” *PMLA* 115.1 (January): 33-45. Print.
- Fisher Canfield, Dorothy (1983). *The Home-Maker* [1924]. Chicago: Academy of Chicago Publishers. Print.
- Fraser, Nancy, and Axel Honneth (2003). *Redistribution or Recognition: A Political-Philosophical Exchange*. Trans. Joel Golb, James Ingram, and Christiane Wilke. London: Verso. Print.⁵
- Gandal, Keith (1997). *The Virtues of the Vicious: Jacob Riis, Stephen Crane, and the Spectacle of the Slum*. New York: OUP. Print.
- Gladwell, Malcolm (2004). “Getting Over It: The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit Put the War behind Him. What’s Changed?” *The New Yorker* 8 Nov.: 75-79. Print.⁶
- Harker, Jaime (2007). *America the Middlebrow: Women’s Novels, Progressivism, and Middlebrow Authorship Between the Wars*. Boston: Massachusetts UP. Print.
- (2003). “Progressive Middlebrow: Dorothy Canfield, Women’s Magazines, and Popular Feminism in the Twenties.” *Middlebrow Moderns. Popular American Women Writers of the 1920s*. Ed. Lisa Botshon and Meredith Goldsmith. Boston: Northeastern UP. 111-34. Print.⁷
- Harker, Jaime, and Julia Ehrhardt (1999). “The Sanctimonious Suburbanite: Sloan Wilson’s *The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit*.” *American Literary History* 11.1 (Spring): 82-106. Print.⁸
- Hip Hop: Beyond Beats and Rhymes* (2006). Dir. Bryon Hurt. Public Broadcasting Service. Film.

⁴ Note that an introduction to a primary work includes the author of the work using “By.”

⁵ Note that you need to list the translator(s) of the text.

⁶ If you quote from a daily or weekly journal or newspaper, you need to add the exact date of the publication instead of the volume and issue number.

⁷ Note that in more than one listing by the same author, the name of the author is not repeated but replaced by “---.”

⁸ Note that the author’s name is repeated instead of replaced by “---.” because the article was co-authored.

- Lemann, Nicolas (2010). "Greatness." *The New Yorker*. Condé Nast, 26 Jan. 2012. Web. 23 Nov. 2010.
- Levine, Rhonda F., Scott G. McNall, and Rick Fantasia, eds. (1991). *Bringing Class Back In: Contemporary and Historical Perspectives*. Boulder: Westview Press. Print.
- "Gerichtsshows: Marktanteile und Nutzungsmotive" (n.d.). *medieninfo bayern*. Staatsinstitut für Schulqualität und Bildungsforschung München. Web. 12 Sept. 2012.
- "No More Mr Nice Guy" (2011). *The Economist* 24 Sept.: 59-60. Print.
- Radway, Janice (1997a). *A Feeling for Books: The Book-of-the-Month Club, Literary Taste, and Middle Class Desire*. Chapel Hill and London: U of North Carolina P. Print.
- (1997b). "Identifying Ideological Seams: Mass Culture, Analytical Method, and Political Practice." *Communication* 9: 93-123. Print.
- Scharnhorst, Gary (1980). *Horatio Alger, Jr.* Twayne's United States Authors Series, 363. Boston: Twayne. Print.
- The West Wing* (1999-2006). Creator Aaron Sorkin. NBC. DVD.