

Citation Using the M.L.A. 8th edition Format

The MLA (Modern Languages Association) format is used by Humanities courses such as English and History. Ask your teacher which method he/she expects. The examples provided here are from the eighth edition and reflect a few changes from the seventh edition. In addition to the MLA Handbook, examples were also sourced from the OWL at Purdue website (<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>) with contributions from Tony Russell, Allen Brizee, Elizabeth Angeli, Russell Keck, Joshua M. Paiz, Michelle Campbell, Rodrigo Rodriguez-Fuentes, Daniel P. Kenzie, Susan Wegener, and Purdue OWL staff.

General Rules for Works Cited

- begin your Works Cited on a new page; number each page in the upper right-hand corner
- the list is **alphabetical** by author's last name, or first word of title if there is no author
- if there is more than one work by the same author, order the entries alphabetically by title (for example, Atwood's *Cat's Eye* would be listed before *Edible Woman*).
- titles are **italicized** and capitalized
- The Works Cited must be **double spaced** within and between the citation
- **second and subsequent lines** of each entry are **indented** five spaces from the left margin
- to cite two or more works by the same author, give the name in the first entry only. Thereafter, in place of the name, type three hyphens (—), followed by a period and the title. If the person named edited, translated, or compiled the work, place a comma (not a period) after the three hyphens and write the appropriate abbreviation (ed., trans., or comp.) before giving the title
- the term container recognized the mobile nature of sources. If a source is original to a print document but downloaded from an online source, the citation should reflect both sources.
- the URL for online sources must be provided
- MLA style requires a sponsor or publisher for most online sources; if there is not one, use the abbreviation N.p. (for no publisher) in the sponsor position
- If, in an online source there is no date or publication or update, use n.d. (for no date) after the sponsor

General Rules for Parenthetical Documentation (In-text Citations)

- references in the text of the essay must point to **specific sources** in the Works Cited
- the information in the text must **match** the corresponding information in the entries in your list of **Works Cited**
- for a typical Works Cited list entry which begins with the name of the author (or translator, editor, or narrator) the parenthetical reference begins with the same name
- when the list contains only **one work** by the author cited, you need give **only the author's last name** to identify the work: (Patterson pp.183-85)
- if your list contains **more than one author with the same last name**, add the **first initial** (A. Patt pp. 183-85) and (L. Patt p.230), or if the initial is shared too, the full first name
- if there are **two** authors, give the **last name of each person** listed (Rabkin, Greenberg, and Lander)
- if the work has **more than three authors**, provide the **first author's last name, plus et al.** (Lauter et al. pp. 2601-09)
- if there is no author and the work therefore is listed by **title**, use the **title, shortened** or in full ("Finding Ophelia" pp. 219)
- if **two or more anonymous works have the same title**, add a **publication fact** such as

- a date that distinguishes the works** (“Finding Ophelia” 1999, p. 219)
- if the list contains **more than one entry by an author, add the cited title**, shortened or in full, after the author’s last name (Frye, *Anatomy* 237)

REFERENCE TYPE	PARENTHETICAL REFERENCE WITHIN THE TEXT
<p>ELECTRONIC SOURCES: Electronic sources have some common characteristics with print sources: most have an author, title and publication information. The url must be provided. Since online information is constantly changing, it is an excellent idea to keep a print copy of all online information until your paper is returned to you.</p> <p>Here are the common features of most citations for web based materials:</p> <p>Author and/or editor names (if avail). “Article Name in Quotation Marks.” <i>Title of the Website</i>. Any version numbers avail. Publisher name and publishing date. Page numbers (if avail).</p> <p><i>A Page on a Website</i></p> <p>“Depression and Mood Disorders.” <i>Teen Health and Wellness</i>. Rosen Publishing Group Inc., 2014. www.teenhealthandwellness.com/</p> <p>“How to tie a tie.” <i>eHow</i>. Demand Media, Inc.. 2016. www.ehow.com/video_2970_tie-tie.html</p> <p>“Maplewood, New Jersey.” Map. <i>Google Maps</i>. Google, 15 May 2011. www.google.com/maps/.</p> <p><i>An Article from an Online Database (or other Electronic Subscription Service) such as EBSCO or Britannica</i></p> <p>Follow the citation rules for the type of source, then follow the publication information with the name of the database. Note that italics is used for the title of the original source as well as the database.</p> <p>Kingston, Anne. "The Epidemic Under Our Skin." <i>Maclean's</i> 127.12 (2014): 38-41. <i>Canadian Reference Centre</i>. Web. 12 May 2014.</p> <p>“de Kooning, Willem.” <i>Britannica School</i>. Encyclopedia</p>	<p>(“Depression”)</p> <p>(“How to...”)</p> <p>(“Maplewood”)</p>

Britannica, 2014. Web. 15 May 2014.

An Image (Including a Painting, Sculpture or Photograph)

Provide the artist's name, *the work of art*, the date of creation, the institution and city where the work is housed. Follow this part of the entry with the *name of the website*, the medium of publication, and the date of access.

(Kingston 39)

Currin, John. *Blond Angel*. 2001. Indianapolis Museum of Art. IMA:

It's My Art. Web. 9 May 2014.

("de Kooning")

A Scholarly Journal that Exists ONLY in Electronic Form on the Web

Most scholarly journals on the web are organized by volume number (usually an annual basis) and include issue numbers and the dates of publication. Use the same format as for a print journal, but change the medium to Web and include the date accessed. If the online periodical does not include page numbers, use the abbreviation n. pag.

Oullette, Marc. "Theories, Memories, Bodies, and Artists." Editorial.

Reconstruction 7.4 (2007): n.pag. Web. 5 June 2014.

Shah, Parilah Mond, and Fauziah Ahmad. "A Comparative Account of

The Bilingual Education Programs in Malaysia and the United

States." *GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies* 7.2 (2007):63-

77. Web. 5 Sept. 2014.

(Currin)

An Article in an Online Scholarly Journal That Also Appears in Print

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

(Oulette)

Smith, Francine. "Hamlet's Hesitation." *Shakespearean Review* 32.4

2001): n.pag. EBSCO. Web. 9 June 2014.

(Shah and Ahmad,
66)

An E-Mail (including E-mail Interviews)

Give the author of the message, followed by the subject line in quotation marks. State the recipient's name, the date the message was sent, and the medium of publication.

Frink, Jane. "Re: Drunk Driving Statistics." Message to the author. 15

Nov. 2013. E-mail.

(Smith)

A Litserv, Discussion Group, or Blog Posting

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

Salmar1515 [Sal Hernandez]. "Re: Best Strategy: Fenced Pastures vs.

Max. Number of Rooms?" *BoardGameGeek*. BoardGameGeek,

29 Sept. 2013. Web. 5 Aug. 2014.

(Frink)

(Hernandez)

A Tweet

Begin with the user's name (last name, first name), followed by his/her Twitter user name in parentheses (). Insert a period outside the parentheses. Next, place the tweet in its entirety in quotations, inserting a period after the tweet within the quotations. Include the date and time of the posting, using the reader's time zone; separate the date and time with a comma and end with period. Include the word "Tweet" afterwards and end with a period.

Morrow, Karen (knichollsmorrow). "Teresa Toten's writing workshop

was a huge success due to the intense participation of Bayside

<p>students.” 10 April 2014, 3:15 p.m. Tweet.</p> <p>Digital Files (PDFs, MP3s, JPEGs) Determine the type of work to cite and cite appropriately. End the entry with the name of the digital format (eg. PDF, JPEG file, <i>Microsoft Word file</i>, MP3). Use <i>Digital File</i> when the medium can't be determined.</p> <p>Beethoven, Ludwig van. <i>Moonlight Sonata</i>. Crownstar, 2006. MP3.</p> <p>Bentley, Phyllis. “Yorkshire and the Novelist.” <i>The Kenyon Review</i> 30.4 (1968):509-22. <i>JSTOR</i>. PDF file.</p> <p>A You Tube video</p> <p>Editor, author or compiler name. “Posting Title.” <i>Name of Site</i>. Version number (if provided). Name of the institution, publisher, sponsor, or organization. Date of resource creation. Web. Date of access.</p> <p>Sesame Street. “Sesame Street: Song-I Love My Hair.” <i>YouTube</i>. Sesame Street, Oct. 2010. Web. 17 Oct. 2014.</p>	<p>(Morrow)</p> <p>(Beethoven)</p> <p>(Bentley)</p> <p>(Sesame Street)</p>
<p>PRINT MEDIA: Since print sources are static (unchanging) their entries are a little more</p>	

straight forward than online sources. In general, the entry includes

- the author (or editor) if stated.
- the title of the work in italics
- the place of publication, name of publisher, and year of publication
- the medium

If only a portion of the book is used (a poem, chapter, story or article) its title is listed in quotation marks before the title of the work

A Book

State the full title as given on the title page. Italicize the entire title. Give the city of publication, the publisher's name, the year of publication, and the medium of publication. Short forms for types of publication (ie. UP for University Press) should be used.

Franke, Damon. *Modernist Heresies: British Literary History, 1883-1924*. Columbus: Ohio State UP, 2008. Print.

(Franke 241)

A Book by No Known Author

Alphabetize by the first letters of the title. Use a shortened version of the title in your parenthetical citation.

Cooking from A to Z. Toronto: Redhilt P, 2011. Print.

(*Cooking* 268)

A Book by Two or Three Authors

Give their names in the same order on the title page. Reverse only the name of the first author, add a comma, and give the other name or names in normal form. If the persons listed on the title page are editors, translators, or compilers, place a comma after the final name and add the appropriate abbreviation (eds., trans. Or comp. for editors, translators, or compilers).

Booth, Wayne C., Gregory C. Columb, and Joseph M. Williams, eds.

The Craft of Research. 2nd ed. Chicago: P, 2003. Print.

(Booth, Columb, and Williams 295)

A Book by More than Three Authors

Give the first author's name followed by et. al. (and others).

<p>Plag, Ingo, et al. <i>Introduction to English Linguistics</i>. Berlin: Mouton, 2007. Print.</p>	<p>(Plag 164)</p>
<p>A Work in An Anthology Begin the entry with the author and title of the piece, enclosing the title in quotation marks (“”). Then state the title of the anthology in italics. Identify the editor, translator or compiler with the appropriate short form (Ed. Trans. Or Comp.) and then their name. Provide the publication information and then the page number(s) followed by designation Print.</p>	
<p>More, Hannah. “The Black Slave Trade: A Poem.” <i>British Women Poets of the Romantic Era</i>. Ed. Paula R. Feldman. Baltimore: John Hopkins UP, 1997. 472-82. Print.</p>	<p>(More 389)</p>
<p>A Translated Book Cite as you would any other book. After the title entry add Trans. Followed by the name(s) of the translator(s).</p>	
<p>Cebaltchz, Franz. <i>Myths and Folk Tales of Poland</i>. Trans. Ross Smith. New York: Random House, 2010. Print.</p>	<p>(Cebaltchz 201)</p>
<p>An Edition of a Book The edition number follows the title of the book.</p>	
<p>Kornitz, Samuel. <i>Shakespeare’s Sonnets</i>. 3rd ed. New York: Harper Collins, 2008. Print.</p>	<p>(Kornitz 546)</p>
<p>A Book with an Editor The editor’s name follows the title. The actual author is listed first.</p>	
<p>Shakespeare, William. <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>. Ed. Margaret Hanover. Toronto: Morrow Publishers, 2012. Print.</p>	<p>(Shakespeare 1.2.12-13)</p>
<p>An Article in a Reference Book If the article is signed provide the author’s name first followed by the title</p>	

of the article in quotation marks. If no author, start with the title of the article. Then provide the title of the book in italics, the name of the editor (preceded by Ed.), the edition and volume number (if appropriate) and the publication information. Conclude the entry with the designation Print.

Allen, Anita L. "Privacy in Health Care." *Encyclopedia of Bioethics*.

(Allen 658)

Ed. Stephen G. Post. 3rd ed. Vol. 4. New York: Macmillan-

Thomson, 2004. Print.

An Article in a Journal, Magazine or Periodical

Start with the author's name, then the title of the article in quotation marks (""). State the title in italics and the series number or name (if applicable), the volume number for a scholarly journal, as well as the issue number. State the date of publication (for a scholarly journal the year; for other periodicals the day, month and year as available). State the page numbers, then the medium of publication (Print). Note the punctuation for each part very carefully.

Williams, Linda. "Of Kisses and Ellipses: The Long Adolescence of

(Williams 289)

American Movies." *Critical Inquiry* 32.2 (2006): 288-340. Print.

McEvoy, Dermot. "Little Books, Big Success." *Publishers Weekly* 30

(McEvoy 27)

Oct. 2006: 26-28. Print.

An Article in a Newspaper

Provide the author's name, followed by the title of the article in quotation marks (""). State the name of the newspaper in italics followed by the date, edition information (if applicable), the page number(s) and the medium (Print.). Check the punctuation in the example carefully.

Jeromack, Paul. "This Once, a David of the Art World Does Goliath

a Favour." *New York Times* 13 July 2002, late ed: B7+. Print.

(Jeromack B7)

A Television or Radio Program

Include the title of the episode or segment in ""; the *title* of the

programme, the name of the network, if any; call letters and city of the local station, if any; broadcast date, medium of reception and information such as performers, director, narrator, etc. if pertinent. If your reference is focused on an individual, cite that person's name before the title.

“Autism.” Narr. David Suzuki. *Nature of Things*. CBC. CKWS, Kingston, 28 Mar. 2007. Television.

(“Autism”)

Wells, Orson, dir. "The War of the Worlds." By H.G. Wells. Adapt. Howard Koch. *Mercury Theatre on the Air*. CBS Radio. WCBS, New York, 30 Oct. 1938. Radio.

(Wells)

A film or Video Recording

The director's name follows the title. Other information re: participants in the film is included if pertinent. If the reference focus is on an individual, cite the name before the title.

It's a Wonderful Life. Dir. Frank Capra. Perf. James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore, and Thomas Mitchell. RKO, 1946. Film.

(It's a Wonderful Life)

A Sound Recording

For a commercially available recording, which person is cited first (eg. composer, conductor, performer) depends on the emphasis you place on it in your essay. List the title, the artist(s), the manufacturer, and the year of issue (if unknown write n.d.). Indicate the medium after the date of publication.

The Mamas and the Papas. *Gold*. Comp. Andy McKaie. Geffen. 2005. CD.

(McKaie)

A Work of Visual Art

To cite a painting, lithograph, sculpture, or similar work, state the artist's name first, when available. In general, italicize the title and then list the date of composition (if unknown, write N.d.). Indicate the medium, name the institution that houses the work, and the city where it is located.

Rembrandt Harmensz Hellman. *Aristotle with a Bust of Homer*. 1653.

(Rembrandt)

Oil on canvas. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

If you use a reproduction, the complete publication information for that source must follow the information about the work.

Moholy-Nagy, Lásziò. *Photogram*. N.d. Museum of Mod. Art, New

(Moholy-Nagy)

York.*The Contest of Meaning: Critical Histories of Photography*.

Ed. Richard Bolton. Cambridge: MIT P, 1989. 94. Print.

A Published or Broadcast Interview

Begin with the name of the person interviewed. If the interview is part of a publication, recording or programme, enclose the title of the interview, if any, in "". If the interview was published independently, italicize the title. If the interview is untitled, use the descriptive label Interview, **not** italicized or in "". The interviewer's name may be added if known and pertinent to your paper. Conclude with the appropriate bibliographic information and the medium of publication.

Blanchett, Cate. "In Character with: Cate Blanchett." *Notes on a*

(Blanchett)

Scandal. Dir. Richard Eyre. Fox Searchlight, 2006. DVD.

An Interview Conducted by the Researcher

Provide the name of the person interviewed, the kind of interview (Personal interview, Telephone interview) and the date.

Garrett, Greg. Personal interview. 20 June 2014.

(Garrett)

A Lecture, a Speech, an Address, or a Reading

Give the speaker's name, the title of the presentation (if known) in "", the

meeting and the sponsoring organization (if applicable), the location and the date. Use the appropriate descriptive label (Address, Lecture, Keynote speech, Reading) with no italics or "" to indicate the form of delivery.

Atwood, Margaret. "*After the Flood* put to Music." Grand Theatre,
Kingston. 24 Sept. 2009. Reading.

(Atwood)

In-text Citations: How to Write Them!

MLA style:

The author's last name and the page number of the source of the quotation, idea, or paraphrase, must appear in the text of the essay. A complete reference must be listed on the Works Cited page. One can introduce the author's name as part of the sentence in the essay or in parentheses after the quotation, but the page number must always be in parentheses. Note that the final punctuation always goes after the last parenthesis when the quotation is within the text of the essay.

Examples:

Direct Quotation-One Author

For soldiers in World War I, work did not end when darkness fell. Instead, "troops in the line would spend much of their night on guard, repairing wire or trenches, patrolling or carrying up the wire, duckboards and sandbags. . ." (Holmes 123-124).

Ondaatje writes, "In the tunnel under Lake Ontario two men shake hands on an incline of mud. Beside them a pickaxe and a lamp, their dirt-streaked faces pivoting to look towards the camera" (105).

Paraphrase of Author's idea-One Author

The historian Richard Holmes observes that it is the soldier's duty to use force that distinguishes him from the average civilian (31).

Direct Quotation- if you are using more than one work by the same author

By using a shortened version of the title, the writer lets the reader know which source is being used.

"They stood under the hot pipes, not noticeably changing for two or three minutes—as if, like an actress unable to return to the real world from a role, they would be forever contained in that livid colour, only their brains free of it" (Ondaatje, *Lion* 132).

Direct Quotation: Poetry

If you quote part or all of a single line of verse that does not require special emphasis, put it in quotation marks within your text. You may also incorporate two or three lines using this format, using a slash with a space on each side (/) to separate them.

Thomas' unique use of language is seen in the first lines of "Fern Hill" when he writes, "Now as I was young and easy under the apple boughs / About the lilting house and happy as the grass was green," (1).

For a source with no known Author

When a source has no known author, use a shortened title of the work instead of an author name. Place the title in quotation marks if it's a short work (such as an article) or italicize it if it's a longer work such as a play, book or website.

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

The abbreviated title refers the reader to the Works Cited and the signal phrase makes it easy to find. The Works Cited entry for this example would appear as follows:

“The Impact of Global Warming in North America.” *Global Warming: Early Signs*.

1999. Web. 23 Mar. 2013.

Long Quotations

Quotations longer than four lines must be set off from the text of the essay by beginning a new line, indenting the same space as to start a new paragraph, and typing it double-spaced, without adding quotation marks. Usually a colon is used to introduce the quotation, but sometimes other punctuation is appropriate.

When Frankenstein's creation comes to life, the doctor quickly realizes what he has done:

How can I describe my emotions at this catastrophe, or how delineate the wretch whom with such infinite pains and care I had endeavoured to form? His limbs were in proportion, and I had selected his features as beautiful. Beautiful—Great God! His yellow skin scarcely covered the work of muscles and arteries beneath; his hair was of a lustrous black, and flowing; his teeth of a pearly whiteness; but these luxuriances only formed a more horrid contrast with his watery eyes, that seemed almost the same colour as the dun white sockets in which they were set, his shrivelled complexion, and straight black lips. (Shelley 85)

Direct Quotations- Plays

When quoting from one of Shakespeare's plays, the act, scene and line numbers must be placed in parentheses after the quotation. Periods are used to separate each part of the reference.

Understanding the language of Shakespeare's time is necessary for correct interpretation. In Shakespeare's day when Juliet asked, "O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?" (2.2.33) she is not asking where he is, but why must he be a Montague, and an enemy of her family.

Works of Drama other than Shakespeare:

The page number, act, and scene (if any) are placed in parentheses. The playwright's name must be cited if it is not part of the quotation's introduction.

In *Death of a Salesman*, Linda defends Willie Loman by stating, "He's not the finest character that ever lived. But he's a human being, and a terrible thing is happening to him." (Miller 56; act 1)

Quoting Dialogue from a Dramatic work

If you quote dialogue between two or more characters in a play, set the quotation off from your text. Begin each part of the dialogue with the character's name indented and written all in capital letters. Follow the name with a period, and start the quotation. Indent all subsequent lines in that character's speech three spaces. When the speaker changes, indent and continue with the same pattern. Double space the dialogue.

When Romeo encounters Paris in the graveyard, he does his best to avoid a fight with the young man who believed he was betrothed to Juliet, but his words merely incense Paris:

ROMEO. I beseech thee, youth,

Put not another sin upon my head,

By urging me to fury: O, be gone!

By heaven, I love thee, better than myself;

For I come hither arm'd against myself.

Stay not, be gone; live, and hereafter say

A madman's mercy bade thee run away.

PARIS. I do defy thy conjurations,

And apprehend thee for a felon here. (5.1.64-70)

