

**CITING RESEARCH RESOURCES – MLA STYLE**  
**Borrowed from the Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL) at**  
**<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>**

<http://citationmachine.net/>

The website, Citation Machine, will do many of the following citations for you. However, double-check the information the website gives you with the information below to ensure that you have not missed an important detail or made an error in the formatting.

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**BASIC FORMAT FOR PRINT RESOURCES**

**\*Book with One Author**

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*. New York: Penguin, 1987. Print.  
Henley, Patricia. *The Hummingbird House*. Denver: MacMurray, 1999. Print.

**\*Book with More Than One Author**

The first given name appears in last name, first name format; subsequent author names appear in first name last name format.

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Boston: Allyn, 2000. Print.

If there are more than three authors, you may choose to list only the first author followed by the phrase et al. (Latin for "and others") in place of the subsequent authors' names, or you may list all the authors in the order in which their names appear on the title page. (Note that there is a period after "al" in "et al." Also note that there is never a period after the "et" in "et al.").

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

**OR**

Wysocki, Anne Frances, Johndan Johnson-Eilola, Cynthia L. Selfe, and Geoffrey Sirc. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

**\*Book with No Author**

List by title of the book. Incorporate these entries alphabetically just as you would with works that include an author name.

*Encyclopedia of Indiana*. New York: Somerset, 1993. Print.

### \*The Bible

Give the name of the specific edition you are using, any editor(s) associated with it, followed by the publication information.

*The New Jerusalem Bible*. Ed. Susan Jones. New York: Doubleday, 1985. Print.

### \*A Pamphlet

Cite the title and publication information for the pamphlet just as you would a book without an author. If the pamphlet you are citing has no author, cite as directed below. If your pamphlet has an author or a corporate author, put the name of the author (last name, first name format) or corporate author in the place where the author name typically appears at the beginning of the entry.

*Women's Health: Problems of the Digestive System*. Washington: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2006. Print.

*Your Rights Under California Welfare Programs*. Sacramento: California Dept. of Social Services, 2007. Print.

### \*Article in a Magazine

Cite by listing the article's author, putting the title of the article in quotations marks, and italicizing the periodical title. Follow with the date of publication. Remember to abbreviate the month.

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: 70-71. Print.

Buchman, Dana. "A Special Education." *Good Housekeeping* Mar. 2006: 143-48. Print.

### \*Article in a Newspaper

Cite a newspaper article as you would a magazine article, but note the different pagination in a newspaper.

Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." *Washington Post* 24 May 2007: LZ01. Print.

If the newspaper is a less well-known or local publication, include the city name and state in brackets after the title of the newspaper.

Behre, Robert. "Presidential Hopefuls Get Final Crack at Core of S.C. Democrats." *Post and Courier* [Charleston, SC] 29 Apr. 2007: A11. Print.

## **BASIC STYLE FOR CITATIONS OF ELECTRONIC SOURCES (INCLUDING ONLINE DATABASES)**

### **Important Note on the Use of URLs in MLA**

MLA no longer requires the use of URLs in MLA citations. Because Web addresses change often and because documents sometimes appear in multiple places on the Web, MLA explains that most readers can find electronic sources via title or author searches in Internet Search Engines.

### **\*Citing an Entire Web Site**

It is necessary to list your date of access at the end of the citation because web postings are often updated, and information available on one date may no longer be available later.

Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if no publishing date is given.

*The Purdue OWL Family of Sites*. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008. Web. 23 Apr. 2008.

Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. Purdue U, 28 Nov. 2003. Web. 10 May 2006.

### **\*A Page on a Web Site**

For an individual page on a Web site (NOT the homepage), list the author or alias if known followed by the information covered above for entire Web sites. Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if no publishing date is given.

"How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow*. Demand Media, n.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2009.

### **\*An Article from an Online Database (or Other Electronic Subscription Service)**

Cite articles from online databases (e.g. school-provided K-12 databases) and other subscription services just as you would print sources. Provide the title of the database italicized, the medium of publication, and the date of access.

Junge, Wolfgang, and Nathan Nelson. "Nature's Rotary Electromotors." *Science* 29 Apr. 2005: 642-44. *Science Online*. Web. 5 Mar. 2009.

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal* 50.1 (2007): 173-96. *ProQuest*. Web. 27 May 2009.

## IN-TEXT CITATIONS: AUTHOR-PAGE STYLE

### \*In-Text Citations for Print Sources with Known Author

For Print sources like books, magazines, scholarly journal articles, and newspapers, provide a signal word or phrase (usually the author's last name) and a page number. If you provide the signal word/phrase in the sentence, you do not need to include it in the parenthetical citation.

Human beings have been described by Kenneth Burke as "symbol-using animals" (3).

Human beings have been described as "symbol-using animals" (Burke 3).

These examples must correspond to an entry that begins with Burke, which will be the first thing that appears on the left-hand margin of an entry in the Works Cited:

Burke, Kenneth. *Language as Symbolic Action: Essays on Life, Literature, and Method*. Berkeley: U of California P, 1966. Print.

### \*In-Text Citations for Print Sources 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 (e.g. articles) or italicize it if it's a longer work (e.g. plays, books, television shows, entire websites) and provide a page number.

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

In this example, since the reader does not know the author of the article, an abbreviated title of the article appears in the parenthetical citation which corresponds to the full name of the article which appears first at the left-hand margin of its respective entry in the Works Cited.

"The Impact of Global Warming in North America." *GLOBAL WARMING: Early Signs*. 1999. Web. 23 Mar. 2009.

It's important to know that parenthetical citations and Works Cited pages allow readers to know which sources you consulted in writing your essay, so that they can either verify your interpretation of the sources or use them in their own scholarly work.

### \*Citing Non-Print or Sources from the Internet

When creating in-text citations for electronic, film, or Internet sources, remember that your citation must reference the source in your Works Cited.

Sometimes writers are confused with how to craft parenthetical citations for electronic sources because of the absence of page numbers, but often, these sorts of entries do not require any sort of parenthetical citation at all. For electronic and Internet sources, follow the following guidelines:

- Include in the text the first item that appears in the Work Cited entry that corresponds to the citation (e.g. author name, article name, website name, film name).
- You do not need to give paragraph numbers or page numbers based on your Web browser's print preview function.

### \*Electronic Sources

One online film critic stated that *Fitzcarraldo* is "...a beautiful and terrifying critique of obsession and colonialism" (Garcia).

The *Purdue OWL* is accessed by millions of users every year. Its "MLA Formatting and Style Guide" is one of the most popular resources (Stolley et al.).

Both corresponding Works Cited entries are as follows:

Garcia, Elizabeth. "Herzog: a Life." *Online Film Critics Corner*. The Film School of New Hampshire, 2 May 2002. Web. 8 Jan. 2009.

Stolley, Karl, et al. "MLA Formatting and Style Guide." The OWL at Purdue. 10 May 2006. Purdue University Writing Lab. 12 May 2006.