“A word on citation software: While there are plenty of programs that format notes for all bibliographic styles, but they save time at the cost of understanding the style. Additionally, the software also varies in quality, increasing the chance that notes in your paper are incorrect. Always review the citations for accuracy” (Turabian 140).

In Text Citations : The Basics

See pages 213 - 232 in the MLA Handbook

- You must identify the precise location of a reference in the text of your paper (usually with the author and page number). One or both of these elements may be in parentheses. If citing an entire work, the handbook suggests that the name of the author appear in the text, rather than in a parenthetical reference.
- If an electronic source has no page numbers but does have paragraph numbers, give the relevant number along with the abbreviation “par.” If an electronic source has no page or paragraph numbers, cite the work in its entirety.
- In all cases, whenever you cite something in-text, you must include the full citation in the list of works cited at the end of the paper.
- There is no punctuation after the author’s name in parentheses, and any punctuation that the sentence requires goes outside the parenthesis. Here are a few examples from the handbook:
  - This point has already been argued (Tannen 178-85).
  - Others, like Jakobson and Waugh (210-15) hold the opposite point of view.
  - It may be true that “in the appreciation of medieval art the attitude of the observer is of primary importance…” (Robertson 136).
  - “The debut of Julius Caesar,” according to Sohmer, “proclaimed Shakespeare’s Globe a theater of courage and ideas” (par. 44).
  - Fukuyama’s Our Posthuman Future includes many examples of this trend.
- For citing poems, use the line number instead of page number in-text: (lines 5-8), subsequently (10-11).
- If citing two separate authors with the same last name provide both authors’ first 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).
Works Cited

See pages 123-212 in the MLA handbook for complete examples.

- The heading (centered, no italics/bold/underline) on the separate page of sources should be *Works Cited*.
- Each page should be numbered, continuing the page numbers of the text.
- Each entry starts at the left margin. If there is more than one line, each subsequent line should be indented one half inch, or a “hanging indent.”
- Double space the entire list, both between and within entries (this will not be done on this handout).
- The list should be alphabetized by author’s last name. If there is no author, start with the title.
- Author names are written last name first; middle names or middle initials follow the first name.

Examples:
- Burke, Kenneth
- Levy, David M.
- Wallace, David Foster

- In titles, capitalize the first, last, and all principal words. Italicize the title of a book/magazine/newspaper/etc. but not the period following the title. Titles of articles or any other items contained within a larger work are enclosed in quotation marks.
- For online resources, note that the date of publication, if available, and the date the researcher accessed the resource are both part of the citation.
- Read below for citation examples from or based on the 7th edition of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*.

Citing Books

- **Basic formats for a book citation:**
  
  Author. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher, year of publication. Medium of publication.

  **Single author:**


  **Two or more authors:**

  “You may list all authors or use *et al.* (Latin for ‘and others’).


  **Corporate author:**

Multivolume work:
*If using one volume, state the volume number in the entry. If using two or more, cite the total number of volumes.


Entire anthology or compilation:


Work in an anthology:


Entire online book:
*Include sponsor of site or database.


Part of an online book:
*Include the page number(s) after the date of publication.


Book with no author or editor:


Subsequent edition of a book:


Article in a reference book:
*If articles are arranged alphabetically, you may omit volume and pages

*For general encyclopedias and dictionaries, do not cite the editor


**Government documents:**


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**Periodicals**

- **Basic format for a print article citation:**
  
  Author. “Title of Article.” *Title of Periodical* volume number (for a scholarly journal) date of publication (in parenthesis for a scholarly journal): page numbers. Medium of publication.

- **Article in a scholarly journal with continuous pagination:**
  

- **Article in a scholarly journal that pages each issue separately:**
  
  *Add a period and the issue number directly after the volume number*


- **Article in a magazine:**
  

- **Article in a newspaper:**
  
  *Include edition, section, and pages*


- **Electronically Retrieved Articles:**

  - **Article in a newspaper, journal, or magazine, from a subscription database:**
    
    *Begin identically to a print citation, but add the title of the database and the date the researcher accessed it*

    **Newspaper:**


    **Journal:**


    **Magazine:**

Article in an online journal, with volume number:

*Available through the free web


A review published in a journal:

*Available through the free web


Article in an online magazine or newspaper, no volume or issues:


Other Common Sources

See pages 181-212 in the handbook for web-only and other unusual resources.

➢ Basic format for a nonperiodical web document:

Author. “Title of the Document.” Information about print publication (if any), using same citation format as for print publication. Title of the Site. Name of organization that sponsors the site. Date of electronic publication or latest update (if nothing is available, use n.d.). Web. Date of access (day, month, and year). <URL if needed>

Entire Internet site:


Personal site:

*The 7th edition of the MLA Handbook recommends that you include the item’s URL only if your reader may not be able to locate it via a standard search engine. This is a good example of when you might include the URL.


An individual page on a website, including a blog or wiki page:


Video or audio file:

**Digital files:**

*In the place designated for the medium of publication, determine the file format, followed by the word file (example: PDF file, Microsoft Word file, JPEG file, MP# file, XML file). Neither word should be italicized, except if the file format is the title of the software program. If you cannot determine the file format, use Digital file.*


**Personal interview:**

*List by the name of the interviewee, and include the date of the interview*

Smith, Jane. Personal Interview. 19 May 2014.

**Published interview (print or broadcast):**

*List by the name of the interviewee. If the interview does not feature a title, add the descriptor ‘Interview’ after the interviewee’s name*


**Painting, sculpture, or photograph:**

*Include the artist’s name and give the title of the work in italics. Provide the date of composition. Name the medium of the piece, and include the name of the institution in which it resides.*


*For photographic reproductions (e.g. images of artwork in a book), cite the bibliographic information as above followed by the information for the source.*


**Films or movies:**


**Sound recordings:**

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

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