

# HUNTER COLLEGE READING/WRITING CENTER

## THE DOCUMENTED ESSAY/RESEARCH PAPER

### MLA Documentation Style

The Modern Language Association (MLA) provides a guide for citation and documentation most commonly used for scholarly work in the humanities. MLA documentation style uses parenthetical citations within the text and a list of works cited, including full bibliographic information, at the end of the paper.

Papers should be typed on 8½ x 11 inch paper with 1-inch margins on all sides. The first line of each paragraph should be indented five spaces, and block quotations should be indented an additional five spaces. The entire manuscript, including block quotations and the works-cited page, should be double-spaced. **Do not include additional space between paragraphs or between entries in the works-cited list.** Space once after all punctuation, including periods, question marks, and colons. Number all pages including the title page and the works-cited page(s).

Everything that comes from a source, both quotation and paraphrase as well as information and ideas, must be appropriately attributed to the source from which it comes, and documented with sufficient information for others to locate and consult that source.

### IN-TEXT CITATION

MLA uses parenthetical citations within the text to identify quotations, ideas, or information that come from sources you consulted. A basic citation consists of the last name of the author and a page number with **no** punctuation or abbreviations such as p. or pg.

For direct quotation, the parenthetical citation directly follows the closing quotation mark.

For a paraphrase, put the citation in a place where a natural pause would usually occur (preferably at the end of a sentence) as near to the cited material as possible.

A period that would normally end the quoted or paraphrased material should be placed **after** the parenthetical citation.

**The author argues that public education is damaging our children, and he goes so far as to suggest that it is actually designed “to dumb people down, to demoralize them, to divide them from one another, and to discard them if they don’t conform” (Gatto 33).**

In-text references and citations should direct a reader to the corresponding entry in the list of works cited. The name or title that appears in the parenthetical citation should begin the entry in the works-cited list as follows:

**Gatto, John Taylor. “Against School.” *Harper’s* Sept. 2003: 33-38. Print.**

**Note:** In the works-cited example above, John Taylor Gatto is the author of the article “Against School” that appeared in the September 2003 issue of *Harper’s* magazine on pages 33-38. The word **Print** refers to the publication medium.

In certain cases, it may be preferable to introduce an author and/or title in the text itself, either with or without a following parenthetical citation.

- When you want to cite an entire work or a work that has no pagination or other reference markers (e.g., line or paragraph numbers):

**The Declaration of Independence famously promotes the right to “Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.”**

- Preceding a paraphrase in order to make clear that information/ideas are borrowed:

**According to Gatto, the public education system is designed to prevent children from growing up (38).**

- When you are making significant use of an author’s argument or ideas in your paper:

**As we shall see, Gatto’s essay calls into question the real objectives of the modern public school system.**

## **SAMPLE IN-TEXT CITATIONS**

AUTHOR NOT MENTIONED IN THE TEXT: include the last name and page number.

**One modern researcher has found that dreams move backward in time as the night progresses, that they gradually turn from the contemporary world to childhood and “stored images” (Dement 71).**

AUTHOR MENTIONED IN THE TEXT: include only the page number.

**Freud states that “a dream is the fulfillment of a wish” (154).**

MORE THAN ONE WORK BY A SINGLE AUTHOR CITED IN THE PAPER: include the title of individual works in your citation. You may use a shortened version of titles for brevity’s sake. Be sure to use italics or quotation marks as appropriate for titles.

**According to Foulkes, modern dream researchers now accept the principle that dreams express “profound aspects of personality” (*Sleep* 184). Yet Foulkes himself has found that young children’s dreams are in general “rather simple and unemotional” (“Dreams” 78).**

A WORK WITH TWO OR THREE AUTHORS: include all authors’ last names in the order they are listed in the source.

**For all their efforts to generalize about child behavior, psychologists recognize that “no two children are exactly alike” (Gesell and Ilg 68).**

A WORK LISTED BY TITLE (e.g., an encyclopedia entry) or A WORK WITH NO AUTHOR: use the title or a shortened version of the title in place of an author's name.

**The nine grades of mandarins were “distinguished by the color of the button on the hats of officials” (“Mandarin”).**

A WORK WITH A CORPORATE, GOVERNMENTAL, OR INSTITUTIONAL AUTHOR: use the name of the organization (e.g., Public Agenda Foundation) or a shortened version of the name as the author in your citation.

**By 1992 it was apparent that the American health care system, though impressive in many ways, needed “to be fixed and perhaps radically modified” (Public Agenda Foundation 4).**

A WORK MENTIONED IN ANOTHER PUBLISHED WORK: give the name of the author of the original work in your text and write “qtd. in” (quoted in) followed by the name of the author of the source you consulted.

**H. L. Mencken, we are told, made the very same criticism of public education 80 years ago, claiming that the aim of the system is not “to fill the young of the species with knowledge and awaken their intelligence ... [but] simply to reduce as many individuals as possible to the same safe level” (qtd. in Gatto 35).**

**Note:** The corresponding entry in the list of works cited will begin with the author or title of the source consulted.

**Gatto, John Taylor. “Against School.” *Harper’s* Sept. 2003: 33-38. Print.**

LITERARY WORKS (e.g., plays with act, scene, and line numbers; poetry) and WORKS OF SCRIPTURE (the Bible, the Talmud, or the Koran): specific locating information is used instead of page number.

- A PLAY WITH ACT, SCENE, AND LINE NUMBERS should be cited by title (italicized and often abbreviated, e.g., *Mac.* for *Macbeth*, *Mis.* for Molière’s *Le misanthrope*) followed by arabic numerals divided by periods. Independent lines of quoted text are separated by a slash with a space on each side ( / ). Indent longer quotations one inch from the margin.

**Claiming “All the world’s a stage / And all the men and women merely players” (2.7.146-47), Jaques, in *As You Like It*, presents a gloomy view of the human condition. However, Macbeth’s perspective is even more pessimistic:**

**Out, out, brief candle!  
Life’s but a walking shadow, a poor player  
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage  
And then is heard no more. It is a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing. (*Mac.* 5.5.23-28)**

If you quote dialogue between two or more characters, set the quotation off from your text. Begin each part of the dialogue with the appropriate character's name indented one inch from the left margin and written in capital letters, followed by a period, and start the quotation. Indent all subsequent lines in the character's speech an additional quarter inch. When the dialogue shifts to another character, start a new as above.

**In Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*, we can see what an impact money—rather, the lack of it—has on the family dynamic.**

**WALTER (*looking at his sister intently*). You know the check is coming tomorrow.**

**BENEATHA (*turning on him with a sharpness all her own*). That money belongs to Mama, Walter, and it's for her to decide how she wants to use it. I don't care if she wants to buy a house or a rocket ship or just nail it up somewhere and look at it. It's hers. Not ours—hers.**

**WALTER (*bitterly*). Now ain't that fine! You just got your mother's interest at heart, ain't you, girl? You such a nice girl—but if Mama got that money she can always take a few thousand and help you through school too, can't she? (1.1)**

**Note:** In general, stage directions are treated like other quoted text: they should be reproduced exactly as they appear in the original source. If line numbers are not provided (see above), use only act and scene.

- **QUOTATIONS FROM POETRY** should be cited by part (if applicable) and line(s), separated by a period. If you are citing only line number, use "line" or "lines" in the first reference. Include up to three lines of poetry in your text, separated by a slash with a space on each side (/ ).

**In Robert Frost's poem, "The Death of the Hired Man," one character describes home as the "place where, when you have to go there, / They have to take you in" (lines 118-119).**

Quotations of more than three lines should begin on a new line. Unless the quotation involves unusual spacing, indent each line one inch from the left margin and double-space between lines, introduced by a colon and **not** with quotation marks.

**Elizabeth Bishop's "In the Waiting Room" is rich in evocative detail:**

**It was winter. It got dark  
early. The waiting room  
was full of grown-up people,  
arctics and overcoats,  
lamps and magazines. (lines 6-10)**

**Note:** For titles of poems, use quotation marks, except for full-length poems published as books, which are italicized (e.g., *Beowulf*, Homer's *Iliad*, Milton's *Paradise Lost*).

- PASSAGES FROM SCRIPTURE (e.g., the Bible, the Talmud, or the Koran) are cited by title of the text (italicized), book (not italicized and often abbreviated, e.g., Ezek. for Ezekiel, Ps. for Psalms), chapter, and verse numbers (or their equivalent).

**In one of the most vivid prophetic visions in the Bible, Ezekiel saw “what seemed to be four living creatures,” each with the faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (*New Jerusalem Bible*, Ezek. 1.5-10). John of Patmos echoes this passage when describing his vision (*Rev.* 4.6-8).**

- COMMON LITERARY WORKS WITH MULTIPLE EDITIONS include additional locating information beyond page number, e.g., book, chapter, and/or section. Put page number first, followed by a semi-colon, and then the additional identifying information.

**In *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, Mary Wollstonecraft recollects many “women who, not led by degrees to proper studies, and not permitted to choose for themselves, have indeed been overgrown children” (185; ch. 13, sec. 2).**

## THE LIST OF WORKS CITED

At the end of your paper, you must provide a reference list of all works you have cited in the text of your paper. In MLA style, this list is called the list of works cited.

While it is tempting to think that every source has only one complete and correct format for its entry in a list of works cited, in truth there are often several options for recording key features of a work. For this reason, software programs that generate entries are not always useful. You may need to improvise when the type of scholarly project or the publication medium of a source is not included in this handout. Most important is to be consistent in your formatting throughout your work. Choose the format that is appropriate to your paper and that will satisfy your readers’ needs.

Begin the works-cited list on a new page and number each page, continuing the page numbers of the text. The page number appears in the upper right-hand corner, half an inch from the top and flush with the right margin

The heading for the list is simply **Works Cited** without quotation marks or underlining. Center the heading an inch from the top of the page.

The entire list should be double-spaced with no extra space between entries or between the heading and the first entry.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by the last name of the author or by the title when no author’s name is available, and in rare cases, by the name of a Web site for Web publications with no author or title.

For entries of more than one line, use a hanging-indent form, with the first line at the left margin and subsequent lines indented five spaces.

## SAMPLE LIST OF WORKS CITED

### Works Cited

- Gillies, John, Ryuta Minami, Ruru Li, and Poonam Trivedi. "Shakespeare on the Stages of Asia." *The Cambridge Companion to Shakespeare on Stage*. Ed. Stanley Wells and Sarah Stanton. New York: Cambridge UP, 2002. Print.
- "Hybridity." *A Dictionary of Sociology*. Ed. John Scott and Gordon Marshall. Oxford University Press 2009. *Oxford Reference Online*. Web. 25 Aug. 2009.
- Loomba, Ania, and Martin Orkin, eds. *Post-Colonial Shakespeares*. London: Routledge, 1998. Print.
- Maqbool*. Dir. Vishal Bhardwaj. Perf. Irfan Khan, Tabu, Pankaj Kapur, Masumeh Makhija. Rapid Eye Movies, 2004. DVD.
- Shakespeare, William. *The Tragedy of Macbeth*. *OpenSource Shakespeare*. Web. 12 Aug. 2009.
- Singh, Jyotsna. "Different Shakespeares: The Bard in Colonial/Postcolonial India." *Theatre Journal* 41.4 (1989): 445-458. *JSTOR*. Web. 15 Aug. 2009.
- Trivedi, Poonam. Introduction. *India's Shakespeare: Tradition, Interpretation, and Performance*. Ed. Poonam Trivedi and Dennis Bartholomeusz. Newark: U of Delaware P, 2005. 13-43. *Google Books*. Web. 31 Aug. 2009.
- . "'It Is the Bloody Business Which Informs Thus ...': Local Politics and Performative Praxis, *Macbeth* in India." *World-Wide Shakespeares: Local Appropriations in Film and Performance*. Ed. Sonia Massai. 47-54. New York: Routledge, 2005. Print.
- Williams, Malcolm P. "Ensuring Fair Play in Inter-Cultural Encounters Do We Need a Tertium Comparationis?—A Translator's Perspective." *Postcolonialweb.org*. Web. 3 Sept. 2009.

## INFORMATION IN WORKS-CITED ENTRIES

In general, works-cited entries should include information about the author and title of works as well as publication information, such as city of publication, publisher, date of publication, date of access (for Web publications), volume, edition, page numbers, etc.

The specific information required depends upon the type of source (e.g., book, journal article, newspaper article, online version of a print source, electronic article). Note carefully the appropriate punctuation for each type of source.

Beginning with the 2009 publication of the 7th Edition of the *MLA Handbook*, the medium of publication, e.g., Print, Film, Web, DVD, must be specified for all works cited. With a few exceptions, the medium of publication comes last in an entry.

## CITING BOOKS AND OTHER NONPERIODICAL PRINT PUBLICATIONS

Entries for nonperiodical print publications, such as books and pamphlets, consist of several elements in a prescribed sequence. The following list shows most of the possible components of a book entry and the order in which they are normally arranged:

- Author's last and first names separated by a comma and followed by a period
- Title of book italicized and followed by a period
- City of publication followed by a colon
- Name of publisher followed by a comma
- Year of publication followed by a period
- Publication medium, followed by a period

**MacKendrick, Paul. *The Greek Stones Speak: The Story of Archaeology in Greek Lands*.  
New York: St. Martin's, 1962. Print.**

### A BOOK WITH A SINGLE AUTHOR:

**Niffenegger, Audrey. *The Time Traveler's Wife*. Orlando: Harcourt, 2004. Print.**

A SCHOLARLY EDITION WITH AN EDITOR OR TRANSLATOR: if the book has an author, the abbreviation **Ed.** ("Edited by") or **Trans.** ("Translated by") and the name(s) of the editor(s) or translator(s) follows the title of the book.

**Henderson, George Wylie. *Harlem Calling: The Collected Stories of George Wylie Henderson: An Alabama Writer of the Harlem Renaissance*. Ed. David G. Nicholls.  
Ann Arbor: U of Michigan P, 2006. Print.**

**Freud, Sigmund. *Totem and Taboo*. Trans. James Strachey. New York: Norton, 1975. Print.**

If the book has no author, begin with the name(s) of the editor(s), followed by a comma and the abbreviation **ed.** or **eds.**, not capitalized.

**Drabble, Margaret, ed. *The Oxford Companion to English Literature*. 5th ed. Oxford, England: Oxford UP, 1985. Print.**

A BOOK WITH TWO OR THREE AUTHORS: begin the listing with the name of the first author listed as you did in your parenthetical citations. Additional authors are listed with the first name first. Names are separated by commas, and a period follows the name of the last author listed.

**Gesell, Arnold, and Francis L. Ilg. *Child Development: An Introduction to the Study of Human Growth*. New York: Harper, 1949. Print.**

**Note:** In the list of works cited, shortened forms of publishers' names are sufficient, i.e., Harper for "Harper & Row"; Knopf for "Alfred A. Knopf, Inc."; Harcourt for "Harcourt Brace" or one of the earlier names of that firm (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich). Also, use standard abbreviations whenever possible, i.e., Soc., Assn., UP (see below).

A BOOK WITH MORE THAN THREE AUTHORS: you may list only the first author and add **Aet al.** (Aand others@), or you may give all names in full.

**Gilman, Sander L., et al. *Hysteria beyond Freud*. Berkeley: U of California P, 1993. Print.**

or

**Gilman, Sander L., Helen King, Roy Porter, G. S. Rousseau, and Elaine Showalter. *Hysteria beyond Freud*. Berkeley: U of California P, 1993. Print.**

A BOOK WITH A CORPORATE OR INSTITUTIONAL AUTHOR: the name of the corporation or institution should be used as the author and listed alphabetically among with other sources.

**United States Capitol Society. *We, The People: The Story of the United States Capitol*. Washington: National Geographic Soc., 1964. Print.**

A GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION WITH NO AUTHOR LISTED: cite as author the government agency that issued it; state the name of the government first, followed by the name of the agency, using an abbreviation if the context makes it clear. The title of the publication, in italics, comes next, followed by the usual publication information for a book.

**United States. Dept. of Labor. *Child Care: A Workforce Issue*. Washington: GPO, 1970. Print.**

**Note:** Most publications of the federal government are published by the Government Printing Office (GPO), in Washington, DC.

A BOOK ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED AT AN EARLIER DATE: the original date of publication follows the title, with the date of the source you consulted coming at the end of the listing.

**Doctorow, E. L. *Welcome to Hard Times*. 1960. New York: Bantam, 1976. Print.**

**García Márquez, Gabriel. *Love in the Time of Cholera*. Trans. Edith Grossman. 1988. New York: Vintage-Random, 2003. Print.**

OTHER WORKS TREATED AS BOOKS (including government documents, pamphlets, and certain literary works such as a play or a long poem): follow the same listing format as for books.

**United Nations.** *Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in Developing Countries.* New York: Taylor, 1991. Print.

**Renoir Lithographs.** New York: Dover, 1994. Print.

**Williams, Tennessee.** *A Streetcar Named Desire.* New York: New Directions, 1947. Print.

## CITING A WORK WITHIN A BOOK

The basic information for citing a part of a book or a work within a book is similar to that for an entire book with the following additions:

- Both the author and title of the section or selection being cited as well as the author (and/or editor) and title of the entire book must be included.
- The title of a selection from a book with multiple works is enclosed in quotation marks, except for book-length works such as a play or long poem, which are italicized.
- Inclusive page numbers of the section or selection are listed at the end of the entry.

**Dimock, George E., Jr.** "The Name of Odysseus." *Essays on the Odyssey: Selected Modern Criticism.* Ed. Charles Taylor. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1963. 54-72. Print.

AN SELECTION FROM A COLLECTION OR ANTHOLOGY: begin with the author and title of the selection (e.g., article, essay, story, poem), followed by the title of the book, names of editor(s) or translator(s) (if applicable). Follow the rest of the listing for a book, but include page numbers from the selection being cited, followed by a period, preceding the medium of publication.

**Thomas, Lewis.** "The Long Habit." *Lives of a Cell: Notes of a Biology Watcher.* New York: Viking, 1974. 47-52. Print.

AN ARTICLE FROM A WELL-KNOWN REFERENCE WORK (such as an encyclopedia): detailed publication information is not required, except for the edition number, if any, and the year.

**Spilhaus, Athelstan, and Jane J. Stein.** "Pollution Control." *Encyclopedia Britannica: Macropedia.* 1974 ed. Print.

A WORK FROM A BOOK IN A SERIES: the name(s) of the editor(s) follows the book title; the series and the volume number, without italics, follow the name(s) of the editor(s).

**Berner, Jason.** "Humphrey Carpenter." *Twentieth-Century British Literary Biographers.* Ed. Steven Serafin. Dictionary of Literary Biography 155. Detroit: Gale Research, 1995. Print.

AN INTRODUCTION, PREFACE, FOREWARD, OR AFTERWARD: begin with the name of the author and then give the name of the part being cited, capitalized but not italicized or in quotation marks. Include page number(s) at the end of the listing.

**Thorpe, Marjorie. Introduction. *The Wine of Astonishment*. By Earl Lovelace. London: Heinemann, 1985. ix-xii. Print.**

MULTIPLE WORKS FROM A SINGLE COLLECTION: avoid repetition by including one listing with full publication for the collection, and for individual selections, list only author(s), title, editor(s) of the collection, and page numbers.

**Dillard, Annie. "Living Like Weasels." Root and Steinberg 41-44.**

**Root, Robert L., and Michael Steinberg, eds. *The Fourth Genre*. Needham Heights: Allyn & Bacon, 1999. Print.**

**Selzer, Richard. "The Exact Location of the Soul." Root and Steinberg 378-382.**

MULTIPLE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR: include the name(s) of the author(s), editor(s), or translator(s) in the first entry only. Thereafter, in place of the name(s), type three hyphens (---) followed by a period. The three hyphens signify the exact same name(s) as in the preceding entry.

**Durant, Will, and Ariel Durant. *The Age of Voltaire*. New York: Simon, 1965.**

**---. *A Dual Autobiography*. New York: Simon, 1977.**

**Gilbert, Sandra M., and Susan Gubar. *The Madwoman in the Attic: The Woman Writer and the Nineteenth-Century Literary Imagination*. New Haven: Yale UP, 1979.**

**---, eds. *The Norton Anthology of Literature by Women: The Tradition in English*. 2nd ed. New York: Norton, 1996.**

## CITING PERIODICAL PRINT PUBLICATIONS

In addition to author's name and article title, the basic information for works in periodicals (scholarly journals, popular magazines, and newspapers) includes the name of the periodical in italics, date or volume and issue, date of publication, and page number(s) of the article.

- Author's last and first names separated by a comma and followed by a period
- Title of the article, in quotation marks, with a period enclosed
- Name of periodical, italicized
- Volume and issue numbers (if applicable) separated by a period with no spaces and followed by year, in parentheses
- If there are no volume and issue numbers, list date of publication, e.g., day, month, and year, with no punctuation (all months, except May, June, and July, should be abbreviated)
- Page number(s) preceded by a colon and followed by a period
- Publication medium followed by a period

**Note:** For articles continued on a later page, add a plus (+) after the page number.

AN ARTICLE FROM A JOURNAL IDENTIFIED BY VOLUME AND ISSUE:

**Albada, Kelly F. "The Public and Private Dialogue about the American Family on Television." *Journal of Communication* 50.4 (2000): 79-110. Print.**

AN ARTICLE FROM A MAGAZINE OR JOURNAL IDENTIFIED BY DATE:

**Kates, Robert W. "Population and Consumption: What We Know, What We Need to Know." *Environment* Apr. 2000: 10-19. Print.**

**Weintraub, Arlene, and Laura Cohen. "A Thousand-Year Plan for Nuclear Waste." *Business Week* 6 May 2002: 94-96. Print.**

AN ARTICLE FROM A NEWSPAPER:

**Cohen, Patricia. "Arts Programs in Academia are Forced to Nip Here, Adjust There." *New York Times* 10 Aug. 2009: C1+. Print.**

AN EDITORIAL:

**"Health Risk on Tap." Editorial. *Los Angeles Times* 11 Feb. 1998: B6. Print.**

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

**Mehlman, Jeffrey. Letter. *Partisan Review* 69 (2002): 320. Print.**

A REVIEW OF A BOOK, FILM, RECORDING, ETC: include the title of the review if there is one, followed by the abbreviation **Rev. of** and the title—and author/artist if appropriate—of the work reviewed.

**Updike, John. "No Brakes." Rev. of *Sinclair Lewis: Rebel from Main Street*, by Richard Lingeman. *New Yorker* 4 Feb. 2002: 77-80. Print.**

A REVIEW OF A PERFORMANCE: include pertinent information about the production, e.g., company, location.

**Schweitzer, Vivien. "Mozart, Joined by His Friends and Heirs." Rev. of Mostly Mozart Festival. Avery Fisher Hall. *New York Times* 10 Aug. 2009: C2. Print.**

A SERIALIZED ARTICLE:

**Sedgwick, Eve Kosofsky. "Epistemology of the Closet." *Raritan* 7.4 (1988): 36-69; 8.1 (1988): 102-30. Print.**

## CITING WEB PUBLICATIONS

Web publications include both original content and works originally published in print or some other medium. Publication information for works on the Web may vary widely and may even change from one date to another. For this reason, **date of access is crucially important in citing Web publications**. It should appear at the end of entries for works published on the Web, following the medium of publication.

Sources originally published in print should begin with full print publication information followed by all available Web publication information. Publications with content original to the Web include only Web publication information.

Web publication information includes the following (as available):

- Name of author, compiler, editor, etc.
- Title of the work (italicized or in quotation marks, as appropriate)
- Name of Web site in italics (or type of site, e.g., home page, neither underlined nor in quotation marks, if site has no name)
- Publisher or sponsoring institution; if not available, use N.p.
- Date of Web publication (day, month, and year, as available); if not available, use n.d.
- Medium of publication (Web)
- Date of access (day, month, and year)

Each item is followed by a period, except the publisher or sponsor, which is followed by a comma.

**Eaves, Morris, Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. *The William Blake Archive*. Lib. of Cong., 28 Sept. 2007. Web. 20 Nov. 2007.**

**Note:** MLA no longer recommends including the URL for works published on the Web. Include a URL only when the reader probably cannot locate the source without it or if required by an instructor. If you include a URL, give it immediately following the date of access, a period, and a space. If a URL must be divided between two lines, break it only after the double slashes (//) or a single slash (/); do not introduce a hyphen.

**Eaves, Morris, Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. *The William Blake Archive*. Lib. of Cong., 28 Sept. 2007. Web. 20 Nov. 2007. <<http://www.blakearchive.org/blake/>>.**

## SAMPLE LISTINGS FOR WEB PUBLICATIONS

A WORK FROM AN ONLINE DATABASE:

**Stowe, Harriet Beecher. A Sojourner Truth, the Libyan Sybil. @ *Atlantic Monthly*. Apr. 1863: 473-81. *Electronic Text Center*. Ed. David Searman. 2002. Alderman Lib., U of Virginia. Web. 19 June 2002.**

AN ARTICLE FROM AN ONLINE JOURNAL OR NEWSPAPER:

**Shah, Parilah Mohd, 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 June 2008.**

A WIKIPEDIA ENTRY: *Wikipedia* entries have multiple contributors, so no author is listed. The subject of the entry should be in quotation marks, and the name of the site, *Wikipedia*, should be italicized.

**"Shakespearean Tragedy." *Wikipedia*. Web. 25 Aug. 2009.**

**Note:** Because anyone can contribute to a *Wikipedia* entry, the information found there might be unreliable. *Wikipedia* may not be considered an acceptable source for a scholarly paper.

A PERSONAL OR PROFESSIONAL HOME PAGE: begin with name of the person or organization, followed by the designation, AHome page,@ not italicized..

**Lancashire, Ian. Home page. Web. 1 May 1998.**

A BLOG OR BLOG ENTRY: italicize the name of the blog if there is one. Otherwise, treat a blog like a home page, including the name of the blog's owner, followed by the designation, "blog" not italicized or in quotation marks. A particular entry in a blog should be put in quotation marks as you would an article title.

**Suderman, Peter. "Video-Game Economics." *The Daily Dish*. Blog. 20 Aug. 2009. Web. 1 Sept. 2009.**

AN ONLINE POSTING to an e-mail list, public discussion site, or social network site: begin with the author=s name, title or subject heading, if any, in quotation marks, the designation AOnline posting,@ (without quotation marks) the date of posting, and the name of the forum, if known.

**Lavagnino, John. AOCR and Handwriting.@ Online posting. 7 May 2002. Humanist Discussion Group. Web. 24 May 2002.**

## **CITING WORKS IN OTHER MEDIA**

A TELEVISION OR RADIO BROADCAST: include the following basic information and additional information (e.g., performers, narrator, director) as appropriate.

- Title of episode or segment, if applicable, in quotation marks
- Title of program or series, in italics
- Name of network (if any) and call letters and city of the local station (if any)
- Broadcast date
- Medium of publication (e.g., Television, Radio)

**"Frederick Douglass." *Civil War Journal*. Narr. Danny Glover. Dir. Craig Haffner. Arts and Entertainment Network. 6 Apr. 1993. Television.**

**Welles, 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.**

A FILM: begin with the title, italicized, and include the director, distributor, and year of release. You may also include other information as appropriate, such as writer(s), performer(s), or producer(s), between the title and distributor.

***Like Water for Chocolate [Como agua para chocolate]*. Screenplay by Laura Esquivel. Dir.**

**Alfonso Arau. Perf. Lumi Cavazos, Marco Lombardi, and Regina Torne. Miramax, 1993. Film.**

A DVD, VIDEO, LASER DISC, OR FILMSTRIP: include the original date of release, if relevant, before the distributor, video, disc, or DVD release date, and publication medium.

***It's a Wonderful Life*. Dir. Frank Capra. Perf. James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel**

**Barrymore, and Thomas Mitchell. 1946. Republic, 2001. DVD.**

A PERFORMANCE: begin with the title or performer, include information similar to that for a film, and conclude with the site of the performance followed by the date.

**Rigg, Diana, perf. *Medea*. By Euripides. Trans. Alistair Elliot. Dir. Jonathan Kent.**

**Longacre Theatre, New York. 7 Apr. 1994. Performance.**

AN ARTWORK: begin with name of artist (if known), followed by the name of the work, italicized, and the date of composition (if known). Next, indicate the medium of composition, followed by the name of the institution that houses the work and the name of the city where the institution is located.

**Vermeer, Johannes. *Officer and Laughing Girl*. 1657. Oil on canvas. The Frick Collection, New York.**

A LECTURE, SPEECH, ADDRESS, OR READING: begin with the speaker's name and include the title of the presentation, if applicable, the occasion, sponsoring organization, location, date, and form of delivery (Lecture, Speech, etc.), neither italicized nor in quotation marks.

**Atwood, Margaret. "Silencing the Scream." Boundaries of the Imagination Forum. MLA**

**Convention. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. 29 Dec. 1993. Address.**

AN E-MAIL MESSAGE: begin with the name of the writer and include the title of the message (if any), taken from the subject line and enclosed in quotation marks; a description of the message that includes the recipient; the date of the message; and the medium of delivery.

**Boyle, Anthony T. ARe: Utopia.@ Message to Daniel J. Cahill. 21 June 1997. E-mail.**

AN INTERVIEW: begin with the name of the person interviewed, followed by the word(s) "Interview," "Interview with ...," or "Personal interview," as appropriate.

**Pei, I. M. Personal interview. 22 July 1993.**

**Wolfe, Tom. Interview. *The Wrong Stuff: American Architecture*. Dir. Tom Bettag,**

**Carousel, 1983. Videocassette.**

Further information is available from the Modern Language Association of America:

***MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 7th ed. New York: MLA, 2009.**