

Copyright (c) 2009 by W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.

All rights reserved.

Printed in the United States of America

ISBN: 978-0-393-93467-0

W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10110

www.wwnorton.com

W. W. Norton & Company Ltd., Castle House, 75/76 Wells Street, London W1T 3QT

Acknowledgments

14: From *At Day's Close: Night in Times Past* by A. Roger Ekirch. Used by permission of W.W. Norton & Company. This selection may not be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of the publisher; **22:** "*Pious Princes and Red-Hot Lovers: The Politics of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*," *The Journal of Politics* (2003), 65. p. 350. Copyright © 2003, Southern Political Science Association. Reprinted with the permission of Cambridge University Press; **23:** (wolf) Jim Krueger, (beagle) DILL/Corbis, text courtesy of *The Bark*; **28:** Courtesy of Forum on Religion and Ecology, Yale University and J. Baird Callicott; **30:** Reprinted with permission of EBSCO Publishing, 2008; **41:** "Against the Odds: Harry S. Truman and the Election of 1948." Reprinted by permission of the author; **42:** Bettman/Corbis.

MLA Style

Modern Language Association style calls for (1) brief in-text documentation and (2) complete documentation in a list of works cited at the end of your text. The models in this chapter draw on the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th edition (2009). Additional information is available at www.mla.org.

A DIRECTORY TO MLA STYLE

MLA In-Text Documentation 5

1. Author named in a signal phrase 5
2. Author named in parentheses 5
3. Two or more works by the same author 6
4. Authors with the same last name 7
5. After a block quotation 7
6. Two or more authors 8
7. Organization or government as author 8
8. Author unknown 8
9. Literary works 9
10. Work in an anthology 10
11. Sacred text 10
12. Multivolume work 10
13. Two or more works cited together 11



14. Source quoted in another source 11
15. Work without page numbers 11
16. An entire work or one-page article 11

Notes 12

MLA List of Works Cited 12

BOOKS 12

Documentation Map: Book 14

1. One author 13
2. Two or more works by the same author(s) 15
3. Two or three authors 15
4. Four or more authors 15
5. Organization or government as author 16
6. Anthology 16
7. Work(s) in an anthology 16
8. Author and editor 17
9. No author or editor 17
10. Translation 17
11. Graphic narrative 18
12. Foreword, introduction, preface, or afterword 18
13. Multivolume work 18
14. Article in a reference book 19
15. Book in a series 19
16. Sacred text 20
17. Edition other than the first 20
18. Republished work 20



author



title



publication

**PERIODICALS 21**

- Documentation Map: Article in a Journal* 22
- Documentation Map: Article in a Magazine* 23
19. Article in a journal 21
 20. Article in a journal numbered by issue 21
 21. Article in a magazine 24
 22. Article in a daily newspaper 24
 23. Unsigned article 24
 24. Editorial 24
 25. Letter to the editor 24
 26. Review 25

ELECTRONIC SOURCES 25

- Documentation Map: Work from a Website* 28
- Documentation Map: Article in a Database* 30
27. Entire website 26
 28. Work from a website 27
 29. Online book or part of a book 27
 30. Article in an online scholarly journal 27
 31. Article in an online newspaper 27
 32. Article in an online magazine 29
 33. Blog entry 29
 34. Article accessed through an online database 29
 35. Online editorial 29
 36. Online review 31
 37. Email 31
 38. Posting to an electronic forum 31
 39. Article in an online reference work 31



- 40. Entry in a wiki 31
- 41. CD-ROM or DVD-ROM 32
- 42. Podcast 32

- OTHER KINDS OF SOURCES (INCLUDING ONLINE VERSIONS) 33**
- 43. Advertisement 33
- 44. Art 33
- 45. Cartoon 34
- 46. Dissertation 34
- 47. Film, video, or DVD 35
- 48. Interview 35
- 49. Letter 36
- 50. Map 37
- 51. Musical score 37
- 52. Sound recording 37
- 53. Oral presentation 38
- 54. Paper from proceedings of a conference 38
- 55. Performance 38
- 56. Television or radio program 38
- 57. Pamphlet, brochure, or press release 39
- 58. Legal source 39
- 59. MP3 file, JPEG file, or other digital file 40

- HOW TO CITE SOURCES THAT MLA DOES NOT COVER 40**

- Sample Research Paper, MLA Style* 40**


author
title
publication

MLA IN-TEXT DOCUMENTATION

Brief documentation in your text makes clear to your reader what you took from a source and where in the source you found the information.

In your text, you have three options for citing a source: quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing. As you cite each source, you will need to decide whether or not to name the author in a signal phrase—“as Toni Morrison writes”—or in parentheses—“(Morrison 24).”

The first examples in this chapter show basic in-text citations of a work by one author. Variations on those examples follow. All of the examples are color-coded to help you see how writers using MLA style work **authors** and **page numbers**—and sometimes **titles**—into their texts. The examples also illustrate the MLA style of using quotation marks around titles of short works and italicizing titles of long works.

1. AUTHOR NAMED IN A SIGNAL PHRASE

If you mention the author in a signal phrase, put only the page number(s) in parentheses. Do not write *page* or *p*.

McCullough describes John Adams as having “the hands of a man accustomed to pruning his own trees, cutting his own hay, and splitting his own firewood” (18).

McCullough describes John Adams’s hands as those of someone used to manual labor (18).

2. AUTHOR NAMED IN PARENTHESES

If you do not mention the author in a signal phrase, put his or her last name in parentheses along with the page number(s). Do not use punctuation between the name and the page number(s).

Adams is said to have had “the hands of a man accustomed to pruning his own trees, cutting his own hay, and splitting his own firewood” (McCullough 18).



One biographer describes John Adams as someone who was not a stranger to manual labor (McCullough 18).

Whether you use a signal phrase and parentheses or parentheses only, try to put the parenthetical citation at the end of the sentence or as close as possible to the material you've cited without awkwardly interrupting the sentence. Notice that in the first example above, the parenthetical reference comes after the closing quotation marks but before the period at the end of the sentence.

3. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR

If you cite multiple works by one author, you have four choices. You can mention the author in a signal phrase and give the title and page reference in parentheses. Give the full title if it's brief; otherwise, give a short version.

Kaplan insists that understanding power in the Near East requires "Western leaders who know when to intervene, and do so without illusions" (*Eastward* 330).

You can mention both author and title in a signal phrase and give only the page reference in parentheses.

In *Eastward to Tartary*, Kaplan insists that understanding power in the Near East requires "Western leaders who know when to intervene, and do so without illusions" (330).

You can indicate author, title, and page reference only in parentheses, with a comma between author and title.

Understanding power in the Near East requires "Western leaders who know when to intervene, and do so without illusions" (Kaplan, *Eastward* 330).



author



title



publication

Or you can mention the title in a signal phrase and give the author and page reference in parentheses.

Eastward to Tartary argues that understanding power in the Near East requires “Western leaders who know when to intervene, and do so without illusions” (Kaplan 330).

4. AUTHORS WITH THE SAME LAST NAME

If your works-cited list includes works by authors with the same last name, you need to give the author’s first name in any signal phrase or the author’s first initial in the parenthetical reference.

Edmund Wilson uses the broader term *imaginative*, whereas Anne Wilson chooses the narrower adjective *magical*.

Imaginative applies not only to modern literature (E. Wilson) but also to writing of all periods, whereas *magical* is often used in writing about Arthurian romances (A. Wilson).

5. AFTER A BLOCK QUOTATION

When quoting more than three lines of poetry, more than four lines of prose, or dialogue from a drama, set off the quotation from the rest of your text, indenting it one inch (or ten spaces) from the left margin. Do not use quotation marks. Place any parenthetical documentation *after* the final punctuation.

In *Eastward to Tartary*, Kaplan captures ancient and contemporary Antioch for us:

At the height of its glory in the Roman-Byzantine age, when it had an amphitheater, public baths, aqueducts, and sewage pipes, half a million people lived in Antioch. Today the population is only 125,000. With sour relations between Turkey and Syria, and unstable politics throughout the Middle East,



Antioch is now a backwater—seedy and tumbledown, with relatively few tourists. I found it altogether charming. (123)

6. TWO OR MORE AUTHORS

For a work by two or three authors, name all the authors, either in a signal phrase or in the parentheses.

Carlson and Ventura's stated goal is to introduce Julio Cortázar, Marjorie Agosín, and other Latin American writers to an audience of English-speaking adolescents (v).

For a work with four or more authors, you have the option of mentioning all their names or just the name of the first author followed by *et al.*, which means “and others.”

One popular survey of American literature breaks the contents into sixteen thematic groupings (Anderson, Brinnin, Leggett, Arpin, and Toth A19–24).

One popular survey of American literature breaks the contents into sixteen thematic groupings (Anderson et al. A19–24).

7. ORGANIZATION OR GOVERNMENT AS AUTHOR

If the author is an organization, cite the organization either in a signal phrase or in parentheses. It's acceptable to shorten long names.

The U.S. government can be direct when it wants to be. For example, it sternly warns, “If you are overpaid, we will recover any payments not due you” (Social Security Administration 12).

8. AUTHOR UNKNOWN

If you don't know the author of a work, as you won't with many reference books and with most newspaper editorials, use the work's title or a shortened version of the title in the parentheses (examples are on page 436).

author

title

publication

The explanatory notes at the front of the literature encyclopedia point out that writers known by pseudonyms are listed alphabetically under those pseudonyms (*Merriam-Webster's* vii).

A powerful editorial in last week's paper asserts that healthy liver donor Mike Hurewitz died because of "frightening" faulty postoperative care ("Every Patient's Nightmare").

9. LITERARY WORKS

When referring to literary works that are available in many different editions, cite the page numbers from the edition you are using, followed by information that will let readers of any edition locate the text you are citing.

NOVELS

Give the page and chapter number.

In *Pride and Prejudice*, Mrs. Bennett shows no warmth toward Jane and Elizabeth when they return from Netherfield (105; ch. 12).

VERSE PLAYS

Give the act, scene, and line numbers; separate them with periods.

Macbeth continues the vision theme when he addresses the Ghost with "Thou hast no speculation in those eyes / Which thou dost glare with" (3.3.96–97).

POEMS

Give the part and the line numbers (separated by periods). If a poem has only line numbers, use the word *line(s)* in the first reference.

Whitman sets up not only opposing adjectives but also opposing nouns in "Song of Myself" when he says, "I am of old and young, of the foolish as much as the wise, / . . . a child as well as a man" (16.330–32).

One description of the mere in *Beowulf* is "not a pleasant place!" (line 1372). Later, the label is "the awful place" (1378).



10. WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY

If you're citing a work that is included in an anthology, name the author(s) of the work, not the editor of the anthology—either in a signal phrase or in parentheses.

"It is the teapots that truly shock," according to Cynthia Ozick in her essay on teapots as metaphor (70).

In *In Short: A Collection of Creative Nonfiction*, readers will find both an essay on Scottish tea (Hiestand) and a piece on teapots as metaphors (Ozick).

11. SACRED TEXT

When citing sacred texts such as the Bible or the Qur'an, give the title of the edition used, and in parentheses give the book, chapter, and verse (or their equivalent), separated by periods. MLA style recommends that you abbreviate the names of the books of the Bible in parenthetical references.

The wording from *The New English Bible* follows: "In the beginning of creation, when God made heaven and earth, the earth was without form and void, with darkness over the face of the abyss, and a mighty wind that swept over the surface of the waters" (Gen. 1.1–2).

12. MULTIVOLUME WORK

If you cite more than one volume of a multivolume work, each time you cite one of the volumes, give the volume *and* the page numbers in parentheses, separated by a colon.

Sandburg concludes with the following sentence about those paying last respects to Lincoln: "All day long and through the night the unbroken line moved, the home town having its farewell" (4: 413).

If your works-cited list includes only a single volume of a multivolume work, the only number you need to give in your parenthetical reference is the page number.



author



title



publication

13. TWO OR MORE WORKS CITED TOGETHER

If you're citing two or more works closely together, you will sometimes need to provide a parenthetical citation for each one.

Tanner (7) and Smith (viii) have looked at works from a cultural perspective.

If the citation allows you to include both in the same parentheses, separate the references with a semicolon.

Critics have looked at both *Pride and Prejudice* and *Frankenstein* from a cultural perspective (Tanner 7; Smith viii).

14. SOURCE QUOTED IN ANOTHER SOURCE

When you are quoting text that you found quoted in another source, use the abbreviation *qtd. in* in the parenthetical reference.

Charlotte Brontë wrote to G. H. Lewes: "Why do you like Miss Austen so very much? I am puzzled on that point" (qtd. in Tanner 7).

15. WORK WITHOUT PAGE NUMBERS

For works without page numbers, give paragraph or section numbers if they appear in the source text; use the abbreviation *par.* or *sec.* If you are including the author's name in the parenthetical reference, add a comma.

Russell's dismissals from Trinity College at Cambridge and from City College in New York City are seen as examples of the controversy that marked the philosopher's life (Irvine, par. 2).

16. AN ENTIRE WORK OR ONE-PAGE ARTICLE

If your text is referring to an entire work rather than a part of it or a one-page-long article, identify the author in a signal phrase or in parentheses. There's no need to include page numbers.

Kaplan considers Turkey and Central Asia explosive.

At least one observer considers Turkey and Central Asia explosive (Kaplan).



NOTES

Sometimes you may need to give information that doesn't fit into the text itself—to thank people who helped you, provide additional details, or refer readers to other sources not cited in your text. Such information can be given in a *footnote* (at the bottom of the page) or an *endnote* (on a separate page with the heading *Notes* just before your works-cited list. Put a superscript number at the appropriate point in your text, signaling to readers to look for the note with the corresponding number. If you have multiple notes, number them consecutively throughout your paper.

TEXT

This essay will argue that small liberal arts colleges should not recruit athletes and, more specifically, that giving student athletes preferential treatment undermines the larger educational goals.¹

NOTE

¹I want to thank all those who have contributed to my thinking on this topic, especially my classmates and my teachers Marian Johnson and Diane O'Connor.

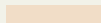
MLA LIST OF WORKS CITED

A works-cited list provides full bibliographic information for every source cited in your text. The list should be alphabetized by authors' last names (or sometimes by editors' or translators' names). Works that do not have an identifiable author or editor are alphabetized by title, disregarding *A*, *An*, and *The*. See pages 48–49 for a sample works-cited list.

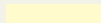
Books

BASIC FORMAT FOR A BOOK

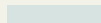
For most books, you'll need to provide information about the author; the title and any subtitle; and the place of publication, publisher, and



author



title



publication

date. (You'll find this information on the book's title page and copyright page.) At the end of the citation provide the medium—Print.

Greenblatt, Stephen. *Will in the World: How Shakespeare Became Shakespeare*. New York: Norton, 2004. Print.

A FEW DETAILS TO NOTE

- **AUTHORS:** Include the author's middle name or initials, if any.
- **TITLES:** Capitalize the first and last words of titles, subtitles, and all principal words. Do not capitalize *a*, *an*, *the*, *to*, or any prepositions or coordinating conjunctions unless they begin a title or subtitle.
- **PLACE OF PUBLICATION:** If more than one city is given, use only the first.
- **PUBLISHER:** Use a short form of the publisher's name (Norton for W. W. Norton & Company, Princeton UP for Princeton University Press).
- **DATES:** If more than one year is given, use the most recent one.

1. ONE AUTHOR

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title*. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Anderson, Curtis. *The Long Tail: Why the Future of Business Is Selling Less of More*. New York: Hyperion, 2006. Print.

When the title of a book itself contains the title of another book (or other long work), do not italicize that title.

Walker, Roy. *Time Is Free: A Study of Macbeth*. London: Dakers, 1949. Print.

When the title of a book contains the title of a short work, the title of the short work should be enclosed in quotation marks, and the entire title should be italicized.

Thompson, Lawrance Roger. "*Fire and Ice*": *The Art and Thought of Robert Frost*. New York: Holt, 1942. Print.



Documentation Map (MLA)

Book

The diagram illustrates the components of a book's front and back covers used for citation. On the left is the front cover, and on the right is the back cover. Red callout boxes with arrows point to specific elements:

- Title:** Points to the main title "At DAY'S CLOSE" on the front cover.
- Subtitle:** Points to the subtitle "NIGHT IN TIMES PAST" on the front cover.
- Author:** Points to the author's name "A. Roger Ekirch" on the front cover.
- Publisher:** Points to the publisher's name "W. W. NORTON & COMPANY" on the front cover.
- Publication city:** Points to the city "NEW YORK" on the front cover.
- Year of publication:** Points to the copyright notice "Copyright © 2005 by A. Roger Ekirch" on the back cover.

13–20
for more on
citing books
MLA style

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title: Subtitle*. Publication City:
Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium.

Ekirch, A. Roger. *At Day's Close: Night in Times Past*. New York: Norton,
2005. Print.



2. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR(S)

Give the author's name in the first entry, and then use three hyphens in the author slot for each of the subsequent works, listing them alphabetically by the first important word of each title.

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title That Comes First Alphabetically.*

Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

---. *Title That Comes Next Alphabetically.* Publication City: Publisher, Year

of publication. Medium.

Kaplan, Robert D. *The Coming Anarchy: Shattering the Dreams of the Post Cold War.* New York: Random, 2000. Print.

---. *Eastward to Tartary: Travels in the Balkans, the Middle East, and the Caucasus.* New York: Random, 2000. Print.

3. TWO OR THREE AUTHORS

First Author's Last Name, First Name, Second Author's First and Last Names, and Third Author's First and Last Names. *Title.* Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Malless, Stanley, and Jeffrey McQuain. *Coined by God: Words and Phrases That First Appear in the English Translations of the Bible.* New York: Norton, 2003. Print.

Sebranek, Patrick, Verne Meyer, and Dave Kemper. *Writers INC: A Guide to Writing, Thinking, and Learning.* Burlington: Write Source, 1990. Print.

4. FOUR OR MORE AUTHORS

You may give each author's name or the name of the first author only, followed by *et al.*, Latin for "and others."

First Author's Last Name, First Name, Second Author's First and Last Names, Third Author's First and Last Names, and Final Author's First and Last Names. *Title.* Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.



Anderson, Robert, John Malcolm Brinnin, John Leggett, Gary Q. Arpin, and Susan Allen Toth. *Elements of Literature: Literature of the United States*. Austin: Holt, 1993. Print.

Anderson, Robert, et al. *Elements of Literature: Literature of the United States*. Austin: Holt, 1993. Print.

5. ORGANIZATION OR GOVERNMENT AS AUTHOR

Sometimes the author is a corporation or government organization.

Organization Name. *Title.* Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Diagram Group. *The Macmillan Visual Desk Reference*. New York: Macmillan, 1993. Print.

National Assessment of Educational Progress. *The Civics Report Card*. Princeton: ETS, 1990. Print.

6. ANTHOLOGY

Editor's Last Name, First Name, ed. *Title.* Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Hall, Donald, ed. *The Oxford Book of Children's Verse in America*. New York: Oxford UP, 1985. Print.

If there is more than one editor, list the first editor last-name-first and the others first-name-first.

Kitchen, Judith, and Mary Paumier Jones, eds. *In Short: A Collection of Brief Creative Nonfiction*. New York: Norton, 1996. Print.

7. WORK(S) IN AN ANTHOLOGY

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Work." *Title of Anthology.* Ed. Editor's First and Last Names. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Pages. Medium.

Achebe, Chinua. "Uncle Ben's Choice." *The Seagull Reader: Literature*. Ed. Joseph Kelly. New York: Norton, 2005. 23–27. Print.

To document two or more selections from one anthology, list each selection by author and title, followed by the anthology editor(s)' names and the pages of the selection. Then include an entry for the anthology itself (see no. 6 on page 16).

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Work." Anthology Editor's Last Name Pages.

Hiestand, Emily. "Afternoon Tea." Kitchen and Jones 65–67.

Ozick, Cynthia. "The Shock of Teapots." Kitchen and Jones 68–71.

Do not list the anthology separately if you're citing only one selection.

8. AUTHOR AND EDITOR

Start with the author if you've cited the text itself.

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title*. Ed. Editor's First and Last Names. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Austen, Jane. *Emma*. Ed. Stephen M. Parrish. New York: Norton, 2000. Print.

Start with the editor if you've cited his or her work.

Editor's Last Name, First Name, ed. *Title*. By Author's First and Last Names. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Parrish, Stephen M., ed. *Emma*. By Jane Austen. New York: Norton, 2000. Print.

9. NO AUTHOR OR EDITOR

Title. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

2008 New York City Restaurants. New York: Zagat, 2008. Print.

10. TRANSLATION

Start with the author to emphasize the work itself.

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title*. Trans. Translator's First and Last Names. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Dostoevsky, Fyodor. *Crime and Punishment*. Trans. Richard Pevear and Larissa Volokhonsky. New York: Vintage, 1993. Print.



Start with the translator to emphasize the translation.

Translator's Last Name, First Name, trans. *Title*. By Author's First and Last Names. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Pevear, Richard, and Larissa Volokhonsky, trans. *Crime and Punishment*. By Fyodor Dostoevsky. New York: Vintage, 1993. Print.

11. GRAPHIC NARRATIVE

Start with the name of the person whose contribution is most relevant to your research, and include labels to indicate each collaborator's role.

Author's Last Name, First Name, writer. *Title*. Illus. Artist's First and Last Names. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Pekar, Harvey, writer. *American Splendor: Bob and Harv's Comics*. Illus. R. Crumb. New York: Four Walls Eight Windows, 1996. Print.

Crumb, R., illus. *American Splendor: Bob and Harv's Comics*. By Harvey Pekar. New York: Four Walls Eight Windows, 1996. Print.

If the work was written and illustrated by the same person, format the entry like that of any other book.

12. FOREWORD, INTRODUCTION, PREFACE, OR AFTERWORD

Part Author's Last Name, First Name. Name of Part. *Title of Book*. By Author's First and Last Names. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Pages. Medium.

Tanner, Tony. Introduction. *Pride and Prejudice*. By Jane Austen. London: Penguin, 1972. 7–46. Print.

13. MULTIVOLUME WORK

If you cite all the volumes of a multivolume work, give the number of volumes after the title.

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Complete Work*. Number of vols. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Sandburg, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*. 4 vols. New York: Harcourt, 1939. Print.

author

title

publication

If you cite only one volume, give the volume number after the title.

Sandburg, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*. Vol. 2. New York: Harcourt, 1939. Print.

14. ARTICLE IN A REFERENCE BOOK

Provide the author's name if the article is signed. If the reference work is well known, give only the edition and year of publication.

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Reference Book*. Edition number. Year of publication. Medium.

"Histrionics." *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 11th ed. 2003. Print.

If the reference work is less familiar or more specialized, give full publication information. If it has only one volume or is in its first edition, omit that information.

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Reference Book*. Ed. Editor's First and Last Name. Edition number. Number of vols. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Campbell, James. "The Harlem Renaissance." *The Oxford Companion to Twentieth-Century Poetry*. Ed. Ian Hamilton. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1994. Print.

15. BOOK IN A SERIES

Editor's Last Name, First Name, ed. *Title of Book*. By Author's First and Last Names. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium. Series Title abbreviated.



Wall, Cynthia, ed. *The Pilgrim's Progress*. By John Bunyan. New York: Norton, 2007. Print. Norton Critical Ed.

16. SACRED TEXT

If you have cited a specific edition of a religious text, you need to include it in your works-cited list.

Title. Editor's First and Last Names, ed. (if any) **Publication City:**
Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

The New English Bible with the Apocrypha. New York: Oxford UP, 1971. Print.

The Torah: A Modern Commentary. W. Gunther Plaut, ed. New York: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1981. Print.

17. EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST

Author's Last Name, First Name. **Title.** Name or number of ed. **Publication City:** **Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.**

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

Hirsch, E. D., Jr., ed. *What Your Second Grader Needs to Know: Fundamentals of a Good Second-Grade Education*. Rev. ed. New York: Doubleday, 1998. Print.

18. REPUBLISHED WORK

Give the original publication date after the title, followed by the publication information of the republished edition.

Author's Last Name, First Name. **Title.** Year of original edition.
Publication City: **Current Publisher, Year of republication. Medium.**

Bierce, Ambrose. *Civil War Stories*. 1909. New York: Dover, 1994. Print.

author

title

publication



Periodicals

BASIC FORMAT FOR AN ARTICLE

For most articles, you'll need to provide information about the author, the article title and any subtitle, the periodical title, any volume or issue number, the date, inclusive page numbers, and the medium—Print.

Rancière, Jacques. "Why Emma Bovary Had to Be Killed." *Critical Inquiry* 34.2 (2009): 233–48. Print.

A FEW DETAILS TO NOTE

- **AUTHORS:** If there is more than one author, list the first author last-name-first and the others first-name-first.
- **TITLES:** Capitalize the first and last words of titles and subtitles and all principal words. Do not capitalize *a*, *an*, *the*, *to*, or any prepositions or coordinating conjunctions unless they begin a title or subtitle. For periodical titles, omit any initial *A*, *An*, or *The*.
- **DATES:** Abbreviate the names of months except for May, June, or July: Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. Journals paginated by volume or issue call only for the year (in parentheses).
- **PAGES:** If an article does not fall on consecutive pages, give the first page with a plus sign (55+).

19. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*
Volume.Issue (Year): Pages. Medium.

Cooney, Brian C. "Considering *Robinson Crusoe's* 'Liberty of Conscience' " in an Age of Terror." *College English* 69.3 (2007): 197–215. Print.

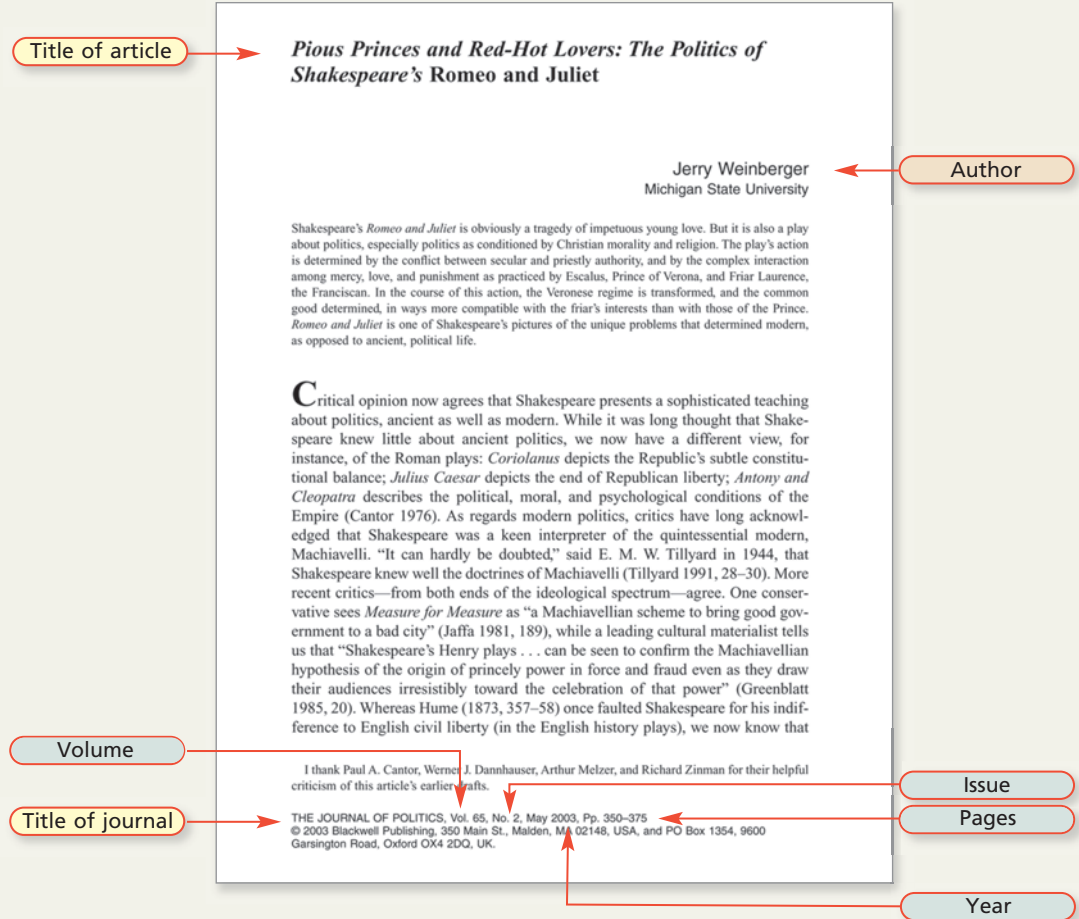
20. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL NUMBERED BY ISSUE

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*
Issue (Year): Pages. Medium.

Flynn, Kevin. "The Railway in Canadian Poetry." *Canadian Literature* 174 (2002): 70–95. Print.



Documentation Map (MLA) Article in a Journal



448

for more
on citing
journals
MLA style

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume.Issue
(Year): Pages. Medium.

Weinberger, Jerry. "Pious Princes and Red-Hot Lovers: The Politics of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*." *Journal of Politics* 65.2 (2003): 350–75. Print.

Documentation Map (MLA)

Article in a Magazine

Essays by leading thinkers
in celebration of the dog

Title of article → **The Wolf in Your Dog**

Author → **By Michael W. Fox, DVM, PhD**

Though in their deep heart's core, there is a commonality of origin, spirit, emotional intelligence and empathetic sensibility, the wild wolf looks through us, while the dog looks to us.

OF ALL THE MYRIAD MEMBERS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM, the domesticated dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) is closest to us. With individual exceptions in other species, this canine species is the most understanding, if not also the most observant, of human behavior—of our actions and intentions. This is why dogs are so responsive to us, even mirroring or mimicking our behavior. And it is why dogs are so trainable. Fear in unsocialized and abused dogs interferes with their attentiveness to and interpretation of human behavior and intentions. This is one reason wild species like the coyote and wolf, even when born and raised in captivity, are difficult to train. The wolf “Tiny,” whom I bottle-raised and intensely socialized during her formative early days, never really lost her fear and distrust of strangers.

Tiny did not start mirroring human behavior until she was close to nine years old. At this point, she began to mimic the human-to-human greeting grin, revealing her front teeth as she curled her lips into a snarly smile. In my experience, dogs who can do this so at a much earlier age, even as early as four to six months.

In comparing socialized (human-bonded) wolves and dogs in terms of how they have related to me as well as to my family members, friends and strangers, I would say that the main difference between the two species is the fear factor. Differences in trainability hinge on this, as I theorize in my new book (*Dog Body, Dog Mind*), domestication has altered the tuning of the dog's adrenal and autonomic nervous systems. This tuning (which dampens adrenal fright, flight and fight reactions and possibly alters brain serotonin levels), is accomplished through selective breeding for docility, and by gentle handling during the critical period for socialization. According to the earlier research of my mentors—Drs. John Paul Scott and John L. Fuller of the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine—pups with no human contact during this critical socialization period (which ends around 12 to 16 weeks of age) are wild and unapproachable.

Month and year → Mar/Apr 2008

Title of magazine → **Bark**

Pages → 85

24

for more
on citing
magazines
MLA style

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine* Day
Month Year: Pages. Medium.

Fox, Michael W. "The Wolf in Your Dog." *Bark* Mar./Apr. 2008: 85–87. Print.

author

title

publication



21. ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine*

Day Month Year: Pages. Medium.

Walsh, Bryan. "Not a Watt to Be Wasted." *Time* 17 Mar. 2008: 46–47. Print.

For a monthly magazine, include only the month and year.

Fellman, Bruce. "Leading the Libraries." *Yale Alumni Magazine* Feb.

2002: 26–31. Print.

22. ARTICLE IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Name of Newspaper*

Day Month Year: Pages. Medium.

Springer, Shira. "Celtics Reserves Are Whizzes vs. Wizards." *Boston Globe*

14 Mar. 2005: D4+. Print.

If you are documenting a particular edition of a newspaper, specify the edition (late ed., natl. ed., etc.) between the date and the section and page.

Svoboda, Elizabeth. "Faces, Faces Everywhere." *New York Times* 13 Feb.

2007, natl. ed.: D1+. Print.

23. UNSIGNED ARTICLE

"Title of Article." *Name of Publication* Day Month Year: Page(s). Medium.

"Being Invisible Closer to Reality." *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* 11 Aug.

2008: A3. Print.

24. EDITORIAL

"Title." Editorial. *Name of Publication* Day Month Year: Page. Medium.

"Gas, Cigarettes Are Safe to Tax." Editorial. *Lakeville Journal* 17 Feb.

2005: A10. Print.

25. LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title (if any)." Letter. *Name of*

Publication Day Month Year: Page. Medium.

Festa, Roger. "Social Security: Another Phony Crisis." Letter. *Lakeville*

Journal 17 Feb. 2005: A10. Print.

author

title

publication

26. REVIEW

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title (if any) of Review." Rev. of *Title of Work*, by Author's First and Last Names. *Title of Periodical* Day Month Year: Pages. Medium.

Frank, Jeffrey. "Body Count." Rev. of *The Exception*, by Christian Jungersen. *New Yorker* 30 July 2007: 86–87. Print.

Electronic Sources

BASIC FORMAT FOR AN ELECTRONIC SOURCE

Not every electronic source gives you all the data that MLA would like to see in a works-cited entry. Ideally, you will be able to list the author's name, the title, information about print publication, information about electronic publication (title of site, editor, date of first electronic publication and/or most recent revision, name of the publisher or sponsoring institution), date of access, the publication medium and, if necessary, a URL. Of those ten items, you will find seven in the following example.

Johnson, Charles W. "How Our Laws Are Made." *Thomas: Legislative Information on the Internet*. Lib. of Congress, 30 June 2003. Web. 21 June 2008.

A FEW DETAILS TO NOTE

- **AUTHORS OR EDITORS:** If there is more than one author or editor, list the first one last-name-first and the others first-name-first.
- **TITLES:** Capitalize titles and subtitles as you would for a print book or periodical.
- **PUBLISHER:** If the name of the publisher or sponsoring institution is unavailable, use *N.p.*
- **DATES:** Abbreviate the months as you would for a print periodical. Although MLA asks for the date when materials were first posted or



most recently updated, you won't always be able to find that information; if it's unavailable, use *n.d.* You'll also find that it will vary—you may find only the year, not the day and month. The date you must include is the date on which you accessed the electronic source.

- **MEDIUM:** Indicate the medium—Web, Email, CD-ROM, and so on.
- **URL:** MLA assumes that readers can locate most sources on the Web by searching for the author, title, or other identifying information, so they don't require a URL for most online sources. When users can't locate the source without a URL, give the address of the website in angle brackets. When a URL won't fit on one line, break it only after a slash (and do not add a hyphen). If a URL is very long, consider giving the URL of the site's home or search page instead.

27. ENTIRE WEBSITE

For websites with an editor, compiler, director, narrator, or translator, follow the name with the appropriate abbreviation (*ed.*, *comp.*, *dir.*, *narr.*, *trans.*).

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Website.* **Publisher or Sponsoring Institution, Date posted or last updated. Medium. Day Month Year of access.**

Zalta, Edward N., ed. *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.* Metaphysics Research Lab, Center for the Study of Language and Information, Stanford U, 2007. Web. 25 July 2008.

PERSONAL WEBSITE

Author's Last Name, First Name. **Home page.** **Publisher or Sponsoring Institution, Date posted or last updated. Medium. Day Month Year of access.**

Nunberg, Geoffrey. Home page. School of Information, U of California, Berkeley, 2009. Web. 13 Apr. 2009.

28. WORK FROM A WEBSITE

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Work." *Title of Website*.

Ed. Editor's First and Last Names. Sponsoring Institution, Date posted or last updated. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Buff, Rachel Ida. "Becoming American." *Immigration History Research Center*. U of Minnesota, 24 Mar. 2008. Web. 4 Apr. 2008.

29. ONLINE BOOK OR PART OF A BOOK

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Short Work." *Title of*

Long Work. Original city of publication: Original publisher, Original year of publication. Original pages. *Title of Website or Database*.

Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Anderson, Sherwood. "The Philosopher." *Winesburg, Ohio*. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1919. N. pag. *Bartleby.com*. Web. 7 Apr. 2008.

30. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

If a journal does not number pages or if it numbers each article separately, use *n. pag.* in place of page numbers.

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*

Volume.Issue (Year): Pages. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Gleckman, Jason. "Shakespeare as Poet or Playwright? The Player's Speech in *Hamlet*." *Early Modern Literary Studies* 11.3 (2006): n. pag. Web. 24 June 2008.

31. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE NEWSPAPER

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Newspaper*.

Publisher, Day Month Year. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Banerjee, Neela. "Proposed Religion-Based Program for Federal Inmates Is Canceled." *New York Times*. New York Times, 28 Oct. 2006. Web. 24 June 2008.



Documentation Map (MLA)

Work from a Website

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://fore.research.yale.edu/disciplines/ethics/>. The page title is "Forum on Religion and Ecology". The navigation menu includes "Information", "Religion", "Intersecting Disciplines", "Resources for Educators", "Publications", and "Events". The main content area features a large image of a forest with pink flowers and the heading "Introduction to Ethics". Below this, the article title "Environmental Ethics: An Overview" is displayed, followed by the author's name "J. Baird Callicott" and affiliation "University of Texas". A short paragraph of text follows. The footer contains copyright information: "Copyright © 2000 J. Baird Callicott. Reprinted with permission." and "This site is hosted courtesy of the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies. Copyright © 2004 Forum on Religion and Ecology. All rights reserved. Last Updated:". The bottom navigation bar includes "Home", "Contact", and "Search".

Annotations on the screenshot:

- Title of site:** Points to the "Forum on Religion and Ecology" header.
- Title of article:** Points to "Environmental Ethics: An Overview".
- Author:** Points to "J. Baird Callicott".
- Date posted or last updated:** Points to the copyright notice "Copyright © 2000 J. Baird Callicott. Reprinted with permission."
- Sponsoring institution:** Points to "Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies".

26–27
for more
on citing
websites
MLA style

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Website*.
Sponsoring Institution, Day Month Year posted or last updated. Web.
Day Month Year of access.

Callicott, J. Baird. "Environmental Ethics: An Overview." *Forum on Religion and Ecology*. Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, 2000. Web. 17 Sept. 2008.

32. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE MAGAZINE

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine*.
Publisher, Date of publication. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Landsburg, Steven E. "Putting All Your Potatoes in One Basket: The Economic Lessons of the Great Famine." *Slate.com*. Washington Post–Newsweek Interactive, 13 Mar. 2001. Web. 15 Mar. 2006.

33. BLOG ENTRY

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Blog Entry." *Title of Blog*.
Publisher or Sponsoring Institution, Day Month Year posted.
Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Gladwell, Malcolm. "Enron and Newspapers." *Gladwell.com*. N.p., 4 Jan. 2007. Web. 26 Aug. 2008.

If the entry has no title, use "Blog entry" without quotation marks.

34. ARTICLE ACCESSED THROUGH AN ONLINE DATABASE

Many library subscription services, such as InfoTrac and EBSCO, provide access to texts for a fee.

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical* Date
or Volume.Issue (Year): Pages. *Database*. Medium. Day Month Year
of access.

Ott, Brian L. " 'I'm Bart Simpson, Who the Hell Are You?': A Study in Postmodern Identity (Re)Construction." *Journal of Popular Culture* 37.1 (2003): 56–82. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 24 Mar. 2008.

35. ONLINE EDITORIAL

"Title of Editorial." Editorial. *Title of Site*. Publisher, Day Month Year of
publication. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

"Keep Drinking Age at 21." Editorial. *ChicagoTribune.com*. Chicago Tribune, 25 Aug. 2008. Web. 28 Aug. 2008.



Documentation Map (MLA)

Article in a Database

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost interface with search results for an article. Red callout boxes highlight the following information:

- Title of article:** "I'm Bart Simpson, who the hell are you?" A Study in Postmodern Identity (Re)Construction.
- Author:** Ott, Brian L.¹
- Title of periodical:** *Journal of Popular Culture*: Summer2003, Vol. 37 Issue 1, p56-82, 27p
- Year:** 2003
- Volume and issue:** Vol. 37 Issue 1
- Pages:** p56-82, 27p
- Database:** Academic Search Complete

Additional information visible in the screenshot includes:

- Document Type:** Article
- Subject Terms:** *SIMPSON, Bart (Fictitious character), *SIMPSON, Homer (Fictitious character), *SIMPSONS (Fictitious characters), *ANIMATED television programs, SIMPSONS, The (TV program)
- Reviews & Products:** SIMPSONS, The (TV program)
- People:** GROENING, Matt
- Author Affiliations:** ¹Assistant Professor of Media Studies, Colorado State University
- ISSN:** 00223840
- DOI:** 10.1111/1540-5931.00054
- Accession Number:** 10130896
- Persistent link to this record:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=10130896&site=ehost-live>
- Database:** Academic Search Complete
- View Links:** Find to, Find It
- Publisher Logo:** Blackwell Publishing

29

for more
on citing an
article in a
database
MLA style

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical*
Volume.Issue (Year): Pages. *Database*. Medium. Day Month
Year of access.

Ott, Brian L. "'I'm Bart Simpson, Who the Hell Are You?' A Study in
Postmodern Identity (Re)Construction." *Journal of Popular Culture*
37.1 (2003): 56-82. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 24 Mar. 2008.

**36. ONLINE REVIEW**

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Review." Rev. of *Title of Work*, by Author's First and Last Names. *Title of Website*. Publisher, Day Month Year posted. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Foundas, Scott. "Heath Ledger Peers into the Abyss in *The Dark Knight*." Rev. of *The Dark Knight*, dir. Christopher Nolan. *VillageVoice.com*. Village Voice, 16 Jul. 2008. Web. 26 Aug. 2008.

37. EMAIL

Writer's Last Name, First Name. "Subject Line." Message to the author. Day Month Year of message. Medium.

Smith, William. "Teaching Grammar—Some Thoughts." Message to the author. 19 Nov. 2007. Email.

38. POSTING TO AN ELECTRONIC FORUM

Writer's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Posting." *Name of Forum*. Sponsoring Institution, Day Month Year of posting. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Mintz, Stephen H. "Manumission During the Revolution." *H-Net List on Slavery*. Michigan State U, 14 Sept. 2006. Web. 18 Apr. 2009.

39. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE REFERENCE WORK

"Title of Article." *Title of Reference Work*. Sponsor of work, Date of work. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

"Dubai." *MSN Encarta*. Microsoft Corporation, 2008. Web. 20 June 2008.

40. ENTRY IN A WIKI

"Title of Entry." *Title of Wiki*. Sponsoring Institution, Day Month Year updated. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

"Pi." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 28 Aug. 2008. Web. 2 Sept. 2008.



41. CD-ROM OR DVD-ROM

FOR A SINGLE-ISSUE CD-ROM

Title. Any pertinent information about the edition, release, or version.
 Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Othello. Princeton: Films for the Humanities and Sciences, 1998.
 CD-ROM.

If you are citing only part of the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM, name the part as you would a part of a book.

"Snow Leopard." *Encarta Encyclopedia 2007*. Seattle: Microsoft, 2007.
 CD-ROM.

FOR A PERIODICAL ON A CD-ROM OR DVD-ROM

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical*
 Date or Volume.Issue (Year): Page. Medium. *Database*. Database
 provider. Month Year of CD-ROM.

Hwang, Suein L. "While Many Competitors See Sales Melt, Ben &
 Jerry's Scoops Out Solid Growth." *Wall Street Journal* 25 May 1993:
 B1. CD-ROM. *ABI-INFORM*. ProQuest. June 1993.

42. PODCAST

Performer or Host's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Podcast." Host Host's
 First and Last Name. *Title of Program*. Sponsoring Institution, Day
 Month Year posted. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Blumberg, Alex, and Adam Davidson. "The Giant Pool of Money." Host
 Ira Glass. *This American Life*. Chicago Public Radio, 9 May 2008.
 Web. 18 Sept. 2008.



author



title



publication

Other Kinds of Sources (Including Online Versions)

Many of the sources in this section can be found online, and you'll find examples here for how to cite them. If there is no Web model here, start with the guidelines most appropriate for the source you need to cite, omit the original medium, and end your citation with the title of the website, italicized; the medium (Web); and the day, month, and year of access.

A FEW DETAILS TO NOTE

- **AUTHORS:** If there is more than one author, list the first author last-name-first and the others first-name-first. Do likewise if you begin an entry with performers, speakers, and so on.
- **TITLES:** Capitalize titles and subtitles as you would for a print book or periodical.
- **DATES:** Abbreviate the names of months as you would for a print periodical. Journals paginated by volume or issue need only the year (in parentheses).
- **MEDIUM:** Indicate the medium—Web, Lecture, Television, *Microsoft Word* file, MP3 file, PDF file, and so on.

43. ADVERTISEMENT

Product or Company. Advertisement. *Title of Periodical* Date or
Volume.Issue (Year): Page. Medium.

Empire BlueCross BlueShield. Advertisement. *Fortune* 8 Dec. 2003: 208. Print.

ADVERTISEMENT ON THE WEB

Rolex. Advertisement. *Newsweek*. Newsweek, n.d. Web. 1 Apr. 2009.

44. ART

Artist's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Art*. Medium. Year. Institution, City.

Van Gogh, Vincent. *The Potato Eaters*. Oil on canvas. 1885. Van Gogh
Museum, Amsterdam.

**ART ON THE WEB**

Warhol, Andy. *Self-Portrait*. 1979. J. Paul Getty Museum, Los Angeles.
The Getty. Web. 29 Mar. 2007.

45. CARTOON

Artist's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Cartoon (if titled)." Cartoon. *Title of Periodical* Date or Volume.Issue (Year): Page. Medium.

Chast, Roz. "The Three Wise Men of Thanksgiving." Cartoon. *New Yorker*
 1 Dec. 2003: 174. Print.

CARTOON ON THE WEB

Horsey, David. Cartoon. *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Seattle Post-Intelligencer,
 20 Apr. 2008. Web. 21 Apr. 2008.

46. DISSERTATION

Treat a published dissertation as you would a book, but after its title, add the abbreviation *Diss.*, the institution, and the date of the dissertation.

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title*. *Diss.* Institution, Year.

Publication City: Publisher, Year. Medium.

Goggin, Peter N. *A New Literacy Map of Research and Scholarship in Computers and Writing*. *Diss.* Indiana U of Pennsylvania, 2000. Ann Arbor: UMI, 2001. Print.

For unpublished dissertations, put the title in quotation marks and end with the degree-granting institution and the year.

Kim, Loel. "Students Respond to Teacher Comments: A Comparison of Online Written and Voice Modalities." *Diss.* Carnegie Mellon U, 1998. Print.


 author


 title


 publication



47. FILM, VIDEO, OR DVD

Title. Dir. Director's First and Last Names. Perf. Lead Actors' First and Last Names. Distributor, Year of release. Medium.

Casablanca. Dir. Michael Curtiz. Perf. Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, and Claude Rains. Warner, 1942. Film.

To cite a particular person's work, start with that name.

Cody, Diablo, scr. *Juno*. Dir. Jason Reitman. Perf. Ellen Page, Michael Cera, Jennifer Garner, Jason Bateman. Fox Searchlight, 2007. DVD.

Cite a video clip on YouTube or a similar site as you would a short work from a website.

Director's Last Name, First Name, dir. "Title of Video." *Name of Website*. Sponsor of site, Day Month Year of release. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

PivotMasterDX, dir. "Bounce!" *YouTube*. YouTube, 14 June 2008. Web. 21 June 2008.

48. INTERVIEW

BROADCAST INTERVIEW

Subject's Last Name, First Name. Interview. *Title of Program*. Network. Station, City. Day Month Year. Medium.

Gates, Henry Louis, Jr. Interview. *Fresh Air*. NPR. WNYC, New York. 9 Apr. 2002. Radio.

**PUBLISHED INTERVIEW**

Subject's Last Name, First Name. Interview. or "Title of Interview." *Title of Periodical* Date or Volume.Issue (Year): Pages. Medium.

Brzezinski, Zbigniew. "Against the Neocons." *American Prospect* Mar. 2005: 26–27. Print.

Stone, Oliver. Interview. *Esquire* Nov. 2004: 170. Print.

PERSONAL INTERVIEW

Subject's Last Name, First Name. Personal interview. Day Month Year.

Roddick, Andy. Personal interview. 17 Aug. 2008.

49. LETTER**UNPUBLISHED LETTER**

Author's Last Name, First Name. Letter to the author. Day Month Year. Medium.

Quindlen, Anna. Letter to the author. 11 Apr. 2002. MS.

For the medium, use MS for a hand-written letter and TS for a typed one.

PUBLISHED LETTER

Letter Writer's Last Name, First Name. Letter to First and Last Names. Day Month Year of letter. *Title of Book*. Ed. Editor's First and Last Names. City: Publisher, Year of publication. Pages. Medium.

White, E. B. Letter to Carol Angell. 28 May 1970. *Letters of E. B. White*. Ed. Dorothy Lobarno Guth. New York: Harper, 1976. 600. Print.



author



title



publication

50. MAP

Title of Map. Map. City: Publisher, Year of publication. Medium.

Toscana. Map. Milan: Touring Club Italiano, 1987. Print.

MAP ON THE WEB

"Portland, Oregon." Map. *Google Maps.* Google, 25 Apr. 2009. Web.
25 Apr. 2009.

51. MUSICAL SCORE

Composer's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Composition.* Year of
composition. Publication City: Publisher, Year of publication.
Medium. Series Information (if any).

Beethoven, Ludwig van. *String Quartet No. 13 in B Flat, Op. 130.* 1825.
New York: Dover, 1970. Print.

52. SOUND RECORDING

Artist's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Long Work.* Other pertinent
details about the artists. Manufacturer, Year of release. Medium.

Beethoven, Ludwig van. *Missa Solemnis.* Perf. Westminster Choir and
New York Philharmonic. Cond. Leonard Bernstein. Sony, 1992. CD.

Whether you list the composer, conductor, or performer first depends on where you want to place the emphasis. If you are citing a specific song, put it in quotation marks before the name of the recording.

Brown, Greg. "Canned Goods." *The Live One.* Red House, 1995. MP3 file.

For a spoken-word recording, you may begin with the writer, speaker, or producer, depending on your emphasis.

Dale, Jim, narr. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.* By J.K. Rowling.
Random House Audio, 2007. CD.



53. ORAL PRESENTATION

Speaker's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Lecture." Sponsoring Institution. Site, City. Day Month Year. Medium.

Cassin, Michael. "Nature in the Raw—The Art of Landscape Painting." Berkshire Institute for Lifetime Learning. Clark Art Institute, Williamstown. 24 Mar. 2005. Lecture.

54. PAPER FROM PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Paper." *Title of Conference Proceedings*. Date, City. Ed. Editor's First and Last Names. Publication City: Publisher, Year. Pages. Medium.

Zolotow, Charlotte. "Passion in Publishing." *A Sea of Upturned Faces: Proceedings of the Third Pacific Rim Conference on Children's Literature*. 1986, Los Angeles. Ed. Winifred Ragsdale. Metuchen: Scarecrow P, 1989. 236–49. Print.

55. PERFORMANCE

Title. By Author's First and Last Names. Other appropriate details about the performance. Site, City. Day Month Year. Medium.

Take Me Out. By Richard Greenberg. Dir. Scott Plate. Perf. Caleb Sekeres. Dobama Theatre, Cleveland. 17 Aug. 2007. Performance.

56. TELEVISION OR RADIO PROGRAM

"Title of Episode." *Title of Program*. Other appropriate information about the writer, director, actors, etc. Network. Station, City, Day Month Year of broadcast. Medium.

"Tabula Rasa." *Criminal Minds*. Writ. Dan Dworkin. Dir. Steve Boyum. NBC. WCNC, Charlotte, 14 May 2008. Television.

 author

 title

 publication

**TELEVISION OR RADIO ON THE WEB**

"Bush's War." *Frontline*. Writ. and Dir. Michael Kirk. PBS, 24 Mar. 2008.
PBS.org. Web. 10 Apr. 2009.

57. PAMPHLET, BROCHURE, OR PRESS RELEASE

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Publication*. Publication City:
Publisher, Year. Medium.

Bowers, Catherine. *Can We Find a Home Here? Answering Questions of
Interfaith Couples*. Boston: UUA Publications, n.d. Print.

To cite a press release, include the day and month before the year.

58. LEGAL SOURCE

The name of a legal case is italicized in the text, but not in a works-cited entry.

Names of the first plaintiff and the first defendant. Volume Name
Reference or page numbers of law report. Name of court. Year of
decision. Source information for medium consulted.

District of Columbia v. Heller. 540 US 290. Supreme Court of the US.
2008. *Supreme Court Collection*. Legal Information Inst, Cornell U
Law School, n.d. Web. 18 Mar. 2009.

For acts of law, include both the Public Law number and the Statutes at Large volume and page numbers.

Name of law. Public law number. Statutes at Large Volume Stat. Pages.
Day Month Year enacted. Medium.

Military Commissions Act. Pub. L. 109-366. 120 Stat. 2083-2521. 17 Oct.
2006. Print.

**59. MP3 FILE, JPEG FILE, OR OTHER DIGITAL FILE**

For scanned photos, downloaded songs, *Microsoft Word* documents, and other files stored on your computer, iPod, or other digital device, follow the guidelines for the type of work you are citing (art, sound recording, and so on) and give the file type as the medium. If you're not sure of the file type, call it a *Digital file*.

Conell, Lee. "Our Ancestors." 2009. *Microsoft Word* file.

Evans, Walker. *General Store, Moundville, Alabama*. 1936. Lib. of Congress, Washington. JPEG file.

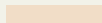
Talking Heads. "Burning Down the House." *Speaking in Tongues*. Sire, 1983. Digital file.

How to Cite Sources That MLA Does Not Cover

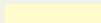
To cite a source for which MLA does not provide guidelines, give any information readers will need in order to find it themselves—author; title, subtitle; publisher and/or sponsor; medium; dates; and any other pertinent information. In addition, you can look at models of sources similar to the one you are citing. You might want to try out your citation yourself, to be sure it will lead others to your source.

SAMPLE RESEARCH PAPER, MLA STYLE

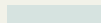
Dylan Borchers wrote the following report for a first-year writing course. It is formatted according to the guidelines of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th edition (2009). While the MLA guidelines are used widely in literature and other disciplines in the humanities, exact documentation requirements may vary across disciplines and courses. If you're unsure about what your instructor wants, ask for clarification.



author



title



publication



Dylan Borchers
 Professor Bullock
 English 102, Section 4
 31 March 2009

Borchers 1

Put your last name and the page number in the upper-right corner of each page.

Against the Odds:

Center the title.

Harry S. Truman and the Election of 1948

“Thomas E. Dewey’s Election as President Is a Foregone Conclusion,” read a headline in the *New York Times* during the presidential election race between incumbent Democrat Harry S. Truman and his Republican challenger, Thomas E. Dewey. Earlier, *Life* magazine had put Dewey on its cover with the caption “The Next President of the United States” (qtd. in “1948 Truman-Dewey Election”). In a *Newsweek* survey of fifty prominent political writers, each one predicted Truman’s defeat, and *Time* correspondents declared that Dewey would carry 39 of the 48 states (Donaldson 210). Nearly every major media outlet across the United States endorsed Dewey and lambasted Truman. As historian Robert H. Ferrell observes, even Truman’s wife, Bess, thought he would be beaten (270).

Double-space throughout.

The results of an election are not so easily predicted, as the famous photograph on page 2 shows. Not only did Truman win the election, but he won by a significant margin, with 303 electoral votes and 24,179,259 popular votes, compared to Dewey’s 189 electoral votes and 21,991,291 popular votes (Donaldson 204-7). In fact, many historians and political analysts argue that Truman

If you name the author of a source in a signal phrase, give the page numbers in parentheses.



Insert illustrations close to the text to which they relate. Label with figure number, caption, and parenthetical source citation.

● **Fig. 1.** President Harry S. Truman holds up an Election Day edition of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, which mistakenly announced “Dewey Defeats Truman.” St. Louis, 4 Nov. 1948 (Rollins).

would have won by an even greater margin had third-party Progressive candidate Henry A. Wallace not split the Democratic vote in New York State and Dixiecrat Strom Thurmond not won four states in the South (McCullough 711). Although Truman’s defeat was heavily predicted, those predictions themselves, Dewey’s passiveness as a campaigner, and Truman’s zeal turned the tide for a Truman victory.

Indent paragraphs $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or 5 spaces.

● In the months preceding the election, public opinion polls predicted that Dewey would win by a large margin. Pollster Elmo Roper stopped polling in September, believing there was no reason to continue, given a seemingly inevitable Dewey landslide. Although the margin narrowed as the election drew near, the other

Borchers 3

pollsters predicted a Dewey win by at least 5 percent (Donaldson 209). Many historians believe that these predictions aided the president in the long run. First, surveys showing Dewey in the lead may have prompted some of Dewey's supporters to feel overconfident about their candidate's chances and therefore to stay home from the polls on Election Day. Second, these same surveys may have energized Democrats to mount late get-out-the-vote efforts ("1948 Truman-Dewey Election"). Other analysts believe that the overwhelming predictions of a Truman loss also kept at home some Democrats who approved of Truman's policies but saw a Truman loss as inevitable. According to political analyst Samuel Lubell, those Democrats may have saved Dewey from an even greater defeat (Hamby, *Man of the People* 465). Whatever the impact on the voters, the polling numbers had a decided effect on Dewey.

Historians and political analysts alike cite Dewey's overly cautious campaign as one of the main reasons Truman was able to achieve victory. Dewey firmly believed in public opinion polls. With all indications pointing to an easy victory, Dewey and his staff believed that all he had to do was bide his time and make no foolish mistakes. Dewey himself said, "When you're leading, don't talk" (qtd. in McCullough 672). Each of Dewey's speeches was well-crafted and well-rehearsed. As the leader in the race, he kept his remarks faultlessly positive, with the result that he failed to deliver a solid message or even mention Truman or any of Truman's policies. Eventually, Dewey began to be perceived as aloof and stuffy. One

Give the author and page numbers in parentheses when no signal phrase is used.

If you quote text quoted in another source, cite that source in a parenthetical reference.



If you cite 2 or more works closely together, give a parenthetical citation for each one.

Borchers 4

observer compared him to the plastic groom on top of a wedding cake (Hamby, “Harry S. Truman”), and others noted his stiff, cold demeanor (McCullough 671-74).

As his campaign continued, observers noted that Dewey seemed uncomfortable in crowds, unable to connect with ordinary people. And he made a number of blunders. One took place at a train stop when the candidate, commenting on the number of children in the crowd, said he was glad they had been let out of school for his arrival. Unfortunately for Dewey, it was a Saturday (“1948: The Great Truman Surprise”). Such gaffes gave voters the feeling that Dewey was out of touch with the public.

Again and again through the autumn of 1948, Dewey’s campaign speeches failed to address the issues, with the candidate declaring that he did not want to “get down in the gutter” (qtd. in McCullough 701). When told by fellow Republicans that he was losing ground, Dewey insisted that his campaign not alter its course. Even *Time* magazine, though it endorsed and praised him, conceded that his speeches were dull (McCullough 696). According to historian Zachary Karabell, they were “notable only for taking place, not for any specific message” (244). Dewey’s numbers in the polls slipped in the weeks before the election, but he still held a comfortable lead over Truman. It would take Truman’s famous whistle-stop campaign to make the difference.

Few candidates in U.S. history have campaigned for the presidency with more passion and faith than Harry Truman. In the

Borchers 5

autumn of 1948, he wrote to his sister, “It will be the greatest campaign any President ever made. Win, lose, or draw, people will know where I stand” (91). For thirty-three days, Truman traveled the nation, giving hundreds of speeches from the back of the *Ferdinand Magellan* railroad car. In the same letter, he described the pace: “We made about 140 stops and I spoke over 147 times, shook hands with at least 30,000 and am in good condition to start out again tomorrow for Wilmington, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Newark, Albany and Buffalo” (91). McCullough writes of Truman’s campaign:

No President in history had ever gone so far in quest of support from the people, or with less cause for the effort, to judge by informed opinion. . . . As a test of his skills and judgment as a professional politician, not to say his stamina and disposition at age sixty-four, it would be like no other experience in his long, often difficult career, as he himself understood perfectly. More than any other event in his public life, or in his presidency thus far, it would reveal the kind of man he was. (655)

He spoke in large cities and small towns, defending his policies and attacking Republicans. As a former farmer and relatively late bloomer, Truman was able to connect with the public. He developed an energetic style, usually speaking from notes rather than from a prepared speech, and often mingled with the crowds that met his train. These crowds grew larger as the campaign

Set off quotations of 4 or more lines by indenting 1 inch (or 10 spaces).

Put parenthetical references after final punctuation in a block quotation.



Borchers 6

progressed. In Chicago, over half a million people lined the streets as he passed, and in St. Paul the crowd numbered over 25,000. When Dewey entered St. Paul two days later, he was greeted by only 7,000 supporters (“1948 Truman-Dewey Election”). Reporters brushed off the large crowds as mere curiosity seekers wanting to see a president (McCullough 682). Yet Truman persisted, even if he often seemed to be the only one who thought he could win. By going directly to the American people and connecting with them, Truman built the momentum needed to surpass Dewey and win the election.

The legacy and lessons of Truman’s whistle-stop campaign continue to be studied by political analysts, and politicians today often mimic his campaign methods by scheduling multiple visits to key states, as Truman did. He visited California, Illinois, and Ohio 48 times, compared with 6 visits to those states by Dewey. Political scientist Thomas M. Holbrook concludes that his strategic campaigning in those states and others gave Truman the electoral votes he needed to win (61, 65).

The 1948 election also had an effect on pollsters, who, as Elmo Roper admitted, “couldn’t have been more wrong” (qtd. in Karabell 255). *Life* magazine’s editors concluded that pollsters as well as reporters and commentators were too convinced of a Dewey victory to analyze the polls seriously, especially the opinions of undecided voters (Karabell 256). Pollsters assumed that undecided voters would vote in the same proportion as decided voters -- and that

If you cite a work with no known author, use the title in your parenthetical reference.

Borchers 7

turned out to be a false assumption (Karabell 258). In fact, the lopsidedness of the polls might have led voters who supported Truman to call themselves undecided out of an unwillingness to associate themselves with the losing side, further skewing the polls' results (McDonald, Glynn, Kim, and Ostman 152). Such errors led pollsters to change their methods significantly after the 1948 election.

After the election, many political analysts, journalists, and historians concluded that the Truman upset was in fact a victory for the American people, who, the *New Republic* noted, "couldn't be ticketed by the polls, knew its own mind and had picked the rather unlikely but courageous figure of Truman to carry its banner" (qtd. in McCullough 715). How "unlikely" is unclear, however; Truman biographer Alonzo Hamby notes that "polls of scholars consistently rank Truman among the top eight presidents in American history" (*Man of the People* 641). But despite Truman's high standing, and despite the fact that the whistle-stop campaign is now part of our political landscape, politicians have increasingly imitated the style of the Dewey campaign, with its "packaged candidate who ran so as not to lose, who steered clear of controversy, and who made a good show of appearing presidential" (Karabell 266). The election of 1948 shows that voters are not necessarily swayed by polls, but it may have presaged the packaging of candidates by public relations experts, to the detriment of public debate on the issues in future presidential elections.

In a work by 4 or more authors, either cite them all or name the first one followed by et al.



Center the heading.

Double-space throughout.

Alphabetize the list by authors' last names or by title for works with no author.

Begin each entry at the left margin; indent subsequent lines $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or 5 spaces.

If you cite more than one work by a single author, list them alphabetically by title, and use 3 hyphens instead of repeating the author's name after the first entry.

1"

Borchers 8

Works Cited

- Donaldson, Gary A. *Truman Defeats Dewey*. Lexington: UP of Kentucky, 1999. Print.
- Ferrell, Robert H. *Harry S. Truman: A Life*. Columbia: U of Missouri P, 1994. Print.
- Hamby, Alonzo L., ed. "Harry S. Truman (1945-1953)." *AmericanPresident.org*. Miller Center of Public Affairs, U of Virginia, 11 Dec. 2003. Web. 17 Mar. 2009.
- ---. *Man of the People: A Life of Harry S. Truman*. New York: Oxford UP, 1995. Print.
- Holbrook, Thomas M. "Did the Whistle-Stop Campaign Matter?" *PS: Political Science and Politics* 35.1 (2002): 59-66. Print.
- Karabell, Zachary. *The Last Campaign: How Harry Truman Won the 1948 Election*. New York: Knopf, 2000. Print.
- McCullough, David. *Truman*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992. Print.
- McDonald, Daniel G., Carroll J. Glynn, Sei-Hill Kim, and Ronald E. Ostman. "The Spiral of Silence in the 1948 Presidential Election." *Communication Research* 28.2 (2001): 139-55. Print.
- "1948 Truman-Dewey Election." *Electronic Government Project: Eagleton Digital Archive of American Politics*. Eagleton Inst. of Politics, Rutgers, State U of New Jersey, 2004. Web. 19 Mar. 2009.
- "1948: The Great Truman Surprise." *Media and Politics Online Projects: Media Coverage of Presidential Campaigns*. Dept. of



Borchers 9

- Political Science and International Affairs, Kennesaw State U., 29
Oct. 2003. Web. 1 Apr. 2009.
- Rollins, Byron. Untitled photograph. "The First 150 Years: 1948." AP
History. Associated Press, n.d. Web. 3 Apr. 2009.
- Truman, Harry S. "Campaigning, Letter, October 5, 1948." *Harry S. Truman*. Ed. Robert H. Ferrell. Washington: CQ P, 2003. 91.
Print.

Check to be sure
that every source
you use is on the
list of works
cited.