

OTHER NON-PRINT SOURCES

A Lecture or Speech:

Basic Format:

Speaker name. "Title of Speech". Meeting/event details.
Location. Date of Lecture/Speech. Form of
Delivery.

Example:

Stein, Bob. "Keynote Address." Computers and Writing
Conference. Union Club Hotel, Purdue University,
West Lafayette, IN. 23 May 2003. Address.

Note: If there is no title, the speech is labeled according to its type,
e.g., Keynote Address, Guest Lecture.

Broadcast Television or Radio Program:

Basic Format:

"Name of the Episode." *Name of the Series*. Network. Sta-
tion, City. Date of Broadcast. Medium of
Reception.

Example:

"Fashion of the Christ." *Weeds*. Showtime. WXIA, At-
lanta. 29 Aug. 2005. Television.

Individual Songs:

Basic Format:

Artist. "Title of Song." *Album Title*. Label, Year of Re-
lease. Medium.

Example:

Nirvana. "Smells Like Teen Spirit." *Nevermind*. Geffen,
1991. CD.

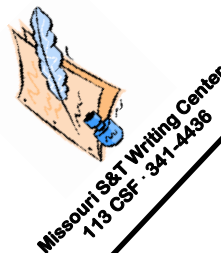
Films:

Basic Format:

Title of Film. Director. Film Studio, Year of Release.
Medium (film, DVD, videocassette, etc.).

Example:

The Usual Suspects. Dir. Bryan Singer. Polygram, 1995.
DVD.



Modern Language Association (MLA) Documentation Style

Introduction

Modern Language Association (MLA) documentation style is used primarily when writing papers within the areas of liberal arts and humanities. This guide is based on the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (7th edition) and the *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing* (2nd edition). Sources are briefly cited in the text of the paper using author-page format. A complete description of the sources is given on the Works Cited page. The following examples demonstrate how to cite sources within the paper, as well as on the Works Cited page. If none of these examples seems appropriate, consult the *MLA Handbook* available in the Missouri S&T Writing Center, 113 CSF.

In-Text Citations

In-text citations are used in the text of the paper following a direct quotation or paraphrased idea. The author's last name and page number(s) are placed in parentheses immediately after the quotation or paraphrased idea. Each citation corresponds to an entry on the *Works Cited* page.

Book with One Author

Example:

Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas begins with a description of the characters' location, stating that they "were somewhere around Barstow, on the edge of the desert" (Thompson 1).

If the author is cited in the sentence, only the page number is cited in the parentheses.

Thompson writes, "we were somewhere around Barstow, on the edge of the desert, when the drugs began to take hold" (1).

Book with Two Authors

Example:

"...to fetch a pail of water" (Smith and Jones 1).

Journal Article: Journal articles are cited in the same manner as books.

Example:

...as seen in Figure 1 (Author 35).

Multiple Citations: When multiple sources are cited simultaneously, the citations are separated by a semi-colon:

Example:

...and has been discussed elsewhere (Burke 3; Dewey 21).

Citing Multiple Works by the Same Author: In order to differentiate between works, include a shortened title of the particular work that is being cited.

Example:

Lightner has argued that computers are not useful tools for small children (“Too Soon” 38), though he has acknowledged elsewhere that early exposure to computer games does lead to better small motor skill development in a child’s second and third year (“Hand-Eye Development” 17).

Anonymous Work/Author Unknown: If the work being cited has no author, an abbreviated version of the work’s title is used; for non-print sources, the words that begin the entry on the Works Cited page are used.

Example:

An anonymous Wordsworth critic once argued that his poems were too emotional (“Wordsworth Is a Loser” 100).

Citing Indirect Sources: When citing an indirect source, a source within a source, “qtd. in” is used to indicate the source actually consulted.

Example:

Ravitch argues that high schools are pressured to act as “social service centers, and they don’t do that well” (qtd. in Weisman 259).

An Image, Including a Painting, Sculpture, or Photograph:

Basic Format:

Artist. *Title of Piece*. Year the work was created. Institution that houses the work (if applicable), *Title of Website*. Medium of Publication. Date of access.

Example:

Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800. Museo del Prado. *Artchive*. Web. 22 May 2006.

An Article in an Online Scholarly Journal:

Basic Format:

Author(s). “Title of Article.” *Title of Online Scholarly Journal* Volume Number.Issue Number (Date): page number(s). Medium of Publication. Date of Access.

Example:

Wheelis, Mark. “Investigating Disease Outbreaks Under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.” *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 6.1 (2000): 33-49. Web. 8 May 2006.

A Periodical Publication in an Online Database:

Basic Format:

Author(s). “Title of Article.” *Title of Online Scholarly Journal* Volume Number.Issue Number (Date): page number(s). Medium of Publication. Date of Access.

Example:

Chan, Evans. “Postmodernism and Hong Kong Cinema.” *Postmodern Culture* 10.3 (2000): n.pag. *Project Muse*. Web. 5 June 2008.

E-mail or Other Personal Communication:

Basic Format:

Author. “Title of the message (if any).” E-mail to person’s name. Date of the message. Medium of Delivery.

Example:

Costello, Thomas. “Re: St. Pat’s Bar Night.” Message to Joe Lancaster. 10 Nov. 2006. E-mail.

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

In the past, the *MLA Handbook* recommended including URLs of web sources within the citation. Including URLs has limited value, as they can change or be specific to a user or a session of use. URLs should only be included in the citation when the reader will likely not be able to find the source without it or when your instructor requires it.

A Work Cited Only on the Web:

Basic Format:

Author(s). "Title of Work." *Title of Website*. Edition. Publisher, Day Month Year. Medium of Publication.
Date of Access (Day Month Year).

Example:

Quade, Alex. "Elite Team Rescues Troops behind Enemy Lines." *CNN.com* Cable News Network, 19 Mar. 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

A Work on the Web Cited with Print Publication Data:

Basic Format:

Author(s). "Title of Work." *Title of Website*. Edition. Volume. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Pages. Title of Database. Medium of Publication.
Date of Access (Day Month Year).

Example:

Bierce, Ambrose. "Academy." *The Devil's Dictionary. The Collected Works of Ambrose Bierce*. Vol. 7. New York: Neale, 1911. N. pag.* *The Ambrose Bierce Project*. Web. 15 May 2008.

*Use the designation N. pag. when no page numbers are available.

Works Cited List

The Works Cited list is located on a separate page at the end of the paper; each entry corresponds to an in-text citation. Citations are double spaced throughout and alphabetized. Indent the second and subsequent lines of a citation 5 spaces or 1/2 inch. Titles of major works are italicized, while titles of shorter works such as articles or poems are placed within quotation marks.

BOOKS

Book with One Author:

Basic Format:

Author. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

Example:

Thompson, Hunter S. *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*. New York: Penguin Books, 1971. Print.

Book with More Than One Author:

Basic Format:

Author and Author. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

Example:

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

Two or More Books by the Same Author: After the first listing of the author's name, three hyphens and a period are used in the following listings instead of the author's name.

Basic Format:

Author. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

---. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

Example:

Palmer, William J. *Dickens and New Historicism*. New York: St. Martin's, 1997. Print.

---. *The Films of the Eighties: A Social History*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois UP, 1993. Print.

Book with No Author: If a source has no author, list and alphabetize the source by its title (discounting “the,” “a,” etc.).

Basic Format:

Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

Example:

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

Anthology or Collection: When citing an anthology or collection, list and alphabetize the source by the editor(s), followed by “ed.” or “eds.”

Basic Format:

Editor and Editor, eds. *Title of the work*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. Medium of Publication.

Example:

Hill, Charles A. and Marguerite Helmers, eds. *Defining Visual Rhetorics*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004. Print.

A Part of a Book: A part of a book includes sources such as an essay within a collection or anthology or a chapter of a book.

Basic Format:

Author. “Title of the Essay.” *Title of Collection*. Ed. Editor’s Name(s). Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. Pages. Medium of Publication.

Example:

Harris, Muriel. “Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers.” *A Tutor’s Guide: Helping Writers One to One*. ed. Ben Rafoth. Portsmouth, NH: Heinmann, 2000. 24-34. Print.

Government Publication: If an author of the publication is identified, cite him/her followed by the government agency, and any subdivision.

Basic Format:

Issuing Agency. *Title of the Document*. Number of the Congress, session number of Congress. SuDoc number. Place of publication: date of publication. Medium of Publication.

Example:

United States Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. *Hearing on the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998*. 105th Congress, 2nd sess. S.J.Res. 1529. Washington: GPO, 1999. Print.

PERIODICALS

An Article in a Newspaper or Magazine:

Basic Format:

Author(s). “Title of Article.” *Title of Periodical* Day Month Year: pages. Medium of Publication.

Example:

Poniewozik, Paul. “TV Makes a Too-Close Call.” *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: 70-71. Print.

An Article in a Scholarly Journal:

Basic Format:

Author(s). “Title of Article.” *Title of Journal* Volume. Issue (Year): pages. Medium of Publication.

Example:

Bagchi, Alaknanda. “Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devis’ *Bashai Tudu*.” *Tulsa Studies in Women’s Literature* 15.1 (1996): 41-50. Print.