

**COVER TO BE SUPPLIED  
BY SMP**

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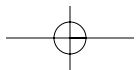
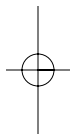
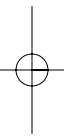
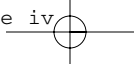
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## DIRECTORY TO MLA STYLE

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### *In-text citations*

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2. Author named in a parenthetical reference, 4
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4. Four or more authors, 4
5. Corporate or group author, 4
6. Unknown author, 5
7. Author of two or more works, 5
8. Two or more authors with the same surname, 5
9. Multivolume work, 5
10. Literary work, 5
11. Work in an anthology, 6
12. Sacred text, 6
13. Indirect source, 6
14. Two or more sources in the same reference, 7
15. Entire work or one-page article, 7
16. Work without page numbers, 7
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### *Explanatory and bibliographic notes*

#### *List of works cited*

##### **1. BOOKS**

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2. Two or three authors, 9
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## 2. PERIODICALS


- 25. Article in a journal paginated by volume, 15
- 26. Article in a journal paginated by issue, 16
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- 28. Article in a weekly magazine, 16
- 29. Article in a newspaper, 16
- 30. Editorial or letter to the editor, 16
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- 38. Online government document, 20
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- 41. Posting to a discussion group, 21
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- 43. Synchronous communication, 21
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## 4. OTHER KINDS OF SOURCES

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- 58. Work of art or photograph, 25
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## Documenting Sources: MLA Style

For more information on MLA style, consult the MLA's Web site, <[www.mla.org](http://www.mla.org)>, or one of the following books. Both include the MLA's latest guidelines for citing electronic sources. The second is intended primarily for advanced scholars.

Gibaldi, Joseph. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 6th ed. New York: MLA, 2003.

Gibaldi, Joseph. *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing*. 2nd ed. New York: MLA, 1998.

### MLA format for in-text citations

MLA style requires documentation in the text of an essay for every quotation, paraphrase, summary, or other material that must be cited. **In-text citations** document material from other sources with both *signal phrases* and *parenthetical references*. Signal phrases introduce the material, often including the author's name. Parenthetical references direct you to full bibliographic entries in a list of works cited at the end of the text.

In general, make your parenthetical references short, including just enough information for your readers to locate the full reference in the works-cited list. Place a parenthetical reference as near the relevant material as possible without disrupting the flow of the sentence. Note in

**A**dam was the only man who, when he said a good thing, knew that nobody had said it before him.

– MARK TWAIN

No writer since Adam, in other words, has had the luxury of not having to document his or her sources. In your writing, full and accurate documentation is important because it helps build your credibility as a writer and researcher by giving credit to those people whose works influenced your own ideas.

Although all documentation styles require the same basic information, you will want to use the style favored in a particular field or required by a particular instructor. Following specific rules of punctuation and format ensures consistency and helps protect you from plagiarizing because of omitted source information. This chapter discusses the Modern Language Association (MLA) style of documentation, widely used in literature and languages as well as other fields. ■

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Documenting  
Sources: MLA Style

the following examples *where* punctuation is placed in relation to the parentheses. Except for block quotations, place any punctuation mark *after* the closing parenthesis. If you are referring to a quotation, place the parenthetical reference *after* the closing quotation mark but *before* any other punctuation mark. For block quotations, place the reference one space after the final punctuation mark. Here are examples of the ways to cite various kinds of sources:

**1. AUTHOR NAMED IN A SIGNAL PHRASE** Ordinarily, use the author's name in a signal phrase to introduce the material, and simply cite the page number(s) in parentheses. Use the full name the first time you cite a source. For later references, use just the last name.

Herrera indicates that Kahlo believed in a "vitalistic form of pantheism" (328).

**2. AUTHOR NAMED IN A PARENTHETICAL REFERENCE** When you do not name the author in the text, include the author's last name before the page number(s) in the parentheses.

In places, Beauvoir "sees Marxists as believing in subjectivity as much as existentialists do" (Whitmarsh 63).

**3. TWO OR THREE AUTHORS** Use all the last names in a signal phrase or parenthetical reference.

Gortner, Hebrun, and Nicolson maintain that "opinion leaders" influence other people in an organization because they are respected, not because they hold high positions (175).

**4. FOUR OR MORE AUTHORS** Use the first author's name and *et al.* ("and others") in a signal phrase or parenthetical reference, or, preferably, name all the authors.

Similarly, as Belenky, Clinchy, Goldberger, and Tarule assert, examining the lives of women expands our understanding of human development (7).

**5. CORPORATE OR GROUP AUTHOR** Give the corporation's name or a shortened form in a signal phrase or parenthetical reference.

In fact, one of the leading foundations in the field of higher education supports the recent proposals for community-run public schools (Carnegie Corporation 45).

**6. UNKNOWN AUTHOR** Use the title of the work or a shortened version in a signal phrase or parenthetical reference.

“Hype,” by one analysis, is “an artificially engendered atmosphere of hysteria” (“Today’s Marketplace” 51).

**7. AUTHOR OF TWO OR MORE WORKS** If your list of works cited has more than one work by the same author, give the title of the work you are citing or a shortened version in a signal phrase or parenthetical reference.

Gardner presents readers with their own silliness through his description of a “pointless, ridiculous monster, crouched in the shadows, stinking of dead men, murdered children, and martyred cows” (Grendel 2).

**8. TWO OR MORE AUTHORS WITH THE SAME SURNAME** If your list of works cited includes works by authors with the same surname, always include each author’s first name in the signal phrases or parenthetical references for those works.

Children will learn to write if they are allowed to choose their own subjects, James Britton asserts, citing the Schools Council study of the 1960s (37-42).

**9. MULTIVOLUME WORK** In the parenthetical reference, note the volume number first and then page number(s), with a colon and one space between them.

Modernist writers prized experimentation and gradually even sought to blur the line between poetry and prose, according to Forster (3: 150).

If you name only one volume of the work in your list of works cited, you need include only the page number in the parentheses.

**10. LITERARY WORK** Because literary works are often available in many different editions, first cite the page number(s) from the edition you used followed by a semicolon, and then give other identifying information that will lead readers to the passage in any edition. Indicate the act

**RESEARCH**MLA Format for  
In-Text citations

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**RESEARCH**

Documenting  
Sources: MLA Style

and/or scene in a play (37; *sc. 1*). For a novel, indicate the part or chapter (175; *ch. 4*).

In utter despair, Dostoyevsky's character Mitya wonders aloud about the "terrible tragedies realism inflicts on people" (376; bk. 8, ch. 2).

For a poem, instead of page numbers cite the part (if there is one) and line(s), separated by a period. If you are citing only line numbers, use the word *line(s)* in the first citation of the poem (*lines 33–34*).

On dying, Whitman speculates "All goes onward and outward, nothing collapses, / And to die is different from what any one supposed, and luckier" (6.129-30).

For a verse play, give only the act, scene, and line numbers, separated by periods.

As Macbeth begins, the witches greet Banquo as "Lesser than Macbeth, and greater" (1.3.65).

**11. WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY** For an essay, short story, or other piece of prose reprinted in an anthology, use the name of the author of the work, not the editor of the anthology, but use the page number(s) from the anthology.

Narratives of captivity play a major role in early writing by women in the United States, as demonstrated by Silko (219).

**12. SACRED TEXT** To cite a sacred text such as the Qur'an or the Bible, give the title of the edition you used, the book, and the chapter and verse (or their equivalent), separated by a period. In your text, spell out the names of books. In a parenthetical reference, use an abbreviation for books with names of five or more letters (*Gen.* for *Genesis*).

He ignored the admonition "Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall" (New Oxford Annotated Bible, Prov. 16.18).

**13. INDIRECT SOURCE** Use the abbreviation *qtd. in* to indicate that you are quoting from someone else's report of a conversation, interview, letter, or the like.

As Arthur Miller says, “When somebody is destroyed everybody finally contributes to it, but in Willy’s case, the end product would be virtually the same” (qtd. in Martin and Meyer 375).

**14. TWO OR MORE SOURCES IN THE SAME REFERENCE** Separate the information with semicolons.

Some economists recommend that employment be redefined to include unpaid domestic labor (Clark 148; Nevins 39).

**15. ENTIRE WORK OR ONE-PAGE ARTICLE** Include the reference in the text without any page numbers or parentheses.

Michael Ondaatje’s poetic sensibility transfers beautifully to prose in The English Patient.

**16. WORK WITHOUT PAGE NUMBERS** If a work has no page numbers but has another kind of numbered sections, include in parentheses the name and number(s) of any specific one(s) you are citing, such as paragraphs (*par.* or *pars.*), parts (*pt.* or *pts.*), or screens. If such a reference includes the author’s name, use a comma after the name.

Whitman considered their speech “a source of a native grand opera,” in the words of Ellison (par. 13).

**17. ELECTRONIC OR NONPRINT SOURCE** Give enough information in a signal phrase or parenthetical reference for readers to locate the source in the list of works cited. Usually use the name or title under which you list the source. If you are citing any specific section(s), include the page, part, paragraph, or screen number(s) in parentheses.

Describing children’s language acquisition, Pinker explains that “what’s innate about language is just a way of paying attention to parental speech” (Johnson, sec. 1).

#### RESEARCH

MLA Format for  
Explanatory and  
Bibliographic  
Notes



### MLA format for explanatory and bibliographic notes

MLA style allows **explanatory notes** for information or commentary that would not readily fit into the text but is needed for clarification or further explanation. In addition, MLA style permits **bibliographic**

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**RESEARCH**Documenting  
Sources: MLA Style

notes for citing several sources for one point and for offering thanks to, information about, or evaluation of a source. Superscript numbers are used in the text to refer readers to the notes, which may appear as end-notes (typed under the heading “Notes” on a separate page after the text but before the list of works cited) or as footnotes at the bottom of the page (typed four lines below the last text line). For example:

**SUPERSCRIPT NUMBER IN TEXT**

Stewart emphasizes the existence of social contacts in Hawthorne’s life so that the audience will accept a different Hawthorne, one more attuned to modern times than the figure in Woodberry.<sup>3</sup>

**NOTE**

<sup>3</sup> Woodberry does, however, show that Hawthorne was often an unsociable individual. He emphasizes the seclusion of Hawthorne’s mother, who separated herself from her family after the death of her husband, often even taking meals alone (28). Woodberry seems to imply that Mrs. Hawthorne’s isolation rubbed off onto her son.

**MLA format for a list of works cited**

**Works Cited** is an alphabetical list of the sources cited in your essay. (If your instructor asks that you list everything you have read as background, call the list “Works Consulted.”) Here are some guidelines for preparing such a list:

- Start your list on a separate page after the text of your essay and any notes. (See p. 7.)
- Number each page, continuing the page numbers of the text.
- Center the heading *Works Cited* an inch from the top of the page; do not underline or italicize it or enclose it in quotation marks. Double-space between the heading and the first entry, and double-space the entire list.
- Start each entry flush with the left margin, and indent any additional lines one-half inch, or five spaces.
- List your sources alphabetically by author’s (or editor’s) last name. If the author of a source is unknown, alphabetize the source by the first word of the title, disregarding *A*, *An*, or *The*.

If you are using software (Microsoft Word, EndNote, Research Assistant) to record and create a list of works cited, double-check that all formatting is accurate.

The sample works-cited entries that follow observe MLA's advice to underline words that are often italicized in print. Although most computers can generate italics easily, the MLA recommends that "you can avoid ambiguity by using underlining" in your research essays where the "type style of every letter and punctuation mark must be easily recognizable." If you wish to use italics instead, first check with your instructor.

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MLA Format for a List of Works Cited

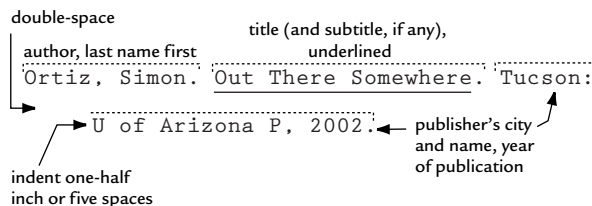


### 1 Books

The basic entry for a book includes three elements, each followed by a period.

- *Author*. List the last name first, followed by a comma and the first name.
- *Title*. Underline or (if your instructor permits) italicize the title and any subtitle, and capitalize all major words.
- *Publication information*. Give the city of publication followed by a colon, a space, and a shortened version of the publisher's name — dropping *Books*, *Press*, *Publishers*, *Inc.*, and so on (*Harper* for *HarperCollins Publishers*); using only the first surname (*Harcourt* for *Harcourt Brace*); and abbreviating *University Press* (*Oxford UP* for *Oxford University Press*). The publisher's name is followed by a comma and the year of publication.

Here is an example of a basic entry for a book:



#### 1. ONE AUTHOR

deCordova, Richard. Picture Personalities: The Emergence of the Star System in America. Urbana: U of Illinois P, 1990.

**2. TWO OR THREE AUTHORS** List the first author, last name first; then list the name(s) of the other author(s) in regular order, with a comma between authors and an *and* before the last one.

**RESEARCH**

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Sources: MLA Style

Appleby, Joyce, Lynn Hunt, and Margaret Jacob. Telling the Truth about History. New York: Norton, 1994.

**3. FOUR OR MORE AUTHORS** Give the first author listed on the title page, followed by a comma and *et al.* (“and others”), or list all the names, since the use of *et al.* diminishes the importance of the other contributors.

Belenky, Mary Field, Blythe Clinchy, Jill Goldberger, and Nancy Tarule. Women’s Ways of Knowing. New York: Basic, 1986.

**4. CORPORATE OR GROUP AUTHOR** Give the name of the group listed on the title page as the author, even if the same group published the book.

American Chemical Society. Handbook for Authors of Papers in the American Chemical Society Publications. Washington: Amer. Chemical Soc., 1978.

**5. UNKNOWN AUTHOR** Begin the entry with the title.

The New York Times Atlas of the World. New York: New York Times, 1980.

**6. TWO OR MORE BOOKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR(S)** Arrange the entries alphabetically by title. Include the name(s) of the author(s) in the first entry, but in subsequent entries, use three hyphens followed by a period.

Lorde, Audre. A Burst of Light. Ithaca: Firebrand, 1988.  
---. Sister Outsider. Trumansburg: Crossing, 1984.

If you cite a work by one author who is also listed as the first coauthor of another work you cite, list the single-author work first, and repeat the author’s name in the entry for the coauthored work. Also repeat the author’s name if you cite a work in which that author is listed as the first of a different set of coauthors. Use three hyphens only when the work is by *exactly* the same author(s) as the previous entry.

**7. EDITOR OR EDITORS** Treat an editor as an author, but add a comma and *ed.* (or *eds.* for more than one editor).

Wall, Cheryl A., ed. Changing Our Own Words: Essays on Criticism, Theory, and Writing by Black Women. New Brunswick: Rutgers UP, 1989.

**8. AUTHOR AND EDITOR** If you have cited the body of the text, begin with the author's name, and list the editor's name, introduced by *Ed.*, after the title.

James, Henry. Portrait of a Lady. Ed. Leon Edel. Boston: Houghton, 1963.

If you have cited the editor's contribution to the work, begin with the editor's name followed by a comma and *ed.*, and list the author's name, introduced by *By*, after the title.

Edel, Leon, ed. Portrait of a Lady. By Henry James. Boston: Houghton, 1963.

**9. WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY OR CHAPTER IN A BOOK WITH AN EDITOR** List the author(s) of the selection or chapter; its title; the title of the book in which the selection or chapter appears; *Ed.* and the name(s) of the editor(s); the publication information; and the inclusive page numbers of the selection or chapter.

Gordon, Mary. "The Parable of the Cave." The Writer on Her Work. Ed. Janet Sternburg. New York: Norton, 1980. 27-32.

If the selection was originally published in a periodical and you are asked to supply information for this original source, use the following format. *Rpt.* is the abbreviation for "Reprinted."

Didion, Joan. "Why I Write." New York Times Book Review 9 Dec. 1976: 22. Rpt. in The Writer on Her Work. Ed. Janet Sternburg. New York: Norton, 1980. 3-16.

For inclusive page numbers up to 99, note all digits in the second number. For numbers above 99, note only the last two digits and any others that change in the second number (*115-18, 1378-79, 296-301*).

**10. TWO OR MORE ITEMS FROM AN ANTHOLOGY** Include the anthology itself in your list of works cited.

Donalson, Melvin, ed. Cornerstones: An Anthology of African American Literature. New York: St. Martin's, 1996.

Also list each selection by its author and title, followed by a cross-reference to the anthology. Be sure to alphabetize all entries.

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MLA Format for a List of Works Cited

- For guidelines on citing a periodical article, see p. 15.

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Baker, Houston A., Jr. "There Is No More Beautiful Way."  
Donalson 856-63.

Ellison, Ralph. "What America Would Be Like without  
Blacks." Donalson 737-41.

**11. TRANSLATION** Begin the entry with the author's name, and give the translator's name, preceded by *Trans.* ("Translated by"), after the title.

Zamora, Martha. Frida Kahlo: The Brush of Anguish.  
Trans. Marilyn Sode Smith. San Francisco:  
Chronicle, 1990.

If you cite a translated selection in an anthology, add *Trans.* and the translator's name before the title of the anthology.

Horace. The Art of Poetry. Trans. Smith Palmer Bovie.  
The Critical Tradition: Classic Texts and  
Contemporary Trends. Ed. David H. Richter. 2nd ed.  
Boston: Bedford, 1998. 68-78.

**12. EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST** Add the information, in abbreviated form, after the title.

Kelly, Alfred H., Winfred A. Harbison, and Herman Belz.  
The American Constitution: Its Origins and  
Development. 6th ed. New York: Norton, 1983.

**13. ONE VOLUME OF A MULTIVOLUME WORK** Give the volume number after the title, and list the number of volumes in the complete work after the date, using the abbreviations *Vol.* and *vols.*

Foner, Philip S., and Ronald L. Lewis, eds. The Black  
Worker. Vol. 3. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1980. 8  
vols.

**14. TWO OR MORE VOLUMES OF A MULTIVOLUME WORK** Give the number of volumes in the complete work after the title, using the abbreviation *vols.*

Foner, Philip S., and Ronald L. Lewis, eds. The Black  
Worker. 8 vols. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1980.

**15. PREFACE, FOREWORD, INTRODUCTION, OR AFTERWORD** List the author of the item, the item title (not underlined, italicized, or in quotation marks),

the title of the book, and its author's name, preceded by the word *By*. If the same person wrote both the book and the cited item, use just the last name after *By*. List the inclusive page numbers of the item at the end of the entry.

Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr. Introduction. Pioneer Women: Voices from the Kansas Frontier. By Joanna L. Stratton. New York: Simon, 1981. 11-15.

**16. ENTRY IN A REFERENCE WORK** List the author of the entry, if known. If no author is identified, begin with the title. For a well-known work, just note any edition number and date after the name of the work. If the entries in the work are in alphabetical order, no volume or page numbers are needed.

"Hero." Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. 10th ed. 1996.  
Johnson, Peder J. "Concept Learning." Encyclopedia of Education. 1971.

**17. BOOK THAT IS PART OF A SERIES** Cite the series name as it appears on the title page, followed by any series number.

Moss, Beverly J., ed. Literacy across Communities.  
Written Lang. Ser. 2. Cresskill: Hampton, 1994.

**18. REPUBLICATION** To cite a modern edition of an older book, add the original publication date, followed by a period, after the title.

Scott, Walter. Kenilworth. 1821. New York: Dodd, 1956.

**19. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT** Begin with the author, if identified. If no author is given, start with the name of the government followed by the agency and any subdivision. Use abbreviations if they can be readily understood. Then list the title, underlined or italicized. For congressional documents, cite the number, session, and house of Congress (using *S* for Senate and *H* or *HR* for House of Representatives), and the type (*Report*, *Resolution*, *Document*), in abbreviated form, and number of the material. If you cite the *Congressional Record*, give only the date and page number. Otherwise, end with the publication information; the publisher is often the Government Printing Office (*GPO*).

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• For advice on citing online government documents, see p. 20.

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New Hampshire. Dept. of Transportation. Right of Way Salinity Reports, Hillsborough County, 1985. Concord: New Hampshire Dept. of Transportation, 1986.

United States. Cong. House. Report of the Joint Subcommittee on Reconstruction. 39th Cong., 1st sess. H. Rept. 30. 1865. New York: Arno, 1969.

United States. Census Bureau. Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970. Washington: GPO, 1975.

**20. PAMPHLET** Treat a pamphlet as you would a book.

Why Is Central America a Conflict Area? Opposing Viewpoints Pamphlets. St. Paul: Greenhaven, 1984.

**21. PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE** Treat proceedings as a book, but add information about the conference if it is not part of the title.

Martin, John Steven, and Christine Mason Sutherland, eds. Proceedings of the Canadian Society for the History of Rhetoric. Calgary: Canadian Soc. for the History of Rhetoric, 1986.

**22. PUBLISHER'S IMPRINT** If a book was published by a publisher's imprint (indicated on the title page), hyphenate the imprint and the publisher's name.

Rose, Phyllis. Parallel Lives: Five Victorian Marriages. New York: Vintage-Random, 1984.

**23. TITLE WITHIN THE TITLE** Do not underline or italicize the title of a book within the title of a book you are citing. Enclose in quotation marks the title of a short work within a book title, and underline or italicize it as you do the rest of the title.

Gilbert, Stuart. James Joyce's Ulysses. New York: Vintage-Random, 1955.

Renza, Louis A. "A White Heron" and the Question of a Minor Literature. Madison: U of Wisconsin P, 1984.

**24. SACRED TEXT** To cite individual published editions of sacred books, begin the entry with the title, underlined or italicized. For versions of the Bible in which the version is not part of the title, list the version after the title. If your text does not specify a particular edition or version, the Bible and other sacred writings should not appear in the works-cited list.

The Jerusalem Bible. Garden City: Doubleday, 1966.

## RESEARCH

MLA Format for a  
List of Works Cited

## 2 Periodicals

The basic entry for a periodical includes three elements, each followed by a period.

- *Author*. List the author's last name first, followed by a comma and the first name.
- *Article title*. Enclose the title and any subtitle in quotation marks, and capitalize all major words. The closing period goes inside the closing quotation mark.
- *Publication information*. Give the periodical title (excluding any initial *A*, *An*, or *The*), underlined or italicized and with all major words capitalized; the volume number and issue number if appropriate; and the date of publication. For journals, list the year in parentheses followed by a colon, a space, and the inclusive page numbers. For magazines and newspapers, list the month (abbreviated, except for *May*, *June*, and *July*) or the day and month before the year, and do not use parentheses. Do not use *p.* or *pp.* before the page numbers. For inclusive page numbers, note all digits for numbers 1 to 99, and note only the last two digits and any others that change for numbers above 99 (*24–27*, *134–45*, *198–201*).

Here is an example of a basic entry for an article in a journal:

author, last name first	article title, in quotation marks	periodical title, underlined
Ficaro, Barbara.	"Canterbury's First Dean."	<u>Sixteenth</u>
.....		
Century Journal	18 (1987):	343-46.
double-space; indent one-half inch or five spaces	volume number	page numbers
	year, in parentheses, followed by colon	

**25. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY VOLUME** Follow the journal title with the volume number in arabic numerals.

Norris, Margot. "Narration under a Blindfold: Reading Joyce's 'Clay.'" PMLA 102 (1987): 206-15.

**RESEARCH**

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**26. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY ISSUE** Put a period and the issue number after the volume number.

Loffy, John. "The Politics at Modernism's Funeral."  
Canadian Journal of Political and Social Theory 6.3  
(1987): 89-96.

**27. ARTICLE IN A MONTHLY MAGAZINE** Put the month (or months, hyphenated) before the year. Do not include volume or issue numbers.

Weiss, Philip. "The Book Thief: A True Tale of  
Bibliomania." Harper's Jan. 1994: 37-56.

**28. ARTICLE IN A WEEKLY MAGAZINE** Include the day, month, and year in that order, with no commas between them. Do not include volume or issue numbers.

Daly, Steve. "Face to Face." Entertainment Weekly 20  
June 1997: 20-24.

**29. ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER** Give the name of the newspaper, underlined or italicized, as it appears on the front page but without any initial *A*, *An*, or *The*. Add the city in brackets after the name if it is not part of the name. Then give the date and the edition (if listed), followed by a colon, a space, the section number or letter (if listed), and the page number(s). If the article appears on discontinuous pages, give the first page followed by a plus sign.

Vogel, Carol. "With Huge Gift, the Whitney Is No Longer  
a Poor Cousin." New York Times 3 Aug. 2002, late  
ed.: A1+.

**30. EDITORIAL OR LETTER TO THE EDITOR** Use the label *Editorial* or *Letter*, not underlined, italicized, or in quotation marks, after the title or after the author's name if there is no title.

Crews, Frederick. "Was Freud a Fraud?" Letter. New York  
Times Book Review 27 Mar. 1994: 27.

Magee, Doug. "Soldier's Home." Editorial. Nation 26 Mar.  
1988: 400-01.

**31. UNSIGNED ARTICLE** Begin with the article title, alphabetizing the entry according to the first word after any initial *A*, *An*, or *The*.

"Tipping the Balance." Time 25 June 2001: 34+.

**32. REVIEW** List the reviewer's name and the title of the review, if any, followed by *Rev. of* and the title and author or director of the work reviewed. Then add the publication information for the periodical in which the review appears.

Solinger, Rickie. "Unsafe for Women." Rev. of Next Time, She'll Be Dead: Battering and How to Stop It, by Ann Jones. New York Times Book Review 20 Mar. 1994: 16.

**33. ARTICLE WITH A TITLE WITHIN THE TITLE** Enclose in single quotation marks the title of a short work within an article title. Underline or italicize the title of a book within an article title.

Frey, Leonard H. "Irony and Point of View in 'That Evening Sun.'" Faulkner Studies 2 (1953): 33-40.

### 3 Electronic sources

Electronic sources such as CD-ROMs, World Wide Web sites, and email differ from print sources in the ease with which they can be—and the frequency with which they are—changed, updated, or even eliminated. In addition, as the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* notes, electronic media "so far lack agreed-on means of organizing works." In recommending the following guidelines for some of the most common kinds of electronic sources, the *Handbook* adds, "References to electronic works therefore must provide more information than print citations generally offer." (Further guidelines for citing electronic sources can be found in the *Handbook* and online at <[www.mla.org](http://www.mla.org)>.)

For example, the most commonly cited electronic sources are from a Web site, such as essays, articles, or poems within a scholarly project, a reference database, a professional site, or an online periodical. The entry for such a source may include up to five basic elements, listed below, but always includes the last two:

- *Author*. List the author's last name first, followed by a comma and the first name. End with a period. If no author is given, begin with the title.
- *Title*. Enclose the title and subtitle of the work in quotation marks unless you are citing an entire site or an online book, which should be underlined or (if your instructor permits) italicized; capitalize all major words. End with a period inside the closing quotation marks.
- *Print publication information*. Give information about any previous or simultaneous publication in print, using the guidelines on pp. 9–17.

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smhandbook](http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/smhandbook)

For additional examples of MLA style for electronic sources, click on

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- *Electronic publication information.* List the following items, with a period after each one: the site's title, underlined or italicized, with all major words capitalized; the editor(s) of the site, preceded by *Ed.*; the version number of the site, preceded by *Vers.*; the date of electronic publication or of the latest update, with the month, if any, abbreviated except for *May*, *June*, and *July*; and the name of any sponsor institution or organization. (The sponsor's name usually appears at the bottom of the site's home page.)
- *Access information.* Give the most recent date you accessed the work and its URL, enclosed in angle brackets, followed by a period. In general, give the complete URL, including the opening *http*, *ftp*, *gopher*, *telnet*, or *news*. If the URL is very long and complicated, however, give the URL of the site's search page, if there is one, instead. If the site does not provide a usable URL for individual works and citing the search page is inappropriate, give the URL of the site's home page; if a user can reach the work from the home page by clicking on a sequence of links, after the URL give the word *Path* followed by a colon and the sequence, with semicolons between the links and a period at the end. If the URL will not fit on one line, break it only after a slash, and do not add a hyphen at the break.

**34. WORK FROM A WEB SITE**

"France." Encyclopaedia Britannica Online. 2003.

Encyclopaedia Britannica. 13 Mar. 2003

<<http://search.eb.com>>.

"Important Dates in the Women's Rights Movement."

History Channel.com. 2003. History Channel. 13 Mar.

2003 <<http://historychannel.com>>. Path: Women's

History; Special Feature--Women's Suffrage; The  
History of Women's Suffrage in America; Timeline.

Scott, Walter. "Remarks on Frankenstein, or the Modern

Prometheus: A Novel." Romantic Circles. Ed. Neil

Fraistat, Steven Jones, Donald Reiman, and Carl

Stahmer. 1996. 15 Apr. 1998 <[http://www.udel.edu/](http://www.udel.edu/swilson/mws/bemrev.html)

[swilson/mws/bemrev.html](http://www.udel.edu/swilson/mws/bemrev.html)>.

**35. ENTIRE WEB SITE** Follow the guidelines for a specific document, but begin with the title of the site and the name of the editor(s), if any.

The Orlando Project: An Integrated History of Women's

Writing in the British Isles. 1997. U of Alberta.

9 Oct. 1997 <<http://www.ualberta.ca/ORLANDO/>>.

Weather.com. 2003. Weather Channel Interactive. 13 Mar.

2003 <<http://www.weather.com>>.

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**36. COURSE, DEPARTMENT, OR PERSONAL SITE** For the Web site of an academic course, give the name of the instructor, the title of the course, a description such as *Course home page*, the dates of the course, the name of the department, the name of the institution, and the access information. For the site of an academic department, give the name of the department, such as *English*; a description such as *Dept. home page*; the name of the institution; and the access information. Put a period after each item, and do not underline or italicize any items or enclose them in quotation marks.

Lunsford, Andrea A. Memory and Media. Course home page. Sept.-Dec. 2002. Dept. of English, Stanford U. 13 Mar. 2003 <<http://www.stanford.edu/class/english12sc>>.

For a personal site, include the name of the person who created it; the title, underlined or italicized, or (if there is no title) a description such as *Home page*; the date of the last update, if given; and the access information.

Lunsford, Andrea A. Home page. 15 Mar. 2003. 17 Mar. 2003 <<http://www.stanford.edu/~lunsfor1/>>.

**37. ONLINE BOOK** Begin with the name of the author or, if only an editor, a compiler, or a translator is identified, the name of that person followed by a comma and *ed.*, *comp.*, or *trans.* Then give the title, underlined or italicized, and the name of any editor, compiler, or translator not listed earlier, preceded by *Ed.*, *Comp.*, or *Trans.* Include any publication information (city, publisher, and year) for the print version that is given, and end with the date of access and the URL, in angle brackets.

Riis, Jacob A. How the Other Half Lives: Studies among the Tenements of New York. Ed. David Phillips. New York: Scribner's, 1890. 26 Mar. 1998 <<http://www.cis.yale.edu/amstud/inforev/riis/title.html>>.

If a book is part of a scholarly project or similar site, after the information about the print version give the information about the project (title, editor, version number, date, and sponsor). If you are citing a poem, essay, or other short work within a book, include its title, in quotation marks, after the author's name. Give the URL of the short work, not of the book, if they differ.

Dickinson, Emily. "The Grass." Poems: Emily Dickinson. Boston, 1891. Humanities Text Initiative American

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For advice on .....  
citing print  
government  
documents, see  
p. 13.

Verse Collection. Ed. Nancy Kushigian. 1995. U of Michigan. 9 Oct. 1997 <<http://www.planet.net/pkrisxle/emily/poemsOnline.html>>.

**38. ONLINE GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT** Cite an online government document as you would a printed government work, adding the electronic publication information, the date of access, and the URL, in angle brackets.

United States. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. This Is Superfund. Jan. 2000. 16 Aug. 2002 <<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/whatissf/sfguide.htm>>.

**39. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE PERIODICAL** To cite an article in an online scholarly journal, magazine, or newspaper, follow the guidelines given on pp. 15–17 for citing articles in print periodicals, but adapt them as necessary to the online medium. Include the author’s name; the title, in quotation marks; the name of the periodical, underlined or italicized; the volume, issue, or other identifying number, if any; the date of publication; the range or the total number of pages, paragraphs, parts, or other sections, if they are numbered; the date of access; and the URL, in angle brackets.

Browning, Tonya. “Embedded Visuals: Student Design in Web Spaces.” Kairos: A Journal for Teachers of Writing 2.1 (1997). 9 Oct. 1997 <<http://english.ttu.edu/kairos/current/toc.html>>.

Gawande, Atul. “Drowsy Docs.” Slate. 9 Oct. 1997. 10 Oct. 1997 <<http://www.slate.com/MedicalExaminer/97-10-09/MedicalExaminer.asp>>.

**40. WORK FROM AN ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE** To cite a work from an online subscription service such as America Online or Lexis-Nexis, follow the guidelines on pp. 18–20 for the appropriate type of work, such as an online book or an article in an online periodical. If possible, end the entry with the URL of the specific work or, if it is very long and complicated, the URL of the service’s search page. If, however, the service supplies no URL or one that is not accessible to other subscribers or after the current session, you will need to provide other access information.

If you used a personal subscription service to access a source, include the name of the service before the date of access. After the date, depend-

ing on the service's retrieval system, give either the word *Keyword* followed by a colon and the keyword you used or the word *Path* followed by a colon and the sequence of links you followed, with semicolons between links.

Weeks, W. William. "Beyond the Ark." Nature Conservancy  
Mar.-Apr. 1999. America Online. 2 Apr. 1999.  
Keyword: Ecology.

If you accessed the service through a library's subscription, after the information about the work give the name of the database, underlined or italicized, if you know it; the name of the service; the library; the date of access; and the URL of the service's home page, in angle brackets.

Gordon, Andrew. "It's Not Such a Wonderful Life: The  
Neurotic George Bailey." American Journal of  
Psychoanalysis 54.3 (1994): 219-33. PsycINFO.  
EBSCO. City U of New York, Graduate Center Lib.  
26 Oct. 2003 <<http://www.epnet.com>>.

**41. POSTING TO A DISCUSSION GROUP** In citing an online posting, begin with the author's name; the title of the document, in quotation marks; the description *Online posting*, not underlined or italicized or in quotation marks; and the date of posting. For a listserv posting, then give the name of the listserv; the date of access; and the URL of the listserv or the email address of its moderator or supervisor. Always cite an archival version of the posting if possible.

Chagall, Nancy. "Web Publishing and Censorship."  
Online posting. 2 Feb. 1997. ACW: The Alliance for  
Computers and Writing Discussion List. 10 Oct. 1997  
<<http://english.ttu.edu/acw-1/archive.htm>>.

For a posting to a newsgroup, end with the date of access and the name of the newsgroup, in angle brackets, with the prefix *news*.

Martin, Jerry. "The IRA and Sinn Fein." Online posting.  
31 Mar. 1998. 1 Apr. 1998 <<news:soc.culture.irish>>.

**42. EMAIL** Include the writer's name; the subject line of the message, in quotation marks; a description of the message that mentions the recipient; and the date of the message.

Lunsford, Andrea A. "New Texts." Email to Kristin Bowen.  
25 July 2002.

**43. SYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATION** In citing a posting in a forum such as a MOO, MUD, or IRC, include the name(s) of any specific speaker(s) you

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are citing; a description of the event; its date; the name of the forum; the date of access; and the URL. Always cite an archival version of the posting if possible.

Patuto, Jeremy, Simon Fennel, and James Goss. The Mytilene Debate. 9 May 1996. MiamiMOO. 28 Mar. 1998 <<http://moo.cas.muohio.edu/cgi-bin/moo?look+4085>>.

**44. OTHER ELECTRONIC SOURCES** In citing other kinds of electronic sources, follow the guidelines given on pp. 23–26, but adapt them as necessary to the electronic medium. Here are examples of citations for a photograph of a work of art, an interview, and a film, accessed online.

Aleni, Giulio. K'un-yu t'u-shu. ca. 1620. Vatican, Rome. Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture. May 1993. 28 Mar. 2003 <[http://archive.ncsa.uiuc.edu/SDG/Experimental/vatican.exhibit/exhibit/full-images/i-rome\\_to\\_china/china02.gif](http://archive.ncsa.uiuc.edu/SDG/Experimental/vatican.exhibit/exhibit/full-images/i-rome_to_china/china02.gif)>.

Dyson, Esther. Interview. Hotseat. 23 May 1997 <<http://www.hotwired.com/packet/hotseat/97/20/index4a.html>>. The Godfather. Dir. Francis Ford Coppola. 28 Mar. 1998 <[http://UK.imdbj.com/Title?Godfather,+The+\[1972\]](http://UK.imdbj.com/Title?Godfather,+The+[1972])>.

**45. PERIODICALLY REVISED DATABASE ON CD-ROM** Include the author's name; publication information for the print version of the text (including its title and date of publication); the title of the database, underlined or italicized; the medium (*CD-ROM*); the name of the company producing it; and the electronic publication date (month and year, if possible).

Natchez, Gladys. "Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera: The Transformation of Catastrophe to Creativity." Psychotherapy-Patient 4.1 (1987): 153-74. PsycLIT. CD-ROM. SilverPlatter. Nov. 1994.

**46. SINGLE-ISSUE CD-ROM, DISKETTE, OR MAGNETIC TAPE** Before the place of publication, include the medium and, if appropriate, the number of the electronic edition, release, or version. If you are citing only a part of the source, end with the page, paragraph, screen, or other section numbers of the part if they are indicated in the source—either the range of numbers (*pp. 78–83*) or, if each section is numbered separately, the total number of sections in the part (*8 screens*).

"Communion." The Oxford English Dictionary. 2nd ed. CD-ROM. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1992.

**47. MULTIDISC CD-ROM** Include either the total number of discs or, if you use material from only one, the number of that disc.

The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia. CD-ROM. 2 discs. Danbury: Grolier Interactive, 1997.

The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia. CD-ROM. Disc 2. Danbury: Grolier Interactive, 1997.

**48. WORK IN AN INDETERMINATE MEDIUM** If you are not sure whether material accessed through a local electronic network is stored on the central computer's hard drive or on a CD-ROM, use the label *Electronic*. Include any publication information that is available, the name of the network or of its sponsoring organization, and the date of access.

"Communion." The Oxford English Dictionary. 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1992. Electronic. OhioLink, Ohio State U Lib. 15 Apr. 1998.

**49. SOFTWARE OR COMPUTER PROGRAM** To cite downloaded software, replace the publication information with the date of access and the URL, in angle brackets.

McAfee Office 2000. Vers. 2.0. Santa Clara: Network Associates, 1999.

#### 4 Other kinds of sources

**50. UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATION OR THESIS** Enclose the title in quotation marks. Add the label *Diss.* or *MA thesis*, *MS thesis*, and so on; the name of the school; a comma; and the year the work was accepted.

LeCourt, Donna. "The Self in Motion: The Status of the (Student) Subject in Composition Studies." *Diss.* Ohio State U, 1993.

**51. PUBLISHED DISSERTATION** Cite a published dissertation as a book, adding the identification *Diss.* and the name of the university. If the dissertation was published by University Microfilms International, add *Ann Arbor: UMI*, and the year, and list the UMI number at the end of the entry.

Botts, Roderic C. Influences in the Teaching of English, 1917-1935: An Illusion of Progress. *Diss.* Northeastern U, 1970. Ann Arbor: UMI, 1971. 71-1799.

**52. ARTICLE FROM A MICROFORM** Treat the article as a printed work, but add the name of the microform and information for locating it.

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Sharpe, Lora. "A Quilter's Tribute." Boston Globe 25  
Mar. 1989. Newsbank: Social Relations 12 (1989):  
fiche 6, grids B4-6.

**53. INTERVIEW** List the person interviewed and then the title of the interview, if any, in quotation marks (or underlined or italicized if the interview is a complete work). If the interview has no title, use the label *Interview* (not underlined, italicized, or in quotation marks), and identify the source. If you were the interviewer, use the label *Telephone interview*, *Personal interview*, or *Email interview*. End with the date(s) the interview took place.

Beja, Morris. Personal interview. 2 Oct. 2002.

Schorr, Daniel. Interview. Weekend Edition. Natl. Public  
Radio. WEVO, Concord. 26 Mar. 1988.

**54. LETTER** If the letter was published, cite it as a selection in a book, noting the date and any identifying number after the title.

Frost, Robert. "Letter to Editor of the Independent." 28  
Mar. 1894. Selected Letters of Robert Frost. Ed.  
Lawrance Thompson. New York: Holt, 1964. 19.

If the letter was sent to you, follow this form:

Anzaldúa, Gloria. Letter to the author. 10 Sept. 2002.

**55. FILM, VIDEO, OR DVD** In general, start with the title, underlined or italicized; then name the director; the company distributing the film, videocassette, or DVD; and the date of its release. Other contributors, such as writers or actors, may follow the director. If you cite a particular person's work, start the entry with that person's name. For a videocassette or DVD, include the original film release date (if relevant) and the label *Videocassette* or *DVD*.

Face/Off. Dir. John Woo. Perf. John Travolta and Nicolas  
Cage. Paramount, 1997.

The Star. Dir. Lawrence Pitkethly. Videocassette.  
CBS/Fox Video, 1995.

Weaver, Sigourney, perf. Aliens. Dir. James Cameron.  
20th Century Fox, 1986.

**56. TELEVISION OR RADIO PROGRAM** In general, begin with the title of the program, underlined or italicized. Then list the narrator, director, actors, or other contributors, as necessary; the network; the local station

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and city, if any; and the broadcast date. If you cite a particular person's work, begin the entry with that person's name. If you cite a particular episode, include any title, in quotation marks, before the program's title. If the program is part of a series, include the series title (not underlined, italicized, or in quotation marks) before the network.

Box Office Bombshell: Marilyn Monroe. Writ. Andy Thomas, Jeff Schefel, and Kevin Burns. Dir. Bill Harris. Nar. Peter Graves. A&E Biography. Arts and Entertainment Network. 23 Oct. 2002.  
Gellar, Sarah Michelle, perf. "Once More, with Feeling."  
Buffy the Vampire Slayer. Dir. Joss Whedon. WB. WWOR, New York. 6 Nov. 2001.

**57. SOUND RECORDING** Begin with the name of the composer, performer, or conductor, depending on whose work you are citing. Next give the title of the recording, which is underlined or italicized, or the title of the composition, which is not. End with the manufacturer, a comma, and the year of issue. If you are not citing a compact disc, give the medium before the manufacturer. If you are citing a particular song, include its title, in quotation marks, before the title of the recording.

Grieg, Edvard. Concerto in A minor, op. 16. Cond. Eugene Ormandy. Philadelphia Orch. LP. RCA, 1989.  
Kilcher, Jewel. "Amen." Pieces of You. A&R, 1994.

**58. WORK OF ART OR PHOTOGRAPH** List the artist or photographer (if available); the work's title, underlined or italicized; the name of the museum or other location; and the city. If you want to include the date the work was created, add it after the title.

Kahlo, Frida. Self-Portrait with Cropped Hair. 1940.  
Museum of Mod. Art, New York.

To cite a photograph or reproduction of a work—a work you have not seen in person—add the publication information for the source where the photograph appears.

Peale, Charles Wilson. The Artist in His Museum. 1822.  
Philadelphia Acad. of the Fine Arts. Adcult USA: The Triumph of Advertising in American Culture. By James B. Twitchell. New York: Columbia UP, 1996.  
214.

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**59. LECTURE OR SPEECH** List the speaker, the title in quotation marks, the name of the sponsoring institution or group, the place, and the date. If the speech is untitled, use a label such as *Lecture* or *Keynote speech*.

Lu, Min-Zhan. "The Politics of Listening." Conf. on Coll. Composition and Communication. Palmer House, Chicago. 3 Apr. 1998.

**60. PERFORMANCE** List the title, underlined or italicized, other appropriate details (such as composer, writer, director), the place, and the date. If you cite a person's work, begin the entry with that person's name.

Frankie and Johnny in the Clair de Lune. By Terrence McNally. Dir. Paul Benedict. Westside Arts Theater, New York. 18 Jan. 1988.

**61. MAP OR CHART** Cite a map or chart as you would a book with an unknown author, adding the label *Map* or *Chart*.

Pennsylvania. Map. Chicago: Rand, 1985.

**62. CARTOON OR COMIC STRIP** List the artist's name; the title of the cartoon or comic strip (if it has one), in quotation marks; the label *Cartoon* or *Comic strip*; and the usual publication information.

Trudeau, Garry. "Doonesbury." Comic strip. Philadelphia Inquirer 9 Mar. 1988: 37.

**63. ADVERTISEMENT** Name the item or organization being advertised, add the label *Advertisement*, and then supply the standard information about the source in which the ad appears.

Dannon Yogurt. Advertisement. TV Guide 4 Dec. 1999: A14.

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stmartins.com/  
smhandbook](http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/smhandbook)

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