

# MLA *STYLE* BOOK



TAKEN FROM THE *PURDUE WRITING WEBSITE* AND THE *MLA HANDBOOK FOR WRITERS OF RESEARCH PAPERS*

REVISED SUMMER 2009

Nearly all research builds on previous research. Researchers commonly begin a project by studying past work on their topics and deriving relevant information and ideas from their predecessors. This process is largely responsible for the continual expansion of human knowledge. In presenting their work, researchers generously acknowledge their debts to predecessors by carefully documenting each source, so that earlier contributions receive appropriate credit and readers can evaluate the basis for claims and conclusions.

As you prepare your paper, you should similarly seek to build on the work of previous writers and researchers. And whenever you draw on another's work, you must also document your source by indicating what you borrowed—whether facts, opinions, or quotations—and where you borrowed it from. Through documentation, you will provide your readers with a description of key features of each source (such as its authorship and its medium of publication). Documentation also assists readers in locating the sources you used.

## MLA FORMAT:

Recommendations here are based on the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. It is important to note, however, that individual instructors and institutions or departments may vary from these recommendations somewhat and that it is always wise to consult with your instructor before formatting and submitting your work.

### Paper:

Use white, twenty-pound, 8 1/2- by 11-inch paper.

### Margins:

Except for the header (last name and page number), leave one-inch margins all around the text of your paper -- left side, right side, and top and bottom. Paragraphs should be indented half an inch; set-off quotations should be indented an inch from the left margin (five spaces and ten spaces, respectively, on standard typewriters).

### Spacing:

The *MLA Guide* says that "the research paper must be double-spaced," including quotations, notes, and the list of works cited.

### Heading and Title:

Your research paper does not need a title page. At the top of the first page, at the left-hand margin, type your name, your instructor's name, the course name and number, and the date -- all on separate, double-spaced lines. Then double-space again and center the title above your text. (If your title requires more than one line, double-space between the lines.) Double-space again before beginning your text. **The title should not be underlined, italicized nor written in all capital letters.** Capitalize only the first, last, and principal words of the title. Titles might end with a question mark or an exclamation mark if that is appropriate, but not in a period. Titles written in other languages are capitalized and punctuated according to different rules, and writers should consult the *MLA Guide* or their instructors.

### Page Numbers:

Number your pages consecutively throughout the manuscript (including the first page) in the upper right-hand corner of each page, one-half inch from the top. Type your last name before the page number. Most word processing programs provide for a "running head," which you can set up as you create the format for the paper, at the same time you are establishing things like the one-inch margins and the double-spacing. This feature makes the appearance and consistency of the page numbering a great convenience. Make sure the page-number is

always an inch from the right-hand edge of the paper (flush with the right-hand margin of your text) and that there is a double-space between the page number and the top line of text. Do not use the abbreviation *p.* or any other mark before the page number.

## A Sample First Page— Double-spaced from start to finish

Smith 1
John Smith
Mr. Jones
English IV
5 April 2007
The Problem of Light in the Writings of Joseph Conrad
Light and its symbolic references to understanding—a lightbulb appearing over someone’s head—reveal an opposing concept that is equally important: if there is light, then at some point, there must be or must have been darkness.

## Additional Basic Rules New to MLA 2009

- For every entry, you must determine the Medium of Publication. Most entries will likely be listed as Print or Web sources, but other possibilities may include Film, CD-ROM, or DVD.
- *Writers are no longer required to provide URLs for Web entries.* However, if your instructor or publisher insists on them, include them in angle brackets after the entry and end with a period. For long URLs, break lines only at slashes.
- If you're citing an article or a publication that was originally issued in print form but that you retrieved from an online database, you should type the online database name in italics. You do not need to provide subscription information in addition to the database name.
- Use italics (instead of underlining) for titles of larger works (books, magazines) and quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles)

## **MLA 2009 In-Text Citations**

# Basic In-Text Citation Rules

**In MLA style, referring to the works of others in your text is done by using what is known as parenthetical citation. This method involves placing relevant source information in parentheses after a quote or a paraphrase.**

### **General Guidelines**

- The source information required in a parenthetical citation depends (1.) upon the source medium (e.g. Print, Web, DVD) and (2.) upon the source's entry on the Works Cited (bibliography) page.
- Any source information that you provide in-text **must** correspond to the source information on the Works Cited page. More specifically, whatever signal word or phrase you provide to your readers in the text, must be the first thing that appears on the left-hand margin of the corresponding entry in the Works Cited List.

## In-Text Citations: Author-Page Style

**MLA format follows the author-page method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the page number(s) from which the quotation or paraphrase is taken must appear in the text, and a complete reference should appear on your Works Cited page. The author's name may appear either in the sentence itself or in parentheses following the quotation or paraphrase, but the page number(s) should always appear in the parentheses, not in the text of your sentence. For example:**

Wordsworth stated that Romantic poetry was marked by a "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (263). Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (Wordsworth 263). Wordsworth extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (263).

**The citations in the examples above, (263) and (Wordsworth 263), tell readers that the information in the sentence can be located on page 263 of a work by an author named Wordsworth. If readers want more information**

about this source, they can turn to the Works Cited page, where, under the name of Wordsworth, they would find the following information:

Wordsworth, William. *Lyrical Ballads*. London: Oxford U.P., 1967. Print.

## In-text Citations for Print Sources with Known Author

**For Print sources like books, magazines, scholarly journal articles, and newspapers, provide a signal word or phrase (usually the author's last name) and a page number. If you provide the signal word/phrase in the sentence, you do not need to include it in the parenthetical citation.**

Human beings have been described by Kenneth Burke as "symbol-using animals" (3).  
Human beings have been described as "symbol-using animals" (Burke 3).

**These examples must correspond to an entry that begins with Burke, which will be the first thing that appears on the left-hand margin of an entry in the Works Cited:**

Burke, Kenneth. *Language as Symbolic Action: Essays on Life, Literature, and Method*. Berkeley: U of California P, 1966. Print.

## In-text Citations for Print Sources with No Known Author

**When a source has no known author, use a shortened title of the work instead of an author name. Place the title in quotation marks if it's a short work (e.g. articles) or italicize it if it's a longer work (e.g. plays, books, television shows, entire websites) and provide a page number.**

We see so many global warming hotspots in North America likely because this region has "more readily accessible climatic data and more comprehensive programs to monitor and study environmental change" ("Impact of Global Warming" 6).

**In this example, since the reader does not know the author of the article, an abbreviated title of the article appears in the parenthetical citation which corresponds to the full name of the article which appears**

first at the left-hand margin of its respective entry in the Works Cited. Thus, the writer includes the title in quotation marks as the signal phrase in the parenthetical citation in order to lead the reader directly to the source on the Works Cited page. The Works Cited entry appears as follows:

"The Impact of Global Warming in North America." *GLOBAL WARMING: Early Signs*. 1999. Web. 23 Mar. 2009.

We'll learn how to make a Works Cited page in a bit, but right now it's important to know that parenthetical citations and Works Cited pages allow readers to know which sources you consulted in writing your essay, so that they can either verify your interpretation of the sources or use them in their own scholarly work.

## Citing Authors with Same Last Names

Sometimes more information is necessary to identify the source from which a quotation is taken. For instance, if two or more authors have the same last name, provide both authors' first initials (or even the authors' full name if different authors share initials) in your citation. For example:

Although some medical ethicists claim that cloning will lead to designer children (R. Miller 12), others note that the advantages for medical research outweigh this consideration (A. Miller 46).

## Citing a Work by Multiple Authors

For a source with three or fewer authors, list the authors' last names in the text or in the parenthetical citation:

Smith, Yang, and Moore argue that tougher gun control is not needed in the United States (76).

The authors state "Tighter gun control in the United States erodes Second Amendment rights" (Smith, Yang, and Moore 76).

For a source with more than three authors, use the work's bibliographic information as a guide for your citation. Provide the first author's last name followed by *et al.* or list all the last names.

Jones *et al.* counter Smith, Yang, and Moore's argument by noting that the current spike in gun violence in America compels law makers to adjust gun laws (4).

**Or**

Legal experts counter Smith, Yang, and Moore's argument by noting that the current spike in gun violence in America compels law makers to adjust gun laws (Jones et al. 4).

**Or**

Jones, Driscoll, Ackerson, and Bell counter Smith, Yang, and Moore's argument by noting that the current spike in gun violence in America compels law makers to adjust gun laws (4).

## Citing Multiple Works by the Same Author

**If you cite more than one work by a particular author, include a shortened title for the particular work from which you are quoting to distinguish it from the others.**

Lightenor has argued that computers are not useful tools for small children ("Too Soon" 38), though he has acknowledged elsewhere that early exposure to computer games does lead to better small motor skill development in a child's second and third year ("Hand-Eye Development" 17).

**Additionally, if the author's name is not mentioned in the sentence, you would format your citation with the author's name followed by a comma, followed by a shortened title of the work, followed, when appropriate, by page numbers:**

Visual studies, because it is such a new discipline, may be "too easy" (Elkins, "Visual Studies" 63).

## Citing the Bible

**In your first parenthetical citation, you want to make clear which Bible you're using (and underline or italicize the title), as each version varies in its translation, followed by book (do not italicize or underline), chapter and verse. For example:**

Ezekiel saw "what seemed to be four living creatures," each with faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (*New American Standard Bible*, Ezek. 1.5-10).

**If future references employ the same edition of the Bible you're using, list only the book, chapter, and verse in the parenthetical citation.**

# Citing Indirect Sources

**Sometimes you may have to use an indirect source. An indirect source is a source cited in another source. For such indirect quotations, use "qtd. in" to indicate the source you actually consulted. For example:**

Ravitch argues that high schools are pressured to act as "social service centers, and they don't do that well" (qtd. in Weisman 259).

**Note that, in most cases, a responsible researcher will attempt to find the original source, rather than citing an indirect source.**

# Citing Non-Print or Sources from the Internet

**With more and more scholarly work being posted on the Internet, you may have to cite research you have completed in virtual environments. While many sources on the Internet should not be used for scholarly work, some Web sources are perfectly acceptable for research. When creating in-text citations for electronic, film, or Internet sources, remember that your citation must reference the source in your Works Cited.**

**Sometimes writers are confused with how to craft parenthetical citations for electronic sources because of the absence of page numbers, but often, these sorts of entries do not require any sort of parenthetical citation at all. For electronic and Internet sources, follow the following guidelines:**

- Include in the text the first item that appears in the Work Cited entry that corresponds to the citation (e.g. author name, article name, website name, film name).
- You do not need to give paragraph numbers or page numbers based on your Web browser's print preview function.
- Unless you must list the website name in the signal phrase in order to get the reader to the appropriate entry, do not include URLs in-text. Only provide partial URLs such as when the name of the site includes, for example, a domain name, like *CNN.com* or *Forbes.com* as opposed to writing out <http://www.cnn.com> or <http://www.forbes.com>.

## Miscellaneous Non-Print Sources

Werner Herzog's *Fitzcarraldo* stars Herzog's long-time film partner, Klaus Kinski. During the shooting of *Fitzcarraldo*, Herzog and Kinski were often at odds, but their explosive relationship fostered a memorable and influential film.

.During the presentation, Jane Yates stated that invention and pre-writing are areas of rhetoric that need more attention.

**In the two examples above “Herzog” from the first entry and “Yates” from the second lead the reader to the first item each citation’s respective entry on the Works Cited page:**

Herzog, Werner, dir. *Fitzcarraldo*. Perf. Klaus Kinski. Filmverlag der Autoren, 1982. Film.

Yates, Jane. "Invention in Rhetoric and Composition." Gaps Addressed: Future Work in Rhetoric and Composition, CCCC, Palmer House Hilton, 2002. Print.

## Electronic Sources

One online film critic stated that *Fitzcarraldo* is "...a beautiful and terrifying critique of obsession and colonialism" (Garcia, “Herzog: a Life”).

The *Purdue OWL* is accessed by millions of users every year. Its “MLA Formatting and Style Guide” is one of the most popular resources (Stolley et al.).

**In the first example, the writer has chosen not to include the author name in-text; however, two entries from the same author appear in the Works Cited. Thus, the writer includes both the author’s last name and the article title in the parenthetical citation in order to lead the reader to the appropriate entry on the Works Cited page (see below). In the second example, “Stolley et al.” in the parenthetical citation gives the reader an author name followed by the abbreviation “et al.,” meaning, “and others,” for the article “MLA Formatting and Style Guide.” Both corresponding Works Cited entries are as follows:**

Garcia, Elizabeth. "Herzog: a Life." *Online Film Critics Corner*. The Film School of New Hampshire, 2 May 2002. Web. 8 Jan. 2009.

Stolley, Karl. "MLA Formatting and Style Guide." The OWL at Purdue. 10 May 2006. Purdue University Writing Lab. 12 May 2006  
<<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01/>>.

## Multiple Citations

**To cite multiple sources in the same parenthetical reference, separate the citations by a semi-colon:**

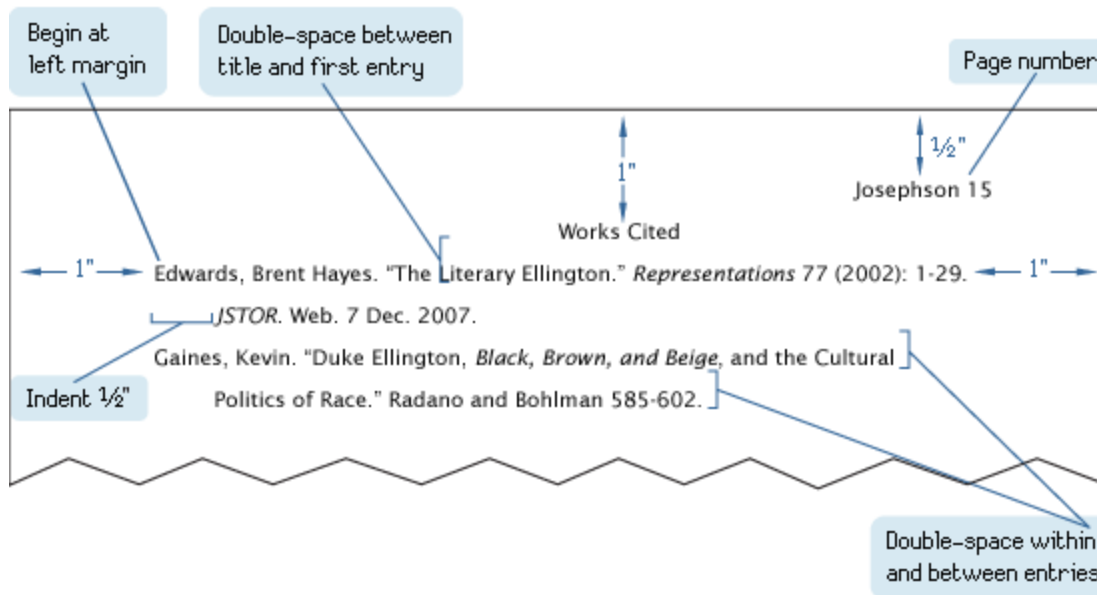
. . . as has been discussed elsewhere (Burke 3; Dewey 21).

## When a Citation Is Not Needed

**Common sense and ethics should determine your need for documenting sources. You do not need to give sources for familiar proverbs, well-known quotations or common knowledge. Remember, this is a rhetorical choice, based on audience. If you're writing for an expert audience of a scholarly journal, for example, they'll have different expectations of what constitutes common knowledge.**

## MLA WORKS CITED INFORMATION

Sample Works Cited Page



## ***MLA 2009 Works Cited: Electronic Sources (Web Publications)—***

MLA lists electronic sources as *Web Publications*. Thus, when including the medium of publication for electronic sources, list the medium as *Web*.

It is always a good idea to maintain personal copies of electronic information, when possible. It is good practice to print or save Web pages or, better, using a program like Adobe Acrobat, to keep your own copies for future reference. Most Web browsers will include URL/electronic address information when you print, which makes later reference easy. Also, you might use the Bookmark function in your Web browser in order to return to documents more easily.

## **Important Note on the Use of URLs in MLA**

MLA no longer requires the use of URLs in MLA citations. Because Web addresses are not static (i.e. they change often) and because documents sometimes appear in multiple places on the Web, MLA explains that most readers can find electronic sources via title or author searches in Internet Search Engines.

*For instructors or editors that still wish to require the use of URLs, MLA suggests that the URL appear in angle brackets after the date of access. Break URLs only after slashes.*

# Abbreviations Commonly Used with Electronic Sources

If publishing information is unavailable for entries that require publication information such as publisher (or sponsor) names and publishing dates, MLA requires the use of special abbreviations to indicate that this information is not available. Use *n.p.* to indicate that neither a publisher nor a sponsor name has been provided. Use *n.d.* when the Web page does not provide a publication date.

When an entry requires that you provide a page but no pages are provided in the source (as in the case of an online-only scholarly journal or a work that appears in an online-only anthology), use the abbreviation *n. pag.*

## Basic Style for Citations of Electronic Sources (Including Online Databases)

Here are some common features you should try and find before citing electronic sources in MLA style. Not every Web page will provide all of the following information. However, collect as much of the following information as possible both for your citations and for your research notes:

- Author and/or editor names (if available)
- Article name in quotation marks (if applicable)
- Title of the Website, project, or book in italics. (Remember that some Print publications have Web publications with slightly different names. They may, for example, include the additional information or otherwise modified information, like domain names [e.g. .com or .net].)
- Any version numbers available, including revisions, posting dates, volumes, or issue numbers.
- Publisher information, including the publisher name and publishing date.
- Take note of any page numbers (if available).
- Date you accessed the material.
- URL (if required, or for your own personal reference).

# Citing an Entire Web Site

**It is necessary to list your date of access because web postings are often updated, and information available on one date may no longer be available later. Be sure to include the complete address for the site.**

**Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if not publishing date is given.**

Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). *Name of Site*. Version number.

Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher). Medium of publication. Date of access.

*The Purdue OWL Family of Sites*. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008. Web. 23 April 2008.

Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. Purdue U, 28 Nov. 2003. Web. 10 May 2006.

# A Page on a Web Site

**For an individual page on a Web site, list the author or alias if known, followed by the information covered above for entire Web sites. Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if not publishing date is given.**

"How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow.com*. eHow, n.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2009.

# An Image (Including a Painting, Sculpture, or Photograph)

**Provide the artist's name, the work of art italicized, the date of creation, the institution and city where the work is housed. Follow this initial entry with the name of the Website in italics, the medium of publication, and the date of access.**

Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800. Museo Nacional del Prado, Madrid. *Museo National del Prado*. Web. 22 May 2006.

Klee, Paul. *Twittering Machine*. 1922. Museum of Modern Art, New York. *The Artchive*. Web. 22 May 2006.

## An Article in a Web Magazine

**Provide the author name, article name in quotation marks, title of the Web magazine in italics, publisher name, publication date, medium of publication, and the date of access. Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if not publishing date is given.**

Bernstein, Mark. "10 Tips on Writing the Living Web." *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites*. A List Apart Mag., 16 Aug. 2002. Web. 4 May 2009.

## An Article in an Online Scholarly Journal

**For all online scholarly journals, provide the author(s) name(s), the name of the article in quotation marks, the title of the publication in italics, all volume and issue numbers, and the year of publication.**

Article in an Online-only Scholarly Journal

**MLA requires a page range for articles that appear in Scholarly Journals. If the journal you are citing appears exclusively in an online format (i.e. there is no corresponding print publication) that does not make use of page numbers, use the abbreviation *n. pag.* to denote that there is no pagination for the publication.**

Dolby, Nadine. "Research in Youth Culture and Policy: Current Conditions and Future Directions." *Social Work and Society: The International Online-Only Journal* 6.2 (2008): n. pag. Web. 20 May 2009.

Article in an Online Scholarly Journal That Also Appears in Print

**Cite articles in online scholarly journals that also appear in print as you would a scholarly journal in print, including the page range of the article. Provide the medium of publication that you used (in this case, *Web*) and the date of access.**

Wheelis, Mark. "Investigating Disease Outbreaks Under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 6.6 (2000): 595-600. Web. 8 Feb. 2009.

## E-mail (including E-mail Interviews)

**Give the author of the message, followed by the subject line in quotation marks. State to whom to message was sent, the date the message was sent, and the medium of publication.**

Kunka, Andrew. "Re: Modernist Literature." Message to the author. 15 Nov. 2000.

Neyhart, David. "Re: Online Tutoring." Message to Joe Barbato. 1 Dec. 2000.

## A Blog Posting, Discussion Group, or Listserve

**Cite Web postings as you would a standard Web entry. Provide the author of the work, the title of the posting in quotation marks, the Web site name in italics, the publisher, and the posting date. Follow with the medium of publication and the date of access. Include screen names as author names when author name is not known. If both names are known, place the author's name in brackets. Remember if the publisher of the site is unknown, use the abbreviation *n.p.***

Editor, screen name, author, or compiler name (if available). "Posting Title."

*Name of Site*. Version number (if available). Name of

institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher).

Medium of publication. Date of access.

Salmar1515 [Sal Hernandez]. "Re: Best Strategy: Fenced Pastures vs. Max Number of Rooms?" *BoardGameGeek*. BoardGameGeek, 29 Sept. 2008. Web. 5 Apr. 2009.

### ***MLA 2009 Works Cited: Other Common Sources***

Several sources have multiple means for citation, especially those that appear in varied formats: films, DVDs, videocassettes; published and unpublished interviews, interviews over email; published and unpublished conference proceedings. The following section groups these sorts of citations as well as others not covered in the print, periodical, and electronic sources sections.

## An Interview

Interviews typically fall into two categories: print or broadcast published and unpublished (personal) interviews, although interviews may also appear in other, similar formats such as in email format or as a Web document.

### Personal Interviews

Personal interviews refer to those interviews that you conduct yourself. List the interview by the name of the interviewee. Include the descriptor **Personal interview** and the date of the interview.

Purdue, Pete. Personal interview. 1 Dec. 2000.

### Published Interviews (Print or Broadcast)

List the interview by the name of the interviewee. If the name of the interview is part of a larger work like a book, a television program, or a film series, place the title of the interview in quotation marks. Place the title of the larger work in italics. If the interview appears as an independent title, italicize it. Determine the medium of publication (e.g. print, Web, DVD) and

fill in the rest of the entry with the information required by that medium. For books, include the author or editor name after the book title.

**Note:** If the interview from which you quote does not feature a title, add the descriptor *Interview* (unformatted) after the interviewee's name. You may also use the descriptor *Interview* by to add the name of the interview to the entry if it is relevant to your paper.

Gaitskill, Mary. Interview with Charles Bock. *Mississippi Review* 27.3 (1999): 129-50. Print.

Amis, Kingsley. "Mimic and Moralist." *Interviews with Britain's Angry Young Men*. By Dale Salwak. San Bernardino, CA: Borgo, 1984. Print.

#### Online-only Published Interviews

**List the interview by the name of the interviewee. If the interview has a title, place it in quotation marks. Cite the remainder of the entry as you would other exclusive Web content. Place the name of the Website in italics, give the publisher name (or sponsor), the publication date, the medium of publication (Web), and the date of access. Remember that if no publisher name is give, insert the abbreviation *n.p.***

**Note:** If the interview from which you quote does not feature a title, add the descriptor *Interview* (unformatted) after the interviewee's name. You may also use the descriptor *Interview* by to add the name of the interview to the entry if it is relevant to your paper.

Zinkievich, Craig. Interview by Gareth Von Kallenbach. *Skewed & Reviewed*. Skewed & Reviewed, 2009. Web. 15 Mar. 2009.

## Speeches, Lectures, or Other Oral Presentations

**Provide the speaker's name. Then, give the title of the speech (if any) in quotation marks. Follow with the name of the meeting and organization, the location of the occasion, and the date. Use the descriptor that appropriately**

**expresses the type of presentation (e.g. Address, Lecture, Reading, Keynote speech, Guest Lecture). Remember to use the abbreviation *n.p.* if the publisher is not known; use *n.d.* if the date is not known.**

Stein, Bob. *Computers and Writing Conference*. Purdue University. Union Club Hotel, West Lafayette, IN. 23 May 2003. Keynote address.

## A Painting, Sculpture, or Photograph

**Include the artist's name. Give the title of the artwork in italics. Provide the date of composition. If the date of composition is unknown, place the abbreviation *n.d.* in place of the date. Finally, provide the name of the institution that houses the artwork followed by the location of the institution.**

Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800. *Museo del Prado*, Madrid.

**For photographic reproductions of artwork (e.g. images of artwork in a book), cite the bibliographic information as above followed by the information for the source in which the photograph appears, including page or reference numbers (plate, figure, etc.).**

Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800. *Museo del Prado*, Madrid.  
*Gardener's Art Through the Ages*. 10th ed. By Richard G. Tansey and Fred S. Kleiner. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace. 939. Print.

**For artwork in an online format, consult “An Image (Including a Painting, Sculpture, or Photograph)” by following the link Works Cited: Electronic Sources at the bottom of this page.**

## Films or Movies

**List films (in theaters or not yet on DVD or video) by their title. Include the name of the director, the film studio or distributor, and the release year. If relevant, list performer names after the director's name. Use the**

**abbreviation perf. to head the list. List film as the medium of publication. To cite a DVD or other video recording, see “Recorded Films and Movies” below.**

*The Usual Suspects*. Dir. Bryan Singer. Perf. Kevin Spacey, Gabriel Byrne, Chazz Palminteri, Stephen Baldwin, and Benecio del Toro. Polygram, 1995. Film.

**To emphasize specific performers (*perf.*) or directors (*dir.*), begin the citation with the name of the desired performer or director, followed by the appropriate abbreviation.**

Lucas, George, dir. *Star Wars Episode IV: A New Hope*. Twentieth Century Fox, 1977. Film.

## Recorded Films or Movies

**List films (in theaters or not yet on DVD or video) by their title. Include the name of the director, the distributor, and the release year. If relevant, list performer names after the director’s name. Use the abbreviation *perf.* to head the list. End the entry with the appropriate medium of publication (e.g. DVD, VHS, Laser disc).**

*Ed Wood*. Dir. Tim Burton. Perf. Johnny Depp, Martin Landau, Sarah Jessica Parker, Patricia Arquette. Touchstone, 1994. DVD.

## Broadcast Television or Radio Program

**Begin with the title of the episode in quotation marks. Provide the name of the series or program in italics. Also include the network name, call letters of the station followed by the city, and the date of broadcast. End with the publication medium (e.g. *Television, Radio*). For television episodes on Videocassette or DVD refer to the “Recorded Television Episodes” section below.**

"The Blessing Way." *The X-Files*. Fox. WXIA, Atlanta. 19 Jul. 1998. Television.

## Recorded Television Episodes (e.g. DVD, Videocassette)

Cite recorded television episodes like films (see above). Begin with the episode name in quotation marks. Follow with the series name in italics. When the title of the collection of recordings is different than the original series (e.g., the show *Friends* is in DVD release under the title *Friends: The Complete Sixth Season*), list the title that would help researchers locate the recording. Give the distributor name followed by the date of distribution. End with the medium of publication (e.g. *DVD, Videocassette, Laser disc*).

**Note:** The writer may choose to include information about directors, writers, performers, producers between the title and the distributor name. Use appropriate abbreviations for these contributors (e.g. *dir., writ., perf., prod.*).

"The One Where Chandler Can't Cry." *Friends: The Complete Sixth Season*.

Writ. Andrew Reich and Ted Cohen. Dir. Kevin Bright. Warner Brothers, 2004. DVD.

## Sound Recordings

List sound recordings in such a way that they can easily be found by readers. Generally, citations begin with the artist name. They might also be listed by composers (*comp.*) or performers (*perf.*). Otherwise, list composer and performer information after the album title.

Use the appropriate abbreviation after the person's name and a comma, when needed. Put individual song titles in quotation marks. Album names are italicized. Provide the name of the recording manufacturer followed by the publication date (or *n.d.*, if date is unknown). List the appropriate medium at the end of the entry (e.g. CD, LP, Audiocassette). For MP3 recordings, see the "Digital Files" section below.

**Note:** If you know and desire to list the recording date, include this information before the manufacturer name. Use the abbreviation for

“recorded” (*Rec.*) and list the recording date (dd mm year format) before the manufacturer name.

Foo Fighters. *In Your Honor*. RCA, 2005. CD.

Nirvana. "Smells Like Teen Spirit." *Nevermind*. Geffen, 1991. Audiocassette.

Beethoven, Ludwig van. *The 9 Symphonies*. Perf. NBC Symphony Orchestra.  
Cond. Arturo Toscanini. RCA, 2003. CD.

## Digital Files (PDFs, MP3s, JPEGs)

Determine the type of work to cite (e.g. article, image, sound recording) and cite appropriately. End the entry with the name of the digital format (e.g. PDF, JPEG file, *Microsoft Word* file, MP3). If the work does not follow traditional parameters for citation, give the author’s name, the name of the work, the date of creation, and the medium of publication. Use *Digital file* when the medium cannot be determined.

Beethoven, Ludwig van. *Moonlight Sonata*. Crownstar, 2006. MP3.

Smith, George. "Pax Americana: Strife in a Time of Peace." 2005. *Microsoft Word* file.

Bentley, Phyllis. "Yorkshire and the Novelist." *The Kenyon Review* 30.4 (1968): 509-22. *JSTOR*. PDF file.

### ***MLA 2009 Works Cited: Periodicals***

Periodicals (e.g. magazines, newspapers, and scholarly journals) that appear in print require the same medium of publication designator—Print—as books, but the MLA Style method for citing these materials and the items required for these entries are quite different from MLA book citations.

For more information on citing periodicals, consult "Citing Periodical Print Publications" in the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th edition (sec. 5.4, 136-48), or the *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing*, 3rd edition (sec. 6.5, 174-85).

## Article in a Magazine

Cite by listing the article's author, putting the title of the article in quotations marks, and italicizing the periodical title. Follow with the date of publication. Remember to abbreviate the month. The basic format is as follows:

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical* Day Month Year: pages. Medium of publication.

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: 70-71.  
Print.

Buchman, Dana. "A Special Education." *Good Housekeeping* Mar. 2006: 143-8.  
Print.

## Article in a Newspaper

Cite a newspaper article as you would a magazine article, but note the different pagination in a newspaper. If there is more than one edition available for that date (as in an early and late edition of a newspaper), identify the edition following the date (e.g., 17 May 1987, late ed.).

Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients."  
*Washington Post* 24 May 2007: LZ01. Print.

Krugman, Andrew. "Fear of Eating." *New York Times* 21 May 2007 late ed.: A1.  
Print.

If the newspaper is a less well-known or local publication, include the city name and state in brackets after the title of the newspaper.

Behre, Robert. "Presidential Hopefuls Get Final Crack at Core of S.C. Democrats." *Post and Courier* [Charleston, SC] 29 Apr. 2007: A11. Print.

Trembacki, Paul. "Brees Hopes to Win Heisman for Team." *Purdue Exponent* [West Lafayette, IN] 5 Dec. 2000: 20. Print.

## A Review

**To cite a review, include the title of the review (if available), then the abbreviation "Rev. of" for Review of and provide the title of the work (in italics for books, plays, and films; in quotation marks for articles, poems, and short stories). Finally, provide performance and/or publication information.**

Review Author. "Title of Review (if there is one)." Rev. of Performance Title, by Author/Director/Artist. *Title of Periodical* day month year: page. Medium of publication.

Seitz, Matt Zoller. "Life in the Sprawling Suburbs, If You Can Really Call It Living." Rev. of *Radiant City*, dir. Gary Burns and Jim Brown. *New York Times* 30 May 2007 late ed.: E1. Print.

Weiller, K. H. Rev. of *Sport, Rhetoric, and Gender: Historical Perspectives and Media Representations*, ed. Linda K. Fuller. *Choice* Apr. 2007: 1377. Print.

## An Editorial & Letter to the Editor

**Cite as you would any article in a periodical, but include the designators "Editorial" or "Letter" to identify the type of work it is.**

"Of Mines and Men." Editorial. *Wall Street Journal* east. ed. 24 Oct. 2003: A14. Print.

Hamer, John. Letter. *American Journalism Review* Dec. 2006/Jan. 2007: 7. Print.

# Anonymous Articles

**Cite the article title first, and finish the citation as you would any other for that kind of periodical.**

"Business: Global Warming's Boom Town; Tourism in Greenland." *The Economist* 26 May 2007: 82. Print.

"Aging; Women Expect to Care for Aging Parents but Seldom Prepare." *Women's Health Weekly* 10 May 2007: 18. Print.

# An Article in a Scholarly Journal

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume.Issue (Year): pages. Medium of publication.

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's Bashai Tudu." *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature* 15.1 (1996): 41-50. Print.

Duvall, John N. "The (Super)Marketplace of Images: Television as Unmediated Mediation in DeLillo's White Noise." *Arizona Quarterly* 50.3 (1994): 127-53. Print.

## **MLA 2009 Works Cited Page: Books**

**When you are gathering book sources, be sure to make note of the following bibliographic items: author name(s), book title, publication date, publisher, place of publication. The medium of publication for all "hard copy" books is Print.**

**For more information, consult "Citing Nonperiodical Print Publications" in the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th edition (sec. 5.5,**

148-81), or the *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing*, 3rd edition (sec. 6.6, 185-211).

## Basic Format

**The first-give author's name or a book with a single author's name appears in last name, first name format. The basic form for a book citation is:**

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

## Book with One Author

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*. New York: Penguin, 1987. Print.

Henley, Patricia. *The Hummingbird House*. Denver: MacMurray, 1999. Print.

## Book with More Than One Author

**The first given name appears in last name, first name format; subsequent author names appear in first name last name format.**

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Boston: Allyn, 2000. Print.

**If there are more than three authors, you may choose to list only the first author followed by the phrase et al. (Latin for "and others") in place of the subsequent authors' names, or you may list all the authors in the order in which their names appear on the title page. (Note that there is a period after "al" in "et al." Also note that there is never a period after the "et" in "et al.").**

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

or

Wysocki, Anne Frances, Johndan Johnson-Eilola, Cynthia L. Selfe, and Geoffrey Sirc. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

## Two or More Books by the Same Author

**List works alphabetically by title. (Remember to ignore articles like A, An, and The.) Provide the author's name in last name, first name format for the first entry only. For each subsequent entry by the same author, use three hyphens and a period.**

Palmer, William J. *Dickens and New Historicism*. New York: St. Martin's, 1997. Print.

---. *The Films of the Eighties: A Social History*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois UP, 1993. Print.

## Book by a Corporate Author or Organization

**A corporate author may include a commission, a committee, or a group that does not identify individual members on the title page. List the names of corporate authors in the place where an author's name typically appears at the beginning of the entry.**

*American Allergy Association*. *Allergies in Children*. New York: Random, 1998.

## Book with No Author

**List by title of the book. Incorporate these entries alphabetically just as you would with works that include an author name. For example, the following entry might appear between entries of works written by Dean, Shaun and Forsythe, Jonathan.**

*Encyclopedia of Indiana*. New York: Somerset, 1993. Print.

Remember that for an in-text (parenthetical) citation of a book with no author, provide the name of the work in the signal phrase and the page number in parentheses. You may also use a shortened version of the title of the book accompanied by the page number. For more information see In-text Citations for Print Sources with No Known Author section of In-text Citations: The Basics, which you can link to at the bottom of this page.

## A Translated Book

Cite as you would any other book. Add "Trans."—the abbreviation for translated by—and follow with the name(s) of the translator(s).

Foucault, Michel. *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*. Trans. Richard Howard. New York: Vintage-Random House, 1988. Print.

### Republished Book

Books may be republished due to popularity without becoming a new edition. New editions are typically revisions of the original work. For books that originally appeared at an earlier date and that have been republished at a later one, insert the original publication date before the publication information. For books that are new editions (i.e. different from the first or other editions of the book), see An Edition of a Book below.

Butler, Judith. *Gender Trouble*. 1990. New York: Routledge, 1999. Print.

Erdrich, Louise. *Love Medicine*. 1984. New York: Perennial-Harper, 1993. Print.

## An Edition of a Book

There are two types of editions in book publishing: a book that has been published more than once in different editions and a book that is prepared by someone other than the author (typically an editor).

### A Subsequent Edition

**Cite the book as you normally would, but add the number of the edition after the title.**

Crowley, Sharon and Debra Hawhee. *Ancient Rhetorics for Contemporary Students*. 3rd ed. New York: Pearson/Longman, 2004. Print.

A Work Prepared by an Editor

**Cite the book as you normally would, but add the editor after the title.**

Bronte, Charlotte. *Jane Eyre*. Ed. Margaret Smith. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1998. Print.

## Anthology or Collection (e.g. Collection of Essays)

**To cite the entire anthology or collection, list by editor(s) followed by a comma and "ed." or, for multiple editors, "eds" (for edited by). This sort of entry is somewhat rare. If you are citing a particular piece within an anthology or collection (more common), see A Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection below.**

Hill, Charles A. and Marguerite Helmers, eds. *Defining Visual Rhetorics*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004. Print.

Peterson, Nancy J., ed. *Toni Morrison: Critical and Theoretical Approaches*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1997. Print.

## A Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection

**Works may include an essay in an edited collection or anthology, or a chapter of a book. The basic form is for this sort of citation is as follows:**

Lastname, First name. "Title of Essay." *Title of Collection*. Ed. Editor's Name(s).  
Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. Page range of entry. Medium of  
Publication.

**Some examples:**

Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." *A Tutor's Guide:  
Helping Writers One to One*. Ed. Ben Rafoth. Portsmouth, NH:  
Heinemann, 2000. 24-34.

Swanson, Gunnar. "Graphic Design Education as a Liberal Art: Design and  
Knowledge in the University and The 'Real World.'" *The Education of a  
Graphic Designer*. Ed. Steven Heller. New York: Allworth Press, 1998. 13-  
24.

**Note on Cross-referencing Several Items from One Anthology: If you  
cite more than one essay from the same edited collection, MLA indicates  
you *may* cross-reference within your works cited list in order to avoid  
writing out the publishing information for each separate essay. You should  
consider this option if you have several references from a single text. To do  
so, include a separate entry for the entire collection listed by the editor's  
name as below:**

Rose, Shirley K., and Irwin Weiser, eds. *The Writing Program Administrator as  
Researcher*. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann, 1999. Print.

**Then, for each individual essay from the collection, list the author's  
name in last name, first name format, the title of the essay, the editor's last  
name, and the page range:**

L'Eplattenier, Barbara. "Finding Ourselves in the Past: An Argument for Historical  
Work on WPAs." Rose and Weiser 131-40.

Peebles, Tim. "'Seeing' the WPA With/Through Postmodern Mapping." Rose and  
Weiser 153-167.

### Poem or Short Story Examples:

Burns, Robert. "Red, Red Rose." *100 Best-Loved Poems*. Ed. Philip Smith. New York: Dover, 1995. 26. Print.

Kincaid, Jamaica. "Girl." *The Vintage Book of Contemporary American Short Stories*. Ed. Tobias Wolff. New York: Vintage, 1994. 306-307. Print.

**If the specific literary work is part of the an author's own collection (all of the works have the same author), then there will be no editor to reference:**

Whitman, Walt. "I Sing the Body Electric." *Selected Poems*. New York: Dover, 1991. 12-19.

Carter, Angela. "The Tiger's Bride." *Burning Your Boats: The Collected Stories*. New York: Penguin, 1995. 154-169.

## Article in a Reference Book (e.g. Encyclopedias, Dictionaries)

**For entries in encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference works, cite the piece as you would any other work in a collection but do not include the publisher information. Also, if the reference book is organized alphabetically, as most are, do not list the volume or the page number of the article or item.**

"Ideology." *The American Heritage Dictionary*. 3rd ed. 1997. Print.

## A Multivolume Work

**When citing only one volume of a multivolume work, include the volume number after the work's title, or after the work's editor or translator.**

Quintilian. *Institutio Oratoria*. Trans. H. E. Butler. Vol. 2. Cambridge: Loeb-Harvard UP, 1980. Print.

**When citing more than one volume of a multivolume work, cite the total number of volumes in the work. Also, be sure in your in-text citation to provide both the volume number and page number(s). (See Citing Multivolume Works on the In-Text Citations – The Basics page, which you can access by following the appropriate link at the bottom of this page.)**

Quintilian. *Institutio Oratoria*. Trans. H. E. Butler. 4 vols. Cambridge: Loeb-Harvard UP, 1980. Print.

**If the volume you are using has its own title, cite the book without referring to the other volumes as if it were an independent publication.**

Churchill, Winston S. *The Age of Revolution*. New York: Dodd, 1957. Print.

## An Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Afterword

**When citing an introduction, a preface, a forward, or an afterword, write the name of the author(s) of the piece you are citing. Then give the name of the part being cited, which should not be italicized or enclosed in quotation marks.**

Farrell, Thomas B. Introduction. *Norms of Rhetorical Culture*. By Farrell. New Haven: Yale UP, 1993. 1-13. Print.

***If the writer of the piece is different from the author of the complete work, then write the full name of the principal work's author after the word "By."* For example, if you were to cite Hugh Dalziel Duncan's introduction of Kenneth Burke's book *Permanence and Change*, you would write the entry as follows:**

Duncan, Hugh Dalziel. Introduction. *Permanence and Change: An Anatomy of Purpose*. By Kenneth Burke. 1935. 3rd ed. Berkeley: U of California P, 1984. xiii-xliv. Print.

## Other Print/Book Sources

**Certain book sources are handled in a special way by MLA style.**

The Bible

**Give the name of the specific edition you are using, any editor(s) associated with it, followed by the publication information. Remember that your in-text (parenthetical citation) should include the name of the specific edition of the Bible, followed by an abbreviation of the book, the chapter and verse(s).**

*New American Standard Bible*. Ed. Susan Jones. New York: Doubleday, 1985. Print.

A Government Publication

**Cite the author of the publication if the author is identified. Otherwise, start with the name of the national government, followed by the agency (including any subdivisions or agencies) that serves as the organizational author. For congressional documents, be sure to include the number of the Congress and the session when the hearing was held or resolution passed. US government documents are typically published by the Government Printing Office, which MLA abbreviates as GPO.**

United States. Cong. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.  
*Hearing on the Geopolitics of Oil*. 110th Cong., 1st sess. Washington: GPO, 2007. Print.

United States. Government Accountability Office. *Climate Change: EPA and DOE Should Do More to Encourage Progress Under Two Voluntary Programs*. Washington: GPO, 2006. Print.

## A Pamphlet

**Cite the title and publication information for the pamphlet just as you would a book without an author. Pamphlets and promotional materials commonly feature corporate authors (commissions, committees, or other groups that does not provide individual group member names). If the pamphlet you are citing has no author, cite as directed below. If your pamphlet has an author or a corporate author, put the name of the author (last name, first name format) or corporate author in the place where the author name typically appears at the beginning of the entry. (See also **Books by a Corporate Author or Organization** above.)**

*Women's Health: Problems of the Digestive System.* Washington: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2006. Print.

*Your Rights Under California Welfare Programs.* Sacramento, CA: California Dept. of Social Services, 2007. Print.