

MLA Style

IN-TEXT CITATION

MLA style is a set of guidelines established by the Modern Language Association for presenting written research. See: Gibaldi, Joseph. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 7th ed. New York: MLA, 2009.

Copies of this handbook are available at the LCC Library and are located on the 2nd (REF LB 2369 .G53 2009) and 3rd floor (LB 2369 .G53 2009). Information is also available at:

- www.mla.org/style.faq
- www.lcc.edu/library/research-help/citation

BASIC FORMAT AUTHOR PAGE STYLE

In addition to having a works cited list at the end of your paper, you must give credit to sources that you use within your paper. Usually the author's last name and page number are enough for the reader to identify the complete reference in the works cited. See the examples that follow for variations of this general rule. *MLA 6:4*

Author's name in text

If you cite the author's name in your paper, cite only page numbers in parentheses at the end of the sentence:

Smith has compared these authors (203-05).

Author's name in reference

If you do not cite the author's name in your paper, then include both the author's name and page numbers in parentheses at the end of the sentence:

These authors have been compared elsewhere (Smith 203-05).

Works Cited

Smith, Patrick A. Tim O'Brien: A Critical Companion. Westport, CT: Greenwood P, 2005. Print.

No author listed (cite by title)

When there is no author listed for a work, include the first few words of the title followed by page or paragraph numbers in parentheses at the end of the sentence. Italicize book titles and put article and web site titles in quotation marks:

Many in the liquor industry argue that the ban on television liquor advertising gives those in the beer and wine industry an unfair advantage ("Liquor Advertising").

When citing an online source with no author or page numbers, refer to it by title within a sentence:

Amazon was a pioneer in electronic commerce.

Works Cited

"Liquor Advertising on TV." *Issues & Controversies*. 18 Jan. 2002: n. pag. *FACTS.com*. Web. 28 May 2009.

Works Cited

Amazon. 1996. Web. 28 May 2009.

Citing Part of a Work (with and without page numbers)

Page Numbers

When you quote or paraphrase a specific part of a print or online source with page numbers, give the relevant page numbers in parentheses at the end of the sentence:

“Time management,” Brown wrote, “is an important survival skill” (6).

Warren French notes that Steinbeck’s *Tortilla Flat* was considered shocking when it was first published (125-37).

Without Page Numbers

When you quote or paraphrase a specific passage in an online source without page numbers, no page numbers are needed, even if page numbers are listed in the online citation:

Different universities use different criteria for deciding tenure (“How the Tenure”).

According to Jones, binge drinking is a serious problem (“Binge Drinking”).

Works Cited

Brown, Daniel C. “No Time for Time Management? Behavioral Agencies Have Several Options for Improving Staff Efficiency.” *Behavioral Healthcare Tomorrow* 12.6 (2003): 27-30. *General OneFile*. Web. 28 May 2009.

Works Cited

“How the Tenure Process Works (Sidebar).” Issues & Controversies. 23 May 2008: n. pag. *FACTS.com*. Web. 6 Oct. 2009.

Jones, Sherry Everett. “Binge Drinking Among Undergraduate College Students in the United States: Implications for Other Substance Use.” *Journal of American College Health* 50.1 (2001): 33-8. *Wilson Select Plus*. Web. 28 May 2009.

Citing an Entire Work

When citing an entire work rather than part of a work, include the author’s name in the text, not in a parenthetical reference:

Freeman Patterson provides a good example of a professional photographer’s website.

Fuller’s *Julius Caesar* examines the famous Roman’s roles as soldier, scholar, and tyrant.

Works Cited

Freeman Patterson: Photographer and Writer. Ed. Freeman Patterson. 2006. Web. 28 May 2009.

Fuller, J. F. C. *Julius Caesar: Man, Soldier, and Tyrant*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers UP, 1965. Print.