This guide provides examples and the basic guidelines for citing sources following the *MLA Style Manual*.

- MLA style requires that you provide, in the text, brief parenthetical references identifying the exact part of each work you quote or base your ideas on (page number or section). Examples of MLA parenthetical references are on pages 5-6 of this guide.
- At the end of your paper, you must also provide an alphabetical list of "Works Cited" listing the complete citation for each work referred to parenthetically or in the text of your paper. in your parenthetical references.

**Works Cited List - Examples for Print Resources**

|-------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|       |                | Multiple authors: Booth, Wayne C., Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams. *The Craft of Research*. 2nd ed. Chicago: U of Chicago P, 2003. For works by more than three authors or editors, you may list all as above or only the first followed by a comma and *et al*.

The formats above for names of authors, editors, translators, etc. may be applied to all similar situations, below.

|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
### MAGAZINE ARTICLES

**General Format**

AuthorLastName, FirstName(s). "Title of Article." Title of Magazine Day Month Year of Publication: page-numbers or initial-page+ if non-consecutive.

**Consecutive pages; no author named:**


**Non-consecutive pages; author named:**

Heiling, Jean M. "E-Global Library: The Academic Campus Library Meets the Internet." Searcher June 2001:34+

### NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

**General Format**

Author#1LastName, FirstName(s). "Title of Article." Title of Newspaper [City of Publication If Not in Title] Day Month Year of Publication, edition: page-numbers or initial-page+ if non-consecutive.

**Consecutive pages:**


**Non-consecutive pages; city not in title:**


### MEDIA (Sound recordings, videos, films, radio/TV programs)

**Films and videos**

Title. Dir. Name of Director. Perf. Performer(s)FirstName(s) Last Name(s). Distributor or Publisher, year of release.


**Sound recordings**

Group-or-Artist-or-ComposerLastName, FirstName. "Title of Song If Relevant." Title of Recording. Type of recording if not CD. Manufacturer. Year of Issue.


For additional formats and examples see *MLA Handbook*, 5.8.1-5.

### REVIEWS

**General Format**

ReviewerLastName, FirstName(s). "Title of Review If Given." Rev. of Title of Item Reviewed by Author#1FirstName(s) Lastname, and Author#2FirstName(s) Lastname. Title of Journal, Magazine, or Newspaper [remaining publication information as in examples above]: Page numbers.

Book review in journal; each issue begins with page 1:


For additional examples see *MLA Handbook*, 5.7.7 and 5.9.4d.

### INTERVIEWS

**General Format**

IntervieweeLastName, FirstName(s). Interview, Type of interview, or "Title of Interview If Given." By InterviewerFirstName LastName if important. Publication information following the appropriate format above: Page numbers if appropriate.

Interviewee named; untitled interview:


Titled newspaper article; routine staff interviewer:


Interview you conducted including date of interview:


For additional examples see *MLA Handbook*, 5.8.7 and 5.9.9e.
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

General Format
Name of Government. Name of Agency #1. Name of Agency #2. Title. Number of Congress, Session of Congress. Number of publication. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date of publication.

Agency as author:

There are many forms and irregularities in citing government publications. For more examples, see MLA Handbook, 5.6.21.

DISSERTATIONS and THESSES

General Format
AuthorLastName, FirstName(s). "Title of Dissertation." Diss. Degree-Granting Institution, Year.
For theses, replace Diss. with MA Thesis. or MS Thesis.

Unpublished dissertations:

There are many forms and irregularities in citing government publications. For more examples, see MLA Handbook, 5.6.21.

Electronic Publications (Web and Internet)

ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLES

From a Library Subscription Service with Full Text (e.g., Gale Group/InfoTrac, ProQuest)
Provide in this order, omitting what is not available or relevant:
Author#1LastName, FirstName(s), and Author#2FirstName(s) Lastname. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume.Issue-if-needed (Year or Date of Publication): Page numbers or beginning page-. Title of Database. Name of Service. Subscribing Library or Consortium, Location of Library if Needed to Identify It. Day Month Year of access <URL of database search page>.

Pagination provided in PDF version:

Only starting page number provided:

From a Journal Publisher Site or Database Distributing Journals (usually reproducing print version in PDF format)
Provide in this order, omitting what is not appropriate or relevant:
Author#1LastName, FirstName(s), and Author#2FirstName(s) Lastname. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume if given (Year or Date of Publication): Page numbers. Title of Site or Database if Different from Title of Journal. Day Month Year of access <URL>.

JSTOR article:

From journal publisher:

From journal distributor:

Journal available only in Web edition (no print equivalent available)
Provide in this order, omitting what is not appropriate or relevant:
Author#1LastName, FirstName(s), and Author#2FirstName(s) Lastname. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume if given (Year or Date of Publication): Page numbers if available. Day Month Year of access <URL>.

No pagination:
### ONLINE MAGAZINE ARTICLES

**General Format**

Author#1 LastName, FirstName(s). "Title of Article." Title of Magazine Month Year of Article or Publication: page-numbers if provided. Day Month Year of access <URL>.

**Date of publication from article, not issue; no pages:**


### ONLINE NEWSPAPER or NEWSWIRE ARTICLES

**From a Library Subscription Service with Full Text (e.g., Lexis-Nexis, NewsBank)**

AuthorLastName, FirstName(s). "Title of Article." Title of Newspaper [City of Publication If Not in Title] Day Month Year of Publication, edition: page-numbers or initial-page+ if non-consecutive. Day Month Year of access <URL>.


**From a Website or Web News Service**

AuthorLastName, FirstName(s). "Title of Article." Title of Newspaper or Newswire [City of Publication If Not in Title] Day Month Year of Publication. Day Month Year of access <URL>.


### ONLINE BOOKS

**From a Database Provided by a Library**

Author#1 LastName, FirstName(s), and Author#2FirstName(s) Lastname. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date of publication. Day Month Year of access <URL>.


**Published on a Website of electronic texts**

Author#1 LastName, FirstName(s), and Author#2FirstName(s) Lastname. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date of publication. Day Month Year of access <URL>.


### A WEBSITE or WEB PAGE WITHIN A WEBSITE

**General Format**

Author Following Applicable Rules Above. "Title: Subtitle of Part of Web Page, if appropriate." Title: Subtitle: Section of Page if appropriate. Sponsoring/Publishing Agency, If Given. Additional significant descriptive information. Date of Electronic Publication or other Date, such as Last Updated. Day Month Year of access <URL>.

- **Published by an academic institution:** A Glossary of Rhetorical Terms with Examples. Div. of Classics, Dept. of Modern & Classical Languages, Literatures, & Cultures, U of Kentucky. 1 Apr. 2004 <http://www.uky.edu/ArtsSciences/Classics/rhetoric.html>.


In-Text Parenthetical Citations - MLA Style

Wherever you incorporate another's words, facts, or ideas in your paper, you must indicate to your readers not only the works you used but also exactly where in the work you found the material. MLA style requires you do this using brief parenthetical references mentioning the author and page number(s) referred to. It is therefore wise to prepare the works-cited list first, so that your in-text references will match whatever is the initial element in the alphabetized list. General rules governing MLA in-text citations begin on page 7 of this guide.

For readability, keep references brief. Do not repeat what is incorporated into nearby text. If your text gives the author's name (or title for works listed by title), provide only page numbers or section identifiers in parentheses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN-TEXT REFERENCE</th>
<th>CORRESPONDING WORKS-CITED ENTRY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citing an entire work, a one-page work, or a work with no page numbers or other clear subdivisions</td>
<td>Fabricant, Florence. &quot;From Italy, a New Culinary Movement Offers a Wry Answer to Fast Food.” New York Times 15 Nov. 1989, national ed.: B6-7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your text or &quot;quoted passage&quot; here (LaGuardia 7-8).</td>
<td>LaGuardia observes, &quot;Quoted passage&quot; (7-8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your text or &quot;quoted passage&quot; here (Berman, Ragnardóttir, and Strömqvist 256).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If more than three authors, cite consistently with your work-cited list: list all last names or the first, et al.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Quoted passage&quot; (US Naval 33).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This occurred frequently at that time (NYPL American History Desk 302).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Quoted passage here&quot; (Dostoyevsky 2: 38-39).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...as noticed in Nabokov often (140, 146-47).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson saw this in Nabokov often (140, 146-47).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MLA Style Rules Governing Reference Lists

- **General.** List the elements that identify the work's author, title, and publication information. For online publications, you add elements stating where and when you retrieved the document and giving your reader the means to retrieve it again if it is still available.
  - **Punctuation.** Periods are generally used between elements in references. Commas are generally used to separate items within an element, except for colon between location and publisher of books.
  - **Capitalization.** In English-language titles and sub-titles, capitalize the first letter of the first word, the last word, and all principal words (nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions). Do not capitalize articles, prepositions, coordinating conjunctions or the to in infinitives. For titles in other languages see the *MLA Handbook*, 3.8.
  - **Italics vs. underlining.** MLA style recommends always underlining instead of using italics. This applies to titles of books and periodicals and to other elements in your paper where italics might seem appropriate. This is because italics may not be sufficiently distinctive and recognizable for material that is to be graded or edited. If you wish to use italics, ask your instructor.
  - **Heading.** The works-cited list is sometimes referred to as a "bibliography," but MLA style recommends using a more descriptive heading such as "Works Cited," “Works Consulted,” or "Annotated Works Cited."

- **Authors.** Provide the names of authors exactly as given on the work (do not abbreviate, and supply additional information in brackets only if it will help your reader). Invert the name only of the first author given for alphabetizing. For two or three authors, provide all names, separated by commas with and before the last (not &). For more than three authors, give only the first author, followed by a comma and et al. Or you may list all authors named in the work.
  - **Corporate authors.** Corporate authors are groups whose individual members are not identified on the title page. Insert the corporate author as author (before the title) even if it is identical to the publisher. Corporate names as authors are written out. Omit initial articles in corporate authors' names (a, an, the).
  - **Editors.** For an edited book without a named author, treat the editors as authors (name precedes the title, first named in inverted order).
  - **Translators.** Following the individual work or volume translated, after a period, state Trans. translator (not inverted).
  - **Anonymous works.** If no author or editor is named, begin the entry with the title. Do not use Anon. or Anonymous.
  - **Reviewers and review citations.** Give the reviewer's name (if provided) as author, then the title of the review title (if there is one) in quotes, followed by a period, as an article title. Then write: Rev. of (underlined) by the title of the work reviewed, a comma, the word by and the names of the author(s) of the work. If the author is an editor or translator, substitute ed. or trans. for by.
  - **Interviews.** As author, use the person interviewed (name inverted). After the title of the interview (in quotes) and the title of the work in which published (underlined), each followed by a period. Provide the interviewer's name after: By. See *MLA Handbook* 5.8.7 and 5.9.9e.

- **Titles.** Titles follow authors (or editors if no named author). Titles of articles and chapters or other parts of larger works are in double quotation marks. Titles of books, periodicals, and other whole works are underlined. Separate titles with periods (inside final quotations and not underlined). Provide the full title of books and other works, including leading articles (a, an, the), except in titles of periodicals such as journals or newspapers (e.g., *New York Times*). Use a colon and space to separate a title from a sub-title unless the title ends with ? or !.

- **Publication information:**
  - **Publishers' names.** Omit the articles (a, an, the), business abbreviations (e.g., Co., Inc.), and descriptive words (Books, House, Press, Publishers). Shorten "university" to U and "university press" to UP. Omit first names and initials in publishers (e.g., Norton, not W.W.Norton; Wiley not John Wiley). Use standard abbreviations as in *MLA Handbook* 7.4. Use commonly accepted abbreviations, like GPO, UMI.
  - **Place of publication.** If several cities are list, provide only the first. For cities outside the United States, provide the abbreviation for the country if it might be ambiguous for your reader (Cambridge, Eng. to distinguish from Cambridge).
  - **Publication date not provided.** If there is no date available, enter (n.d.).

- **Periodical elements:**
  - **Volume, issue, and page numbers.** For journals with continuous pagination throughout a volume, follow the journal title (underlined) by the volume number, the year of publication (in parentheses), a colon, and the inclusive page numbers. If each issue begins with page 1, add a page and the issue number directly after the volume number: 14.2. If there are no issue
numbers and each issue begins with page 1, designate the issue by including the month or season in parentheses before the year of publication: (May 1992). For annual publications where the year is the volume number, state Annual in place of the volume number.

- **Issue dates and page numbers in newspaper and magazine articles.** Follow the title of the publication by the date of the issue in DD Month YYYY order, without parentheses. For newspapers, provide the edition, preceded by a comma, and then the section if relevant. Follow this publication information by a colon and a space. Provide the inclusive page numbers if the article appears on consecutive pages. If the article begins on one page and then skips to another page, provide only the initial page followed by +: 17+ or C6+. Do not include volume or issue numbers even if provided.

- **Electronic publications.** For online publications, follow the rules for print insofar as possible. For electronic sources not accessed through the Web, see the MLA Handbook, 5.9.5-9. For web-based publications, provide as applicable, in this sequence:
  1. If a print version is referred to, provide a complete citation as you would for the print version.
  2. Provide information about the electronic source used, such as the title of the site (underlined), the date of electronic publication of latest update, the name of any sponsoring organization for the site, an editor's name, a version number, and similar information. If no print equivalent exists, provide only the information about the electronic resource.
  3. Provide the date you accessed the document in day Month year format, followed by a period.
  4. Give the URL immediately following the date of access. Enclose URLs in angle brackets < > and place a period after the end bracket. If a URL must be broken, break it only after a slash /, and never introduce hyphens. Include the initial http:// or other protocol identifier.
  5. The purpose for giving the URL is to allow your reader to retrieve the document again. One of the following may therefore be preferable to providing a long, complicated URL:
     - If the URL is very long, complicated, or unique to a specific access, provide the URL of the search page from which your reader could retrieve the document (as in JSTOR articles).
     - If the best way to tell your reader how to find the document is to tell how to navigate from a URL, enter the word Path: and follow it by the sequence of links to click on from a stable, reasonable URL. Separate the links with semi-colon.

**MLA Style Rules Governing In-text Parenthetical References**

- In parentheses, provide the last name of the author (do no include suffixes such as Jr.) followed by the year of publication. Do not include months or days even if in the reference list. Do not include ed., trans., or comp.
- All references in the text must clearly point to specific sources in the list of works cited.
- Provide the page number(s) or parts after the author and date for quotations and references to a specific part of the work. Page numbers are unnecessary when referring to a whole work.
- For web pages without page numbers, be as specific as possible in order to help your reader find what you are referring to.
- For un-authored works, use the first few words of whatever is the first element of the reference in your reference list, followed by the date and other specifics needed.
- If you have more than one work by authors with the same last name, provide initials (before the last name, not inverted order) for each author in the text and in parenthetical citations.
- If you have more than one work by the same author, provide a word of title in addition to the last name.
- MLA style does not recommend the use of footnotes or endnotes in research papers except to add a content note not appropriate as part of the text of the paper.

**Need More Specific Example or Help??**

If you consult other, less official manuals or online style guides that purport to explain MLA style, please be aware that these sometimes contain errors which conflict with these official MLA guides:

  
  *Known as the "MLA Handbook," a synthesis of the rules most important for research papers, omitting some of the scholarly publishing details and options.*
  
  **Call number: LB2369.G53 2003** (Doe & Moffitt Reference and other locations)


  *A comprehensive guide for graduate students, scholars, and professional writers, providing details on copyright, legal issues, and writing theses, dissertations, and scholarly publishing.*

  **Call number: PN147.G444 1998** (Doe Reference and other locations)