Ask for the **MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers** located at the Circulation desk or go to REF LB 2369 .G53 2009 (Reference Section)

Follow the instructions given by your instructor. Instructors establish the standard required for your course. These examples are based on the **MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 7th ed.**

The page/column/section numbers in the in-text citations are hypothetical unless they are already specified.

MLA 2009 no longer requires URLs. Enter URL of the databases or websites only if necessary.

Please set your word processor to double-space.

If you cannot find a relevant example please refer to the Handbook or ask your instructor.

---

### BOOKS

For more information see 5.2-5.3.6, 5.5-5.5.6 (p. 129-134, 148-159) of the Handbook

*You may apply the rules for authors in this section when citing any other source.*

**Author's Last Name, First Name. Title of the book. Place of publication: Publisher, Date of publication.**

**Print.**

---

- **One author**

  *In-text citation: (Tannen 4).*

- **Two or three authors**

  *In-text citation: (Booth, Colomb, and Williams xvii).*

- **Four or more authors**

  *In-text citation: (Plag et al. 211-53).*

- **Editors, translators, or compilers**

  *In-text citation: (MacLaury, Paramei, and Dedrick 136).*


  *In-text citation: (Allende 83-88).*

- **Corporate author**

  *In-text citation: (National Research Council 14-21).*

- **No authors / Anonymous book**

  *In-text citation: (New York).*
• Article / Selection / Chapter in a book

• Sacred books
When citing from Bible, Koran, Talmud, etc. in general, the terms should not be italicized. However, full and shortened titles of specific editions are italicized (see 3.6.5 in MLA Handbook).


Jer. Stands for Jeremiah in the Old Testament. In order to find more abbreviations for Bible chapters see 7.7.1 in MLA Hanbook.


Attention: When quoting from holy books include title of the book, name of the chapter and its number, verse number(s) and number of the section (See 6.4.8 in MLA Handbook).

• Multi-volume books

• Authors with the same surname
If your list contains more than one author with the same last name, you must add the first initial or, if the initial is shared too, the full first name (MLA 6.2). See the examples below:


• Common literature
In citing commonly studied verse plays and poems, omit page numbers altogether and cite by division (act, scene, canto, book, part) and line, with periods separating the various numbers—for example, “Iliad 9.19” refers to book 9, line 19, of Homer’s Iliad. For more examples see 6.4.8 in MLA Handbook.


WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY
For more information see 5.5.6 (p. 157-60) of the Handbook

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” Title of The Book. Place of publication: Publisher, Date of publication. Page numbers. Print.

• Specific article or poem from an edited anthology

In-text citation: (Blake 735-36)

- **Taking Sides - Issue Summary**

  In-text citation: (Daniel and Levine 140-41).

- **Taking Sides - Yes / No Articles**

  In-text citation: (Caldwell 146-50).

- **Taking Sides - Yes / No Articles (No author named)**

  In-text citation: (“Can” 143).

### REFERENCE BOOKS (e.g. Encyclopedia articles & Dictionary definitions)

For more information see 5.5.7 (p. 160) of the Handbook

- **No author**

  In-text citation: (“Macedonia”).


  In-text citation: (“Communication” def. 1).

- **Online**

  In-text citation: (“Contemporary”).


  In-text citation: (“Customer”).


  In-text citation: (“‘Abbāsid”).


  URL is optional

  In-text citation: (“Technostress”).

- **Author available**

  In-text citation: (Allen 25).
JOURNAL, MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES in PRINT

For more information see 5.4 (p. 136-48) of the Handbook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” Journal Title Volume Number.Issue Number (Publication Date): Page Numbers. Print.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ONLINE

For more information see 5.6.3 (p. 190-91) and 5.6.4 (p. 192-93) of the Handbook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” Publication Title Volume Number.Issue Number (Year): Page Number(s). Database Title. Web. Date Retrieved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ONLINE DOCUMENTS FROM THE LIBRARY’S ONLINE DATABASES</strong> General rule for Online Articles: Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” Publication Title Date of publication (DD MMM. YYYY): Page Number(s). Database Title. Web. Date Retrieved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” Publication Title Date of publication (DD MMM. YYYY): Page Number(s). Database Title. Web. Date Retrieved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Student Resource Center Gold -- Reference article**

*Attention: The following example is an article from a Reference Book, so here you should follow the rules for citing from an online reference book.


In-text citation: (“Stress”).

**Student Resource Center Gold -- Scholarly journal article**


In-text citation: (Maddison and Prapavessis 307).

**Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center: Critical Thinking -- Magazine article**


In-text citation: (Gorman 77).

**Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center: Critical Thinking -- Viewpoint essay**

*Attention: The following example is an article from a published book. Therefore, you should follow the same rules as citing an article from an anthology, and at the end enter the Database name, Web and date you have accessed the article.


In-text citation: (Moore).

**Expanded Academic ASAP -- Magazine article**


In-text citation: (Remy 34).

**Literature Resource Center -- Biographies**


In-text citation: ("Alice").

**Literature Resource Center -- Literary criticism, articles & work overviews**


In-text citation: (Bradley 36-37).

**ProQuest ABI Inform -- Magazine article**


In-text citation: (Ritson 19).

**ProQuest Research Library – Scholarly journal article**


In-text citation: (Edmonds 401).
• Academic Search Premier -- Review

In-text citation: (Evangelista 729-31).

• Business Source Complete -- Magazine article

In-text citation: (Garland 111).

• Communication & Mass Media Complete -- Journal article

In-text citation: (Amin 125).

• Marketline – Company profile

In-text citation: (Marketline 28).

• Marketline – Country profile

In-text citation: (Marketline 1-4).

• JSTOR - Journal article

In-text citation: (Cole 388).


In-text citation: (Tolson 10-12).

• LexisNexis Academic – News

In-text citation: (Rahman).


In-text citation: ("Minority").
CQ Researcher Online essay


In-text citation: (Glazer 153-180)

Oxford Art Online -- Reference article*

*Attention: The following example is an article from a Reference Book, so here you should follow the rules for citing from an online reference book.


In-text citation: (Mathews).

Oxford Art Online -- Image


In-text citation: (Picasso).

General rule for transcripts:

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Episode Or Segment.” Title of Program. Name of the network.

Call letters and city of the local station: Broadcast Date (day, month, and year). Transcript.

Database Title. Web. Date Retrieved.

eLibrary – Transcript


In-text citation: (Flatow).

General rule for online books:

Author’s Last Name, First Name. Title of the book. Place of publication: Publisher, Date of publication.

Name of The Database or Network. Web. Date of access.

Online books on the web


In-text citation: (Child 220-22).


In-text citation: (Woolf).


In-text citation: (Chopin).

Ebrary -- e-book


In-text citation: (Coleman 710-19).
• EBSCO eBook Collection

In-text citation: (Brafman 93)

• Safari Tech Books Online -- e-book

In-text citation: (Davidson 143-145).

**PROQUEST DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS**

• ProQuest Dissertation Abstracts

In-text citation: (Kasraie).

**INTERNET & OTHER RESOURCES**

For more information see 5.6 (p. 181-93) AND 5.7 (P. 193-211) of the Handbook

• General websites:

  *Rule for documents with no page numbers*
  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.


- **One page or section of a website:**

  Last name, First name. “Document Title If Available.” *Title of The Overall Website, Version or edition if available*. Publisher, publication date. Web. Date of access <web address>.


- **Entire website:**

  *Title of The Overall Website, Version or edition if available*. Publisher, publication date. Web. Date of access <web address>.

In-text citation: (Canadian Museum of Civilization).

- **Scanned documents on the web**
  
  Google map

  In-text citation: (“Maplewood”).

- **Sound recording on the web**
  

  Two versions are available, labeled “Flash site” and “HTML site.” Here the former edition is consulted.

  In-text citation: (Lawrence).

- **Sound recording on CD**
  

  CD.

  In-text citation: (Gabriel).

- **Films or video recordings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of The Film In English [Title of The Film In Original Language (if it is not originally in English)]</th>
<th>Dir. Director’s First Name Surname. Perf. Performer’s First Name Surname Publisher, publication date. Medium.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

  If you are citing the contribution of a particular individual, begin with that person’s name. See the examples below:


  In-text citation: (Chaplin).


  In-text citation: (Mifune).

  Noujaim, Jehane, dir. Control Room. Lions Gate, 2004. DVD.

  In-text citation: (Noujaim).

- **Webcasts and streaming videos (Online videos)**


  In-text citation: (Twelfth Night).


  (URL is optional)

  In-text citation: (Trok and Lekuton).

In-text citation: (Emerson).

---

**The MLA does not specifically address how to cite a YouTube video. This has, it appears, led to some confusion as to the best method of for citing YouTube videos in MLA. Follow this formula based on MLA rules:**

Author’s Name or Poster’s Username. "Title of Image or Video." Media Type Text. Name of Website. Name of Website’s Publisher, date of posting. Medium. Date retrieved.


In-text citation: (Shimabukuro).

---

**Television or Radio Broadcasts**

(See the rule for e-Library transcripts)


(In-text citation: "Death").


(In-text citation: "Passion").


In-text citation: (Welles).

---

**Digital File**


In-text citation: (American Council of Learned Societies 6-7).


In-text citation: (Cortez 1).


In-text citation: (Delano).


In-text citation: (Hudson).

---

**Email message and Email interview**

Brown, Jane. "The server is down." E-mail to the author. 18 July 2013. E-mail.

In-text citation: (Brown).

Whiting, Jennifer. E-mail interview. 2-10 July 2013. E-mail.

In-text citation: (Whiting).

---

**Advertisement**


In-text citation: (Air Canada).


In-text citation: (Head and Shoulders 2).

---

**Lecture, Speech, Address or Reading**

In-text citation: (Atwood).


In-text citation: (Alter and Robinson).

- **Charts, Graphs, Diagrams and Maps**
  In general, treat a map or chart like an article or book, but add the appropriate descriptive label (Map, Chart).


  In-text citation: (Japanese 24)


  In-text citation: (Michigan)


  In-text citation: ("Western" 19)

If you get it from the web, cite like this:


- **Dissertations (Published)**

  In-text citation: (Fullerton 123-25).

- **Dissertations (Unpublished)**

  In-text citation: (Stephenson 81-83).

- **Dissertations (Abstract)**

  In-text citation: (Chen).

  *DAI stands for “Dissertations Abstracts” or “International Dissertations Abstracts”.*

**EXAMPLES FOR OTHER IN-TEXT CITATION FORMATS**

- **Indirect citations**
  When you are quoting a resource, if you wish to use a quote that another source has quoted (indirect source), put the name of the person quoted, in your own words and cite the source you have consulted, in parentheses like below:

    e.g. Tony Blair said such a claim was “outrageous” (qtd. in Cooper 67).

- **Citing more than one work at one time**
  If you are citing more than one work at the same time in your paper, use a semicolon to separate two or more sources used in your essay.

    (Cooper 67; Smith and Blake 103).
IMAGES: PHOTOS, PAINTINGS ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artist’s name. Title. Date of work. The institution or individual who owns the work, city. Name of the Database. Web. Date of access.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **A work of Art**

  To cite a work of art (painting, sculpture, etc.) cite the artist's name, the title of the work, when it was created, the medium of the piece and the name of the institution where the work is housed. Here's how you would cite Van Gogh's painting *Starry Night*, if you visited the work in person.


- **Images from a database**

  When doing research, you'll most likely come across a picture of a painting rather than the painting itself. Here's how to cite an image of *Starry Night*, found in the ArtStor image database. Exclude the medium of the art (oil on canvas) and add information on the database and when you accessed the image.


Here's another example from ArtStor. This citation is for a photograph of an architectural model. Include the architect names as the artist name.


You may find an image within a magazine or newspaper article that you would like to cite. This can get tricky, since you may not know who took the photo/created the image that is included in the article. Include the name of the article's author(s) unless another name is provided.

This citation is for a photograph of a Chinese temple included in an article in the *Beijing Review*. Don't include the name of the article; do include the article author, periodical title, date and the page where the image is found.


- **Images from the Web**

  When citing images found on the web, try to find as much information as possible. You may not be able to find the name of the image creator or when it was created. This citation is for an image found on Flickr. I was unable to find the name of the person who created the photo, so the citation begins with the name of the image. I used the exact name that was used on the Flickr website.


If you still have difficulty building up your citation, please consult with your instructor or check the 7th edition of MLA Handbook.