MLA Style

No matter where your information comes from, you always need to cite your sources. The seventh edition of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* asks that information be cited in two different ways—in parenthetical citation within the text of the paper and in a Works Cited page at the paper’s conclusion.


**Works Cited**

**Book with One Author:**


Print.

**Book with Multiple Authors:**


**Chapter/Work from a Book or Anthology:**


**Journal Article with Volume Number Only:**

Journal Article with Volume and Issue Number:


Article from a Newspaper:


Article from a Popular Magazine:


Encyclopedia Entry or Article in a Reference Book:

Signed:


Unsigned:


Book Review:


Article Reprinted in a Collection:

Video:


Personal Interview:

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

Government Document:


Website:

Form:

Authors or editors (if known). “Title of section (if using a section of a larger site).” *Title of overall site.* Version or edition (if known). Publisher or sponsor of site (if not available use “N.p.”), Date of publication (if not available use “n.d.”). Medium of publication (Web). Date of access.

Example:


Website with Print Publication Data Available

Form:
Authors or editors (if known). “Title of chapter or section (if available).” *Title of publication*. Place of publication: Publisher, date. *Title of overall site*.

Medium of publication (Web). Date of access.

Example:


**Web-Based Journal Article (appearing on the journal’s own website)**

Form:

Author. “Article title.” *Journal Title* Volume. Issue, if available (Date): pagination (if not, use “n.pag.”). Medium of publication (Web). Date of Access.

Example:


**Article from a Subscription Database:**

Form:

Author. “Article title.” *Journal Title* Volume. Issue (Date): original pagination if known (if not, use “n. pag.”). *Database name*. Medium of publication (Web). Date of Access.

Example:

Example:

Lindahl, Frederick. “Activity-Based Costing Implementation and Adaptation.”


**In-Text Parenthetical Documentation**

Parenthetical documentation, used in place of footnotes in the MLA style, typically includes the author's last name, if known, or the first keyword of the title of the work, followed by a page number, if known. Parenthetical references should be brief and few, just enough to for clarity and accuracy.

Examples:

(Smith 10)

(Smith)

("Weather" 10)

**Annotated Bibliography**

An annotated bibliography should include a summary of the work, and may also contain an evaluation and analysis. The annotation runs together with the citation, as follows:

Munro, Alice. *The Progress of Love*. New York: Penguin, 1995. A collection of short stories loosely connected by themes of love found and lost. Many of the stories are set in the author's native Canada, and contain glimpses of the landscape and weather typical of that land. Munro has won several
national and commonwealth awards for her writing; this book includes several of her best stories.