

***Ex-position* Style Guide**

(January 2018)

Ex-position uses the parenthetical documentation and Works Cited bibliography format laid out in ***MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, seventh edition*** (not the latest one). The following house guidelines complement or, in some cases, supersede the MLA rules.

I. List of Works Cited

Medium of Publication/Reception

Except when citing web sources, do not include information of the medium of publication consulted (such as *Print, Film*) or the medium of reception (such as *Radio, Television*) in a bibliographic entry. Such information should be made evident in the article proper.

Exceptions are made for cases where the medium specificity is worth noting (e.g., the Kindle version of a book, differences between the theatrical release of a movie and its DVD release).

Citing Web Publications

1. Do not include the URL of a web source in an entry. Simply use *Web* (before the date of access) to indicate the medium of publication. (Cf. *MLA Handbook*, section 5.6.1)
2. Add the word *Accessed* before the date of access. For instance:

Shaw, Raymond J. "Assessing the Intangible in Our Students." *Chronicle of Higher Education*.
Chronicle of Higher Education, 27 July 2017. Web. **Accessed** 28 Sept. 2017.

3. A considerable number of journal articles we use today are from databases that are digital scans of the entire journal. If a periodical publication retrieved from an online database is a facsimile of the printed version, it is acceptable to treat it as a regular print source. (Cf. *MLA Handbook*, section 5.6.4)
4. Follow the MLA instructions outlined in section 5.6.2 for citing nonperiodical web sources. For newspaper and magazine publications, use the simplified style as follows:

"The Scientists Speak." Editorial. *New York Times* 20 Nov. 2007. Web. Accessed 15 May 2008.

Tyre, Peg. "Standardized Tests in College?" *Newsweek* 16 Nov. 2007. Web. Accessed 15 May 2008.

5. For nonperiodical web sources not explained in the 7th edition of *MLA Handbook*, such as blogs and social media, follow these examples:

@fmanjoo [Farhad Manjoo]. "Not a lot of Norwegians come to America." *Farhad Manjoo: Immigrant from Shithole Continent*. *Twitter*, 12 Jan. 2018, 12:57 p.m. Web. Accessed 20 Jan. 2018.

(Note: This is how to cite a social media posting. Include not only the date but also the time of the post as the frequency of social media activities can be intense. For Twitter, the username, or the Twitter handle, is taken to be the author's name. The account holder's real identity, if available, may be given in square brackets. Write out the actual post as in the original, not applying the MLA title capitalization rules. If the text is too long, you may opt to use a note. The entry is alphabetized under *f* in this case.)

Hamilton, Mary. "Reddit Meltdown: How Not to Build a Community." *Metamedia*. *Blog*, 3 July 2015. Web. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017.

(Note: This is how to cite a blog posting.)

---. "13 Things I Learned from Six Years at *The Guardian*." *Metamedia*. *Blog*, 24 Oct. 2017. Web. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017.

(Note: As a reminder, a title beginning with a numeral ought to be alphabetized as if the numeral were spelled out. This entry is alphabetized under *t*.)

National Geographic. "Sworn to secrecy, Charles 'Checker' Tomkins didn't speak about his efforts as a code talker until more than fifty years later." *National Geographic*. *Facebook*, 16 Jan. 2018, 11:15 p.m. Web. Accessed 20 Jan. 2018.

(Note: You may write out the post in its entirety or use a note to cite this reference.)

"Social Media." *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia Foundation, 17 Jan. 2018, 7:16 p.m. Web. Accessed 20 Jan. 2018.

(Note: Sources like this should be treated as regular nonperiodical publications explained in section 5.6.2. of *MLA Handbook*. With *Wikipedia*, where updates are made frequently, it is advisable to include the time when the entry is edited.)

City of Publication

For US geographical names, there is no need to include the name of the state when the place

of publication is a major city or if the publisher is a university press. However, when there is a possibility of confusion, include the name of the state. For Cambridge and Oxford in the UK, we suggest that *UK* be added for clarity purposes. Examples:

Hayles, N. Katherine. *Writing Machines*. Cambridge, MA: MIT P, 2002.

Hungerford, Amy. *Making Literature Now*. Stanford: Stanford UP, 2016.

Mantel, Hilary. *Wolf Hall*. New York: Macmillan, 2009.

Sherry, Vincent. *Modernism and the Reinvention of Decadence*. New York: Cambridge UP, 2015.

Simmons, Allan H., ed. *Joseph Conrad in Context*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge UP, 2009.

II. Use of Non-English Sources

(If citing the English translation of a work, consult section 5.5.11 of *MLA Handbook*.)

1. When quoting a passage from a non-English source, translate the passage into English. There is no need to provide the original text unless it is essential to the argument of the article. For technical reasons, the journal may not be able to reproduce texts with non-alphabetical characters.
2. Non-English terms may appear in romanization in the article if they are key to supporting the author's argument. Set them in italics.
3. When referring to a non-English title in the main body of the article, provide in the first citation the original title (romanized if it is in a non-Latin language), followed by its English translation placed in parentheses. Starting with the second citation, use only the English translation. This design, especially the arrangement of the first citation, can make the reader aware that the author is consulting a source in its original language, not in English translation.

All of the titles (original, romanized or translated) should follow the regular title formatting of MLA: italicized titles for long works and titles in quotation marks for short works.

First citation: *Les Fleurs du mal* (*The Flowers of Evil*) was first published in 1857.

Second citation onward: The second edition of *The Flowers of Evil*, published in 1861,

included thirty-five additional poems but did not have the six poems banned by the French government.

First citation: *Jiaoyou (Stray Dogs)* won filmmaker Tsai Ming-liang yet another international accolade, this time garnering the Grand Jury Prize at the 2013 Venice Film Festival.

Second citation onward: *Stray Dogs* received mixed reviews among critics. The film writer of *The Guardian*, Peter Bradshaw, for example, found the movie lacking in the “generous qualities” characteristic of some of Tsai’s earlier works.

4. In the Works Cited list, do not include the original when it is in a non-Latin language.

Di si zhang hua (The Forth Portrait). Dir. Mong-Hong Chung. 3 NG Film, 2010.

Han, Kang. *Chaesikjuuija (The Vegetarian)*. Paju-si: Changbi, 2007.

(Note: There is no need to give the English translation of the publisher’s name in parentheses.

Either romanize the name or use the English name the publisher goes by if available.)

Liu, Cixin. *Daishang ta de yanjing (With Her Eyes)*. 1999. Shanghai: Shanghai kexue puji chubanshe, 2004.

Ng, Kim Chew. “Wenxin diaoling?” (“The Literary Mind Crumbling?”). *Zhongguo shibao (China Times)* 20 May 2013. Web. Accessed 6 June 2013.

(Note: Translate into English both the title of the article and that of the periodical.)

Su, Wei-chen. *Shiguang duiwu (The Procession in Time)*. Taipei: INK, 2006.

5. When the source comes in a language using the Latin alphabet, it is acceptable to provide the publication information in the original language if the English translation of its title has been given in the main body of the article. Otherwise, give the English translation in parentheses following the original title. In case anything is unclear, provide extra information in square brackets. Note that, here, parentheses are used for the translation of a title whereas square brackets are for explanatory purposes. (Cf. *MLA Handbook*, section 5.5.22)

Kittler, Friedrich A. *Die Nacht der Substanz (The Night of Substance)*. Bern [Berne]: Benteli, 1989.

Simondon, Gilbert. *Cours sur la perception, 1964-1965*. Paris: PUF, 2013.

---. *Du mode d’existence des objets techniques*. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée [Rev. ed.]. Paris: Flammarion, 2012.

III. Miscellaneous

1. If the text you quote sets something in italics for emphasis, there is no need to add the parenthetical note (*emphasis in the original*) to your quotation. However, if the emphasis is yours, use (*emphasis added*) after the quotation. (Cf. *MLA Handbook*, section 3.7.6)
2. If a reference is difficult to convert to a Works Cited entry, use a note: for example, personal communication (emails, unpublished interviews), unusual sources (output of emerging media). Exclusive of these cases, all sources cited in the notes should also be included in the list of Works Cited.
3. When citing more than three sources at the same time in the text, use a bibliographic note, not a parenthetical reference. (Cf. *MLA Handbook*, sections 6.4.9; 6.5.2)