

# citing a journal in mla style

Mastering the Art: A Comprehensive Guide to Citing a Journal in MLA Style

**citing a journal in mla style** is a fundamental skill for any academic writer navigating the complexities of scholarly research. Proper citation not only acknowledges the original sources of information but also lends credibility and authority to your own work, demonstrating your engagement with the existing academic conversation. This comprehensive guide will demystify the process, covering everything from the essential components of a journal citation to specific nuances for different publication formats and digital access. By understanding and applying these MLA guidelines, you can ensure accuracy, avoid plagiarism, and present your research in a polished, professional manner. We will explore the core elements required, delve into variations for print and online journals, and offer practical tips for constructing your Works Cited entries flawlessly.

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## Understanding the Core Components of an MLA Journal Citation

When you are **citing a journal in mla style**, several key pieces of information are consistently required to construct a complete and accurate citation. These elements act as signposts, allowing your readers to locate the exact source you consulted. The Modern Language Association (MLA) style emphasizes providing enough detail for retrieval, whether the source is a physical copy or accessed digitally.

### Author(s) Last Name and First Name

The citation begins with the author's last name, followed by a comma, and then their first name. If there are multiple authors, the first author is listed in the standard last-name-first format, and subsequent authors are listed in first-name-last-name order. For instance, a citation might start with "Smith, John."

### "Article Title"

The title of the individual article is enclosed in quotation marks. This distinguishes the article from the larger publication, which is the journal itself. Titles should be capitalized according to MLA's guidelines, typically capitalizing the first word, last word, and all

principal words. For example, "The Impact of Digital Media."

## ***Journal Title***

The title of the journal in which the article appears is italicized. This clearly identifies the periodical. The journal title is also capitalized according to MLA conventions. For instance, *Journal of Modern Scholarship*.

## **Volume and Issue Numbers**

Journals are organized into volumes and issues. The volume number is typically preceded by "vol." and the issue number by "no." These numbers help pinpoint the specific publication within a year. For example, vol. 25, no. 3.

## **Publication Date**

The date of publication is crucial for historical context. This typically includes the year, and sometimes the season or month for periodicals that publish more frequently. For example, 2022 or Fall 2023.

## **Page Numbers**

The specific page range where the article can be found within the journal is essential for precise referencing. This is indicated by "pp." followed by the starting and ending page numbers, separated by a hyphen. For example, pp. 45-62.

## **DOI or URL**

For online journal articles, a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is the preferred method of citation, as it provides a stable, permanent link. If a DOI is not available, a URL is used. This element is vital for readers to access the article online.

## **Citing a Print Journal Article in MLA Style**

When you are **citing a journal in mla style** that you have accessed in its physical, printed form, the citation structure follows a clear pattern. The goal is to provide enough detail for someone else to locate that specific printed issue. This format is foundational and often serves as a basis for other citation types.

## **Essential Elements for Print Journals**

The core components remain the same as outlined previously: author(s), article title,

journal title, volume, issue, publication date, and page numbers. These are arranged in a specific order to create a complete bibliographic entry.

## Formatting the Print Journal Citation

The MLA format for a print journal article in your Works Cited page is as follows:

- Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*, vol. [volume number], no. [issue number], [publication date/year], pp. [page numbers].

For example:

Davis, Emily. "The Evolution of Narrative Techniques." *Literary Quarterly*, vol. 18, no. 2, Spring 2021, pp. 112-135.

## Handling Multiple Authors

If there are two authors, you list the first author in the last-name-first format and the second author in the first-name-last-name format, separated by "and."

For example:

Garcia, Miguel, and Anya Sharma. "Urban Ecology and Sustainable Design." *Environmental Studies Review*, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter 2020, pp. 3-25.

If there are three or more authors, you list only the first author followed by "et al." (an abbreviation meaning "and others").

For example:

Chen, Li, et al. "The Neuroscience of Decision-Making." *Cognitive Science Journal*, vol. 45, no. 4, Nov. 2019, pp. 450-478.

## Citing an Online Journal Article in MLA Style

With the prevalence of digital scholarship, understanding how to cite an online journal article is paramount. The process is similar to print journals, but with the crucial addition of access information, typically a DOI or a URL. This ensures that readers can retrieve the exact digital version you consulted.

## The Role of the DOI

The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is a persistent alphanumeric string assigned to a digital object, intended to be unique and unchanging. It is the preferred method for citing online journal articles because it guarantees a stable link, even if the original website changes. A DOI typically appears as a series of numbers, often separated by a forward slash, and is usually hyperlinked when found online.

## When a DOI is Not Available

If a journal article does not have a DOI, you should provide a URL. It is important to use the stable URL provided by the journal's publisher or database, rather than a URL that might change (e.g., a direct link from a library search results page). Generally, you omit "http://" or "https://."

## Formatting the Online Journal Citation

The MLA format for an online journal article typically includes the DOI or URL at the end:

- Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*, vol. [volume number], no. [issue number], [publication date/year], pp. [page numbers]. *Name of Database* (if applicable), DOI: [Digital Object Identifier] or URL: [Web Address].

Example with DOI:

Rodriguez, Carlos. "Climate Change Impacts on Coastal Ecosystems." *Marine Biology Today*, vol. 35, no. 1, Jan. 2023, pp. 78-95. DOI: 10.1038/s41558-022-01587-3.

Example with URL (when no DOI is present):

Patel, Priya. "The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare." *Bioethics Quarterly*, vol. 12, no. 3, Summer 2022, pp. 210-230. [www.bioethicsquarterly.com/patel\\_aiethics](http://www.bioethicsquarterly.com/patel_aiethics).

When citing from an academic database, it is good practice to include the name of the database, though not strictly required if the URL points to the publisher's site. However, if the URL is specific to the database and might not lead to the article outside of that database, including the database name is helpful.

## Variations for Specific Journal Situations

While the core principles of **citing a journal in mla style** remain consistent, certain situations require slight modifications to ensure accuracy and completeness. These variations address how journals are published and accessed, ensuring your citations are as precise as possible.

## Journals with Continuous Pagination

Some journals number their pages continuously throughout an entire volume, meaning the first issue starts on page 1, and the second issue continues from where the first left off, without resetting the page count for each issue. In such cases, you only need to list the volume number.

Example:

Miller, Sarah. "The Influence of Social Media on Political Discourse." *Sociology Today*, vol. 55, 2023, pp. 345-367.

## Journals Published Seasonally or Monthly

For journals that indicate their publication period by season (e.g., Spring, Summer) or month (e.g., Jan., Feb.), you include this information after the volume number. If a specific date is provided, such as a day, it is usually omitted unless it is essential for disambiguation.

Example (Seasonal):

Wright, Benjamin. "Renaissance Art and Patronage." *Art History Monthly*, vol. 15, Fall 2022, pp. 88-105.

Example (Monthly):

Kim, Ji-hoon. "Advances in Nanotechnology." *Science Progress*, vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 2024, pp. 1-15.

## Articles from E-Journals Accessed Through a Database

When you access an electronic journal through an academic database (like JSTOR, Project MUSE, EBSCOhost), you should include the name of the database. If a DOI is available, use that in preference to a URL from the database, as it's more stable. If no DOI is present, a URL might be provided, but it's often preferable to simply list the database name if the article is unlikely to be found easily outside of it.

Example:

Anderson, Robert. "The Psychology of Consumer Behavior." *Journal of Marketing Research*, vol. 58, no. 2, Apr. 2021, pp. 190-205. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/10.1287/jmar.2020.0108](http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1287/jmar.2020.0108).

In this example, the DOI is embedded within the JSTOR URL, which is permissible. If a standalone DOI were available, it would be listed separately.

## Articles Without Page Numbers (Online-Only Publications)

Some online-only journals may not have traditional page numbers. In such cases, you can refer to section numbers or simply omit page numbers if no alternative identifier is provided. The MLA handbook generally advises against using "n. pag." (no pagination) unless absolutely necessary, suggesting to look for other locators.

## The Importance of Accurate MLA Journal Citations

Mastering the nuances of **citing a journal in mla style** is more than just a stylistic requirement; it is a cornerstone of academic integrity and effective scholarly communication. Accurate citations demonstrate respect for intellectual property and contribute to the broader academic discourse by allowing readers to trace your research journey.

## **Preventing Plagiarism**

The most critical reason for proper citation is to avoid plagiarism, which is the act of presenting someone else's ideas, words, or work as your own. By meticulously citing every source, including journal articles, you give credit where it is due, acknowledging the original authors and their contributions to the field. This upholds ethical academic standards and protects your own academic reputation.

## **Enhancing Credibility and Authority**

When your work is replete with well-formatted and accurate citations, it signals to your readers that you have engaged deeply with relevant scholarship. This demonstrates that your arguments are well-supported, built upon the foundation of existing research. A strong bibliography or Works Cited page acts as a testament to your diligence and expertise, thereby enhancing the credibility and authority of your own research and writing.

## **Facilitating Further Research**

Citations serve as a roadmap for your readers. By providing precise details about the journal articles you consulted, you empower your audience to locate these sources themselves. This is invaluable for readers who wish to delve deeper into a particular topic, explore related research, or verify your findings. It fosters a collaborative environment where knowledge is shared and built upon.

## **Adhering to Academic Standards**

Most academic institutions, publishers, and journals require adherence to specific citation styles, such as MLA. Following these guidelines demonstrates your understanding of academic conventions and your ability to meet professional expectations. Failing to do so can lead to rejection of your work or a lower grade, irrespective of the quality of your research itself.

## **Tips for Smoothly Incorporating Journal Citations**

Beyond simply understanding the format, effectively integrating journal citations into your writing requires a strategic approach. These tips will help you seamlessly weave source material into your own prose, making your arguments more robust and your writing more engaging.

## **Read and Understand the Source Thoroughly**

Before you can effectively cite an article, you must understand its content. Read the journal article carefully, taking notes on its main arguments, evidence, and conclusions. This deep engagement will allow you to paraphrase or quote accurately and to integrate the source

material meaningfully into your own text.

## Paraphrase and Summarize Effectively

While direct quotation has its place, paraphrasing and summarizing allow you to integrate ideas into your own sentence structure and voice. When you paraphrase, ensure you are not merely rearranging words but are truly rephrasing the author's ideas in your own terms. Always follow a paraphrase or summary with an in-text citation.

## Use In-Text Citations Correctly

In MLA style, in-text citations typically consist of the author's last name and the page number(s) in parentheses. For example: (Smith 45). If the author's name is mentioned in the sentence, you only need to include the page number in parentheses: Smith noted that... (45). These in-text citations directly link your readers to the full entry in your Works Cited page.

## Maintain a Detailed Works Cited Page

As you conduct your research, diligently record all the necessary bibliographic information for each source. This will save you a great deal of time and effort when compiling your Works Cited page. Double-check each entry for accuracy against the original source and MLA guidelines.

## When in Doubt, Consult the MLA Handbook

The *MLA Handbook* is the definitive guide for MLA style. If you encounter an unusual citation scenario or are unsure about a specific rule, consulting the latest edition of the handbook is the best course of action. Online resources from reputable academic institutions can also offer helpful summaries and examples.

## Final Thoughts on Citing Journal Articles

Mastering the art of **citing a journal in mla style** is an ongoing process that refines your academic practice. It is a skill that grows with experience and attention to detail. By consistently applying the principles of accurate citation, you not only fulfill an academic requirement but also contribute to the robust and transparent exchange of knowledge. The ability to precisely reference your sources is a hallmark of a careful and rigorous researcher, ensuring your work is both ethically sound and intellectually valuable. Remember that clarity and completeness in your citations allow your readers to engage with your sources directly, fostering a deeper understanding and appreciation of the research landscape.

## **Q: What is the most crucial element when citing a journal in MLA style?**

A: The most crucial element when citing a journal in MLA style is accuracy and completeness, ensuring that all necessary bibliographic information is present and correctly formatted so readers can easily locate the source.

## **Q: How do I cite a journal article with no author in MLA?**

A: If a journal article has no author, you begin the citation with the title of the article, which is enclosed in quotation marks. The rest of the citation follows as usual, with the journal title, volume, issue, date, and page numbers.

## **Q: What is the difference between citing a print journal and an online journal in MLA?**

A: The primary difference is the inclusion of access information for online journals. This typically means providing a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) or a stable URL, in addition to the author, article title, journal title, volume, issue, date, and page numbers. Print journals only require the bibliographic details of the publication itself.

## **Q: When should I use a DOI versus a URL for an online journal article in MLA?**

A: You should always prioritize using the DOI if one is available, as DOIs are permanent links that are less likely to break over time. Use a URL only when a DOI is not provided for the article.

## **Q: How do I format the author's name when citing multiple authors of a journal article in MLA?**

A: For two authors, list the first author's last name first, followed by the second author's name in first name-last name order (e.g., Smith, John, and Jane Doe). For three or more authors, list only the first author's last name first, followed by "et al." (e.g., Smith, John, et al.).

## **Q: What does "vol." and "no." stand for in MLA journal citations?**

A: "vol." stands for volume, and "no." stands for issue. These are used to identify the specific volume and issue number of the journal in which the article was published.

## **Q: Do I need to include the name of the database when citing an online journal article in MLA?**

A: It is recommended to include the name of the database (e.g., JSTOR, Project MUSE) if you accessed the article through one, especially if a stable URL or DOI is not readily available or if the article is likely only accessible through that specific database. However, if a DOI is provided, that is generally sufficient, and the database name might be omitted.

## **Q: How do I cite an article from a journal that has continuous pagination throughout the year in MLA?**

A: If a journal uses continuous pagination for an entire volume, you only need to include the volume number and the page range of the article. The issue number is not required as the pagination does not reset.

## **[Citing A Journal In Mla Style](#)**

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