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## MLA CITATION STYLE

**The following examples are adapted from and refer to:**
*MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers.* 7th ed. New York: MLA, 2009. Print.

For more detailed information and examples, see the most recent edition of the *MLA Handbook* or the *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing*. Both are available at the Reference Desk.

## EXAMPLES OF WORKS CITED ENTRIES

**A book by a single author (section 5.5.2):**

Morley, Catherine. *The Quest for Epic in Contemporary American Fiction: John Updike, Philip Roth, and Don DeLillo*. New York: Routledge, 2009. Print.

**An article in a scholarly journal of continuous or non-continuous pagination (section 5.4.2):**

Elmborg, James. "Critical Information Literacy: Implications for Pedagogical Practice." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 32.2 (2006): 192-99. Print.

**A periodical publication retrieved from an online database (section 5.6.4):**

Alkalay-Gut, Karen. "The Dream Life of Ms. Dog: Anne Sexton's Revolutionary Use of Pop Culture." *College Literature* 32.4 (2005): 50-73. *Project Muse*. Web. 10 Feb. 2009.

**An article in a newspaper (section 5.4.5):**

Rampell, Catherine, and Matthew Saltmarsh. "A Reluctance to Retire Means Fewer Openings." *New York Times* 3 Sept. 2009, early ed.: A1+. Print.

**An article in a magazine (section 5.4.6):**

Peterson, Lloyd. "Ken Vandermark: A Humble Pursuit." *Downbeat* Dec. 2005: 32-33. Print.

**LOOK ON THE BACK FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CITING RESEARCH MATERIALS.**

**A website or web document (section 5.6.2.b):**

Holmes, Linda. "Oscar Voting: The Best-Picture Ballot Just Got Substantially More Complicated." *Monkey See.* Natl. Public Radio, 1 Sept. 2009. Web. 3 Sept. 2009.

**A film on DVD (section 5.7.3):**

*Thank You for Smoking.* Dir. Jason Reitman. Perf. Aaron Eckhart. 2006. Twentieth-Century Fox, 2006. DVD.

**Please note that websites, films, and other non-print sources can sometimes be challenging to cite, depending on how much information is available and the type of source. See an MLA handbook for specific details about how to approach citation for these sources.**

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**PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION OR CITING WITHIN THE TEXT (section 6.1):**

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The list of works cited at the end of your research paper plays an important role in your acknowledgement of your sources. . .but the list does not in itself provide sufficiently detailed and precise documentation. You must indicate to your readers not only what works you used in writing the paper but also exactly what you derived from each source and where in the work you found the material. The most practical way to supply this information is to insert a brief parenthetical acknowledgement in your paper whenever you incorporate another's words, facts, or ideas. Usually, the author's last name and a page reference are enough to identify the source and the specific location from which you borrowed material.

> Medieval Europe was a place both of "raids, pillages, slavery, and extortion" and of "traveling merchants, monetary exchange, towns if not cities, and active markets in grain" (Townsend 10).

The parenthetical reference "(Townsend 10)" indicates that the quotations come from page 10 of a work by Townsend. Given the author's last name, your readers can find complete publication information for the source in the alphabetically arranged list of works cited that follows the text of your paper.

Townsend, Robert M. *The Medieval Village Economy*. Princeton: Princeton UP, 1993.

*Excerpted from section 6.1 of the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers (7th ed.).*

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Here are some common abbreviations you may find in the publisher's information:

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| UP | = | University Press | (example: Princeton UP = Princeton University Press) |
| Acad | = | Academy | (example: Acad of Science = Academy of Science) |