MLA Documentation

Any type of source not found in this guide may be looked up in the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (8th edition), which can be found in the reference section of the NACC Library. The call number is [REF] LB 2369 .G53 2016. Please note that the handbook contains suggestions. Please follow the requirements of your instructor.

1. **In-Text Citations**: Parenthetical references to acknowledge words, ideas, and facts you’ve taken from outside sources. For an example of a paper using in-text citations, go to [https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_sample_paper.htm](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_sample_paper.htm)

2. **Works Cited**: At the end of your paper, include a list of the sources from which you have quoted, summarized, or paraphrased. For an example of a Works Cited Page, go to [https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_sample_works_cited_page.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_sample_works_cited_page.html)

Handling In-Text Citations

**Direct Quotation**
Smith concludes, “Mozart was a versatile composer who wrote in almost every major genre” (29).

**Paraphrased**
Smith concludes that Mozart’s style was adaptable and multifaceted (29).

**Corresponding Works Cited Entry for Book**

Works Cited

Print Books

**Book (with one author)**
Last Name, First Name of Author. *Title of Book*. Publishing Company*, Year of Publication.

Example:

*Note about publishing company: If the publishing company lists two companies, one of which is a division of another (i.e. Routledge, a division of Taylor and Francis Group), you would only cite the division. If the publisher is an imprint, which is a brand name the publisher attaches to some of its publications (i.e. Greenhaven Press, an imprint of Gale), you would cite Gale as the publisher. If two companies are equally responsible, list them both with a forward slash (/).

**Book (with two authors)**
Last Name, First Name of First Author, and First Name Last Name of Second Author. *Title of Book*. Publishing Company, Year of Publication.
Example:

**Book (with no author but an editor)**
Last Name, First Name of Editor, editor. *Title of Book*. Publishing Company, Year of Publication.

Example:

**A Smaller Work (Article/Essay) in a Larger Work (Anthology)**

Example:

Example:

**Example of Article Reprinted in Book**
Last Name, First Name of Author of Smaller Work. “Title of Smaller Work.” *Title of Larger Work*, Editor of Larger Work, Volume, Publishing Company, Year of Publication, Page Numbers. Original publication information may be added at the end.


**Entry from Reference Books**
Treat an entry in an encyclopedia or dictionary as you would an essay in a collection. If the entry is signed, give the author’s name. When citing widely used reference books (like *Webster’s Dictionary* or common encyclopedias), do not give full publication information.

Examples:


If you are citing specialized or lesser-known reference books, like *The Encyclopedia of Bioethics*, then give full publication information.

**Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Afterword**
Last Name, First Name of Author of Part Being Cited. Title of Part Being Cited. *Title of Book*, by Author of Larger Work (Whole Name if Different from Author of Part Being Cited but Last Name Only if Same as Author of Part Being Cited), Publishing Company, Year of Publication, page numbers.

Example:

**Government Publication**

Example:

**Articles in Print Periodicals (Magazines, Journals, Newspapers)**

**Print Magazine Article**
Last Name, First Name of Author of Article. “Title of Article.” *Title of Magazine*, Date, Page Numbers.

Example:


**Print Scholarly Journal Article**
Last Name, First Name of Author of Article. “Title of article.” *Title of Journal*, Volume Number, Issue Number, Date, Page Numbers.

Example:

**Print Newspaper Article**
Last Name, First Name of Author. “Title of Article.” *Title of Newspaper*, Date, Page Numbers.

Example:
Online/Electronic Sources

Online Magazine Article from an Online Database
Same as Print Magazine Article (page 3) except the name of the database and DOI (digital object identifier) or URL will be added after the page numbers. A DOI is preferable to a URL because it will continue to lead to an article even if a URL changes.

Example:

Online Journal Article from an Online Database
Same as Print Journal Article (page 3) except the name of the database and DOI (digital object identifier) or URL will be added after the page numbers. A DOI is preferable to a URL. See the example below.

Example:

Online Newspaper Article from an Online Database
Same as Print Newspaper Article (page 3) except the name of the database and DOI or web address will be added after the page numbers (see example below).
Example:

Chapter/Article/Essay (Originally Printed in a Book) Reprinted on Online Database

Example:
Webpage (non-periodical) – see page 41 of the MLA manual for more examples
Last Name, First Name of Author of Website. “Title of Page.” Title of Web Site. Name of Publisher (if different from website title), Date of Publication, Revision, or Update, URL or DOI.

Example:


eBooks from an Online Database
Last Name, First Name of Author. Title of eBook. Edition. Publishing Company, Year of Publication. Database, DOI or URL.


eBooks (Downloaded To Your Device)

Example:

E-mail Message
Last Name, First Name of the Writer. “Title of the Message (In Subject Line).” Description, Date of Message.

Example:

Short, Untitled Message (such as a Tweet)
Name used by person tweeting. “Full text of tweet, without changes.” Twitter, Date, Time, URL.

@sandmountaingirl. “One week into my vegetarian way of eating, and I am already feeling better-#govegetarian.” Twitter, 24 Apr. 2018, 4:12 p.m., twitter.com/sandmountaingirl.com/1425.