



## **MLA Citation Format For Print Resources**

When writing papers and essays, it is important to let the reader know the sources of your information and ideas. Providing detailed citations of the sources used facilitates this. The following provides examples of the way to cite some common resources in MLA format.

For further information, check the “MLA Style” part of the MLA website at <http://www.mla.org/> (especially the “Frequently Asked Questions” section) or consult the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, located in the Reference area of the Library at **LB2369.G53 2003**.

### **Citing a journal article:**

#### *Basic Format:*

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of the Article.” Title of Journal/Magazine Volume number.Issue number (Year): Page(s).

#### *Example:*

DeCook, Travis. “The History of the Book, Literary History, and Identity Politics in Canada.” Studies in Canadian Literature 27.1 (2002): 71-87.

**Note:** If the journal uses continuous pagination throughout a particular volume, list the volume number only. If each issue begins with page 1, then list the issue number as well.

### **Citing a book:**

#### *Basic Format:*

Author’s Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

#### *Example:*

Reynolds, Kimberley, and Nicola Humble. Victorian Heroines. New York: New York University Press, 1993.

### **Citing a work in an anthology or a chapter in an edited book:**

#### *Basic Format:*

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Work.” Title of Book/Anthology. Ed. Editor’s First Name and Last Name. City of Publication: Publisher, Place of Publication. Page range of work.

#### *Example:*

Crail, Archibald J. “The New Order.” Eyeing the North Star: Directions in African-Canadian Literature. Ed. George Elliott Clarke. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1997. 111-121.

**Note:** The examples of references provided here are single-spaced to save space. In finished papers and essays, references should be double-spaced.



## MLA Citation Format For Electronic Resources

Citing electronic resources can be challenging as these resources can vary significantly in the type of information they provide. In general, it is important to provide as much detail as possible in order to assist the reader in locating the sources used. If you cannot find some of the information listed in the examples below, cite what is available.

### **Citing an entire Internet site:**

#### *Basic Format:*

Title of the site. Name of the editor (if given). Date of publication or last update (if available). Name of any sponsoring institution or organization. Date of access <URL>.

#### *Example:*

The Voice of the Shuttle: Minority Studies Page. Ed. Alan Liu. English Dept., U. of California, Santa Barbara. 2 Nov. 2004  
<<http://vos.ucsb.edu/browse.asp?id=2721>>.

### **Citing an article from an online journal:**

#### *Basic Format:*

Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." Name of Periodical Volume number. Issue number (Year). Page number range or total number of pages/paragraphs. Date of access <URL>.

#### *Example of an article from a scholarly journal:*

Hope, Jonathan, and Michael Witmore. "The Very Large Textual Object: A Prosthetic Reading of Shakespeare." Early Modern Literary Studies 9.3 (2004): 36 pars. 2 Nov. 2004 <<http://www.shu.ac.uk/emls/09-3/hopewhit.htm>>.

#### *Example of an article in a popular magazine:*

Farivar, Cyrus. "Library Shuffles Its Collection." Wired 3 Mar. 2005. 14 Mar. 2005  
<<http://www.wired.com/>>.

### **Citing a full text journal article from a database:**

#### *Basic Format:*

Author's Last Name, First Name. Publication information for the printed source including title and date of print publication. Database title. Date of access <URL>.

#### *Example:*

McHugh, Heather. "Presence and Passage: a Poet's Wordsworth." Modern Language Quarterly 63.2 (2002): 167-196. Expanded Academic ASAP. 2 Nov. 2004  
<<http://infotrac.galegroup.com/>>.



## MLA Citation Format – In-text Citations

In the MLA style, references in the main body of your essay are required only to indicate brief citation details including the last name of the author(s) and the specific page(s) being cited.

**The list of works cited at the end of your paper should contain the complete publication information for each source consulted, listed alphabetically by author or, if no author has been supplied, by title.**

*Examples of in-text citations:*

- This concept is illustrated by Reynolds and Humble in their comparison of the behaviour of two heroines from nineteenth-century literature (20-21).
- Inversion is one example of a literary technique associated with the female rite of passage (Reynolds and Humble 20-21).
- It may be true, as Reynolds and Humble observe, “because its heroines can be shown *developing*, there is room to show them flawed...” (24).
- It may be true that “because its heroines can be shown *developing*, there is room to show them flawed...” (Reynolds and Humble 24).

To help reduce interruption to the flow of text, references should be placed at the end of a sentence or where a pause would naturally occur.

While there are a number of alternative titles for source lists, in most cases the title Works Cited is most appropriate. The list should appear on a separate page at the end of the paper and the title should be centred at the top of the page. All reference entries should be double-spaced with a hanging indent. An example works-cited list is provided below.

### Works Cited

DeCook, Travis. “The History of the Book, Literary History, and Identity Politics in Canada.” Studies in Canadian Literature 27.1 (2002): 71-87.

Reynolds, Kimberley, and Nicola Humble. Victorian Heroines. New York: New York University Press, 1993.

The Voice of the Shuttle: Minority Studies Page. Ed. Alan Liu. English Dept., U. of California, Santa Barbara. 2 Nov. 2004

<<http://vos.ucsb.edu/browse.asp?id=2721>>.