

Frequently Used Elements of MLA Style

Revised October 2006

Using the style developed by the Modern Language Association, these pages briefly summarize frequently used methods for giving credit to authors whose works you have consulted in the course of preparing an academic paper. The Writing Consultants in the Smucker Learning Center are eager to assist you with all your writing questions, including proper use of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 6th edition*. Many examples in this packet are taken from the *MLA Handbook*.

In addition, our online PowerPoint file will walk you through both in-text documentation and the creation of entries for the Works Cited page. Find this file and more at http://www.wayne.uakron.edu/LearCen/slc_apr.htm

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Gathering Information

As you do your research, consult this handout or a handbook to see what information you will need for your in-text documentation and your reference page. If you make a copy of an article from a magazine, journal, newspaper or website, be sure to write the necessary documentation information on your copy.

Citing Sources within the Text of Your Paper (In-Text Documentation)

When writing papers that include researched material, it is important to tell your readers where your information came from; this is called *citing your sources*. Borrowing words or ideas from other writers without giving them credit through the use of citations is *plagiarism*, a serious form of dishonesty that can bring severe penalties

When to Cite a Source

- ◆ Always document the source when you are quoting directly (using the words exactly as they appear in your source).
- ◆ Document the source when you are using information that is not common knowledge. In other words, cite the source when the reader might ask, “Where did the writer get that information or idea?” For example, you don’t need to cite a source for the fact that Martin Luther King gave the “I Have a Dream” speech, or that the FBI harassed him, or that he was assassinated, but you would cite the source for specific information about his income as a pastor in Atlanta. Cite every time you summarize, paraphrase, or otherwise indicate the author’s information, ideas, or opinions. When in doubt, cite your source.

Placement of Citations

The Modern Language Association requires that you provide the author’s last name and the page reference within a document wherever you incorporate another person’s words, facts, or ideas. If there is no author, give the title of the work and the page number(s). This is usually enough to refer your reader to the Works Cited page at the back of your paper, where more complete bibliographic information will appear. If you use the author’s name in the sentence, you usually only need to add the page number in parentheses.

Documenting paraphrased material.

- ❑ If you use the name of the author within a sentence that paraphrases his or her ideas, research, or other original work, put the page number for the source of the material in parentheses at the end of the sentence, before the period.

Example: In his article in Rolling Stone, Jones says that Siskel and Ebert rate Pleasantville as the best movie of 1998 (72).

[The above information came from page 72 in an article by Jones. It is listed under “Jones” on the Works Cited page at the end of the paper.]

- ❑ If you do not use the author’s name within the sentence, put the author’s name and the page number in parentheses at the end of the sentence, before the period.

Example: Siskel and Ebert say Pleasantville is the best movie of 1998 (Jones 72).

- ❑ If your source does not give an author’s name, put the first word or words of the title in the parentheses with the page number, before the period. Underline the word from the title of a book; use quotation marks for titles of articles.

Example: When the movie first appeared, the audiences were puzzled by the differences in color (“Viewing” 17).

[The above information came from an article titled “The Viewing of New Techniques in Cinema”]

- ❑ If you wish to include two or more works in a single parenthetical reference, use semicolons to separate the citations.

Example: Some authors adamantly question Smith’s results (Fukuyama 89; McRae 110-133).

Documenting quotations.

- ❑ Quotations that are no more than four lines are included in the text with quotation marks around them and no indentation. Include information in the parentheses according to the rules above.

Examples:

Jones states, “Siskel and Ebert think Pleasantville will top the charts” (72).

Some are saying, “Pleasantville will win an Academy Award” (Jones 73).

- Quotations that are more than four lines are indented 10 spaces from the left margin and have no quotation marks around them. Double-space the quotation. The source is indicated in parentheses at the end of the quotation after the period.

Example:

At the conclusion of Lord of the Flies, Golding has Ralph and the other boys realize the horror of their actions:

The tears began to flow and sobs shook him. He gave himself up to them now for the first time on the island; great shuddering spasms of grief that seemed to wrench his whole body. His voice rose under the black smoke before the burning wreckage of the island; and infected by that emotion, the other little boys began to shake and sob too. (186)

Documenting information from electronic sources.

- When citing **electronic** sources within your text, works on the World Wide Web are cited similarly to printed works. For any type of source, you must include information in your text that directs readers to the correct entry in the works-cited list. Web documents generally do not have fixed page numbers or any kind of section numbering. Therefore, if your source lacks numbering, your parenthetical references will not include numbers.

However, if your source includes fixed page numbers or section numbering (such as numbering of paragraphs), cite the relevant numbers. **Unlike print sources, use a comma after the author's name and give the appropriate abbreviation before the numbers.**

Example: (Moulthrop, pars. 19-20).

For a document on the Web, **the page numbers of a printout should normally not be cited** because the pagination may vary in different printouts.

Documenting biblical references.

- ❑ The first time you use a biblical reference in the text, identify the version or the edition you are using. After that, only identify the book, chapter and verse:

First citation: In the Bible, Paul wrote that “love never fails” (New King James Bible, I Cor. 13.8).

Second citation: We need to remember that “the greatest of these is love” (I Cor. 13.13).

- ❑ Capitalize, but do not underline, the names of the Bible, the books within the Bible, and the names of particular translations or versions of the Bible.

Exception:

A biblical in-text citation for an individually published edition:

In one of the most vivid prophetic visions in the Bible, Ezekiel saw “what seemed to be four living creatures,” each with the faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (New Jerusalem Bible, Ezek. 1.5-10). John of Patmos echoes this passage when describing his vision (Rev. 4.6-8).

Corresponding Works Cited entry:

The New Jerusalem Bible. Henry Wansbrough, gen. Ed. New York: Doubleday, 1985.

Gracefully Introducing Quotations

As you see from the examples on the previous pages, it is acceptable to use the word *stated* to introduce what an author wrote. To help you vary your writing, thus making it more interesting for a reader, consider choosing words from the list that appears below.

acknowledges	claims	denies	implies	refutes
admits	comments	disputes	insists	rejects
agrees	compares	emphasizes	notes	reports
argues	confirms	endorses	observes	responds
asserts	contends	grants	points out	suggests
believes	declares	illustrates	reasons	writes

Note: Avoid the word *feels* when referring to something that an author wrote.

Setting up the Works Cited Page

General Information

The Works Cited page is a separate page from the rest of the paper. It will be the last page of your paper, followed only by the Appendixes, if there are any.

- ◆ Center the heading *Works Cited* one inch from the top of the page.
- ◆ All entries must begin with a hanging indent. (The first line is flush with the left margin and other lines are indented.)

To create a hanging indent in Word:

- ◆ Put your cursor on the first line of the entry OR highlight all entries at once
 - ◆ Click on Format ◆ Paragraph ◆ Indents & Spacing ◆ Special ◆ Hanging
 - ◆ OK
- ◆ Arrange your sources in alphabetical order, beginning each entry with the author's last name.
 - ◆ If there is no author, put the entry in alphabetical order according to the first word of the title. Ignore *A*, *An*, and *The* when alphabetizing the title.
 - ◆ Capitalize important words in titles.
 - ◆ Enclose within quotation marks the titles of short stories, chapters, and articles.
 - ◆ Underline the titles of books, magazines, and newspapers.
 - ◆ Double space within and between each entry. Do not put extra space between the entries.

Books

☐ Books with one author:

- ◆ Author's name, last name first, followed by a period.
- ◆ Title of book, underlined or in italics, followed by a period.
- ◆ Place of publication, followed by a colon. If there are several places listed, use the first place listed – or the one positioned most prominently on the page.
- ◆ Publisher, followed by a comma.
- ◆ Year of publication, followed by a period.

Example:

Tornow, Joan. Link/Age: Composing in the Online Classroom. Logan: Utah State UP, 1997.

Example of an edited book:

Feldman, Paula R., ed. British Women Poets of the Romantic Era. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1997.

☐ **Books with two authors:**

- ◆ Authors' names, first author's name with last name first, followed by a comma; second author's name **not reversed** followed by a period.
- ◆ Other information as indicated above.

Example: Crump, Eric, and Nick Carbone. Writing Online. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1998.

☐ **Book with three authors – later edition:** Later editions of a work should be identified.

Example:

Goshgarian, Gary, Kathleen Krueger, and Janet Barnett Minc, eds. Dialogues: An Argument Rhetoric and Reader. 4th ed. New York: Longman, 2003.

☐ **Two or more books by the same author:**

- ◆ Give the author name(s) in the first entry only.
- ◆ Thereafter, in place of the names, type three hyphens, followed by a period and the title.
- ◆ The three hyphens stand for exactly the same names as in the preceding entry.

Example: Gilbert, Sandra M. Emily's Bread: Poems. New York: Norton, 1984.

---. Ghost Volcano: Poems. New York: Norton, 1995.

Part of a Book

- ◆ Name of the author of the chapter, essay or story, last name first, followed by a period.
- ◆ Title of the chapter, essay or story in quotation marks, followed by a period. (Period is placed inside the quotation marks.)
- ◆ Title of book, underlined, followed by a period.
- ◆ Editor, first name first, preceded by *Ed.* and followed by a period.
- ◆ Place of publication, followed by a colon.
- ◆ Publisher, followed by a comma.
- ◆ Year of publication, followed by a period.
- ◆ Pages of the essay or story, followed by a period.

Example:

Pipher, Mary. "Saplings in the Storm." Dialogues: An Argument Rhetoric and Reader. Ed. Gary Goshgarian, Kathleen Krueger, and Janet Barnett Minc. 4th ed. New York: Longman, 2003. 343-352.

Periodicals (magazines, journals, newspapers)

☐ Magazines and journals:

- ◆ Name of author, last name first, followed by a period. If there is no author, put the title of the article first.
- ◆ Title of article in quotation marks, followed by a period inside the quotation marks.
- ◆ Title of the magazine or journal, underlined
- ◆ For scholarly journals, include the volume number.
- ◆ If each issue of a journal starts numbering the pages with page 1, put a period after the volume and include the issue number.
- ◆ In journals where page 1 appears only in the first issue of the year and the page numbers continue throughout the year, use no issue number.
- ◆ Date, followed by a colon
 - * For journals, the year is put in parentheses
 - * Day goes before the month. Months can be abbreviated.
- ◆ Page numbers for the entire article, followed by a period.

Examples:

Magazine article with the author's name given:

Lukacs, John. "The End of the Twentieth Century." Harper's Jan. 1993: 39-58.

Magazine article with no author's name:

"Reading Between the Lines." New Yorker 24 May 1993: 36-43.

Scholarly journal with continuous pagination--page numbers continue from one issue to the next:

Segal, Gabriel. "Seeing What Is Not There." Philosophical Review 98 (1989): 189-214.

Scholarly journal with page 1 in each issue:

Johnson, George J. "A Distinctive Model of Serial Learning." Psychological Review 98.2 (1991): 204-17.

□ Newspapers:

- ◆ Author, last name first, followed by a period. If there is no author, put the title of the article first.
- ◆ Title of article in quotation marks followed by a period inside the quotation marks.
- ◆ Indicate an editorial after the title by adding the word *Editorial* after the title, followed by a period.
- ◆ Name of the newspaper underlined.
- ◆ Date of publication – day, month, year, followed by a colon.
- ◆ Section and page number followed by a period. If the article is on more than one page, add a plus sign.

Example:

Sun, Lena. "Chinese Feel the Strain of a New Society." Editorial. Washington Post 13 June 1993: A1+.

Alphabetized Reference Books

- ◆ Author's name, if available, last name first, followed by a period. If no author's name is given, put the title of the entry first.
- ◆ Title of entry in quotation marks, followed by a period.
- ◆ Title of reference book underlined, followed by a period.
- ◆ If there is an editor, put Ed. and the name, first name first, followed by a period.
- ◆ Place of publication followed by a colon.
- ◆ Publisher followed by a comma.
- ◆ Year of publication.

Examples:

Morley, David. "Audience Research." Encyclopedia of Television. Ed. Horace Newcomb. Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, 1997.

"Medicine." Simpson's Contemporary Quotations. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1988.

Note: Entries in well known encyclopedias such as World Book and Encyclopedia Britannica can be cited in a shortened form as follows: *author*, if there is one, *title of article*, *title of encyclopedia*, *edition number*, if any, and the *date* of the edition.

Example: "Croatia." The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Micropaedia. 19th ed. 1991.

Other Common Entries

□ Interview

- ◆ Name of person interviewed, last name first, followed by a period.
- ◆ Indicate that it was a personal interview, followed by a period.
- ◆ Date of interview, followed by a period.

Example: Harrison, Patricia. Personal interview. 19 Feb. 1993.

□ Film or video

- ◆ Title underlined, followed by a period.
- ◆ Director, preceded by Dir. and followed by a period.
- ◆ Distributor, followed by a comma.
- ◆ Year, followed by a period.

Example: It's a Wonderful Life. Dir. Frank Capra. RKO, 1946.

□ Television program

- ◆ Title of the episode in quotation marks, followed by a period.
- ◆ Title of the program series underlined, followed by a period.
- ◆ Name of the network, followed by a period.
- ◆ Broadcast date, followed by a period.

Example: "Frederick Douglass." Civil War Journal. Arts and Entertainment Network. 6 April 1993.

Electronic Sources – for details about Citing Electronic Publications, see section 5.9 in the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 6th edition.

Pages 10 – 12, documenting sources from the Web, are from the Modern Language Association's web site, <http://www.mla.org/publications/style/style_faq/style_faq4>.

Note: Since MLA style does not underline Internet addresses, you may wish to turn off the function in your word processor that automatically underlines hyperlinks.

To turn off hyperlinks in Word:

- ◆ Tools
- ◆ AutoCorrect
- ◆ Click the AutoFormat As You Type Tab
- ◆ Deselect the Check box labeled Internet And Network Paths With Hyperlinks
- ◆ Click OK to close the dialog box and save your selection

Note: This has no effect on existing hyperlinks, only on the ones you enter from this point on.

OR: You may "select" an underlined hyperlink and omit the underlining through your word processor

Sources on the World Wide Web that students and scholars use in their research include scholarly projects, information databases, the texts of books, articles in periodicals, and professional and personal sites. Entries in a Works Cited list for such sources contain **as many items from the list below as are relevant and available**. Following this list are sample entries for some common kinds of Web sources.

1. Name of the author, editor, compiler, or translator of the source (if given), reversed for alphabetizing and, if appropriate, followed by an abbreviation, such as *ed.*
2. Title of an article, poem, short story, or similar short work in the Internet site (enclosed in quotation marks). Or title of a posting to a discussion list or forum (taken from the subject line and put in quotation marks), followed by the description *Online posting*
3. Title of a book (underlined)
4. Name of the editor, compiler, or translator of the text (if relevant and if not cited earlier), preceded by the appropriate abbreviations such as *Ed.*
5. Publication information for any print version of the source
6. Title of the Internet site (e.g., scholarly project, database, online periodical, or professional or personal site) (underlined) or, for a professional or personal site with no title, a description such as *Home page*
7. Name of the editor of the site (if given).
8. Version number of the source (if not part of the title) or, for a journal, the volume number, issue number or other identifying number
9. Date of electronic publication, of the latest update, or of most recent posting
10. For a work from a subscription service, the name of the service and – if a library or a consortium of libraries is the subscriber – the name and geographic location (e.g., city, state abbreviation) of the subscriber
11. For a posting to a discussion list or forum, the name of the list or forum
12. The number range or total number of pages, paragraphs, or other sections, if they are numbered
13. Name of any institution or organization sponsoring the site (if not cited earlier)
14. Date when the researcher accessed the source
15. **URL of the source or, if the URL is impractically long and complicated, the URL of the site's search page.** Or, for a document from a subscription service, the URL of the service's home page, if known; or the keyword assigned by the service, preceded by *Keyword*; or the sequence of links followed, preceded by *Path*.

Scholarly Project

Victorian Women Writers Project. Ed. Perry Willett. May 2000. Indiana U. 26 June 2002 <<http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/vwwp/>>.

Information Database

Thomas: Legislative Information on the Internet. 19 June 2001. Lib. of Congress, Washington. 18 May 2002 <<http://Thomas.loc.gov/>>.

Personal Site

Lancashire, Ian. Home page. 28 Mar. 2002. 15 May 2002
<<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca:8080/~ian/>>.

Book

Nesbit, E[dith]. Ballads and Lyrics of Socialism. London, 1908. Victorian Women Writers Project. Ed. Perry Willett. May 2000. Indiana U. 26 June 2002
<<http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/vwwp/nesbit/ballsoc.html>>.

Poem

Nesbit, E[dith]. "Marching Song." Ballads and Lyrics of Socialism. London, 1908. Victorian Women Writers Project. Ed. Perry Willett. May 2000. Indiana U. 26 June 2002
<<http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/vwwp/nesbit/ballsoc.html#p9>>.

Article in a Journal

Sohmer, Steve. "12 June 1599: Opening Day at Shakespeare's Globe." Early Modern Literary Studies 3.1 (1997): 46 pars. 26 June 2002 <<http://www.shu.ac.uk/emls/03-1/sohmjuli.html>>.

Article in a Magazine

Levy, Steven. "Great Minds, Great Ideas." Newsweek 27 May 2002. 20 May 2002
<<http://www.msnbc.com/news/754336.asp>>.

Work from a Library Subscription Service

Youakim, Sami. "Work-Related Asthma." American Family Physician 64 (2001): 1839-52. Health Reference Center. Gale. Bergen County Cooperative Lib. System, NJ. 12 Jan. 2002
<<http://www.galegroup.com/>>.

Work from a Personal Subscription Service

"Table Tennis." Compton's Encyclopedia Online. Vers. 2.0. 1997. America Online. 4 July 1998.
Keyword: Compton's.

Posting to a Discussion List

Merrian, Joanne. "Spinoff: Monsterpiece Theatre." Online posting. 30 Apr. 1994. Shaksper: The Global Electronic Shakespeare Conf. 23 Sept. 2002
<<http://www.shaksper.net/archives/1994/0380.html>>.

Sample "Works Cited" List for Web Site Sources

- Bush, George W. "President Calls for Congressional Act Protecting Marriage." The White House. 24 Feb. 2004. 14 June 2005 <www.whitehouse.gov/newsreleases/2004/02/20040224-2.html>.
- "Clinical Symptoms Change in Cystic Fibrosis Patients Who Supplemented Their Diets with Glyconutrients." Glyconutrients-facts.com. 14 June 2005 <<http://www.glyconutrients-facts.com/cystic-fibrosis.html>>.
- "Law and Civil Rights." PollingReport.com. 2005. 14 June 2005 <<http://www.pollingreport.com/civil.htm>>.
- McDonald's Corporation. "McDonald's USA Nutrition Facts for Popular Menu Items." McDonalds.com. 31 May 2005. 14 June 2005 <<http://app.mcdonalds.com/countries/usa/food/nutrition/categories/nutritionfacts.pdf>>.
- National Right to Life. Will to Live Project. 14 June 2005 <<http://www.nrlc.org/euthanasia/willtolive/index.html>>.
- Robinson, B. A. "Human Stem Cells: What about Adult Stem Cells?" 15 Oct. 2004. Religious Tolerance.org. 14 June 2005 <http://www.religioustolerance.org/res_stem12.htm>.
- Rutman, Yisrael. "Killing Mercy: An Ailing Academic Reflects on Euthanasia." Society Today. 3 Mar. 2002. 14 June 2005 <http://search.aish.com/societyWork/sciencenature/killing_mercy.asp?s=o&k=euthanasia>.

Frequently Asked Questions about MLA “Works Cited” Entries Revised June 2006

The 6th edition of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* does not change the basic MLA format. However, it does expand, update, and clarify the use of online materials.

Copies of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 6th edition are available in the Wayne College Library and the Smucker Learning Center. A librarian or Writing Consultant can help you look up information specific to your needs.

1. What should I do when the URL of a Web document **does not appear** on my printout?
 - ◆ It is acceptable to omit the URL and conclude your bibliographic entry with the date you accessed the information. OR
 - ◆ If you know the URL of the homepage or search page that led you to the document, conclude the entry with that information in angle brackets.
2. What should I do when the URL of a Web document is **too long to type on one line**?
 - ◆ You may break the URL only after a slash. **Do not add a hyphen** at the break or allow your word processing program to do so.
3. What should I do when the URL of a Web document **does not “make sense” or is so long that my printer inserts ellipses and can’t show the entire address**?
 - ◆ Give the URL of the site’s search page, if such a page exists. OR
 - ◆ Omit the URL entirely, thus ending the entry with the date you accessed the information.
4. How should I write an entry for online materials **from library subscription databases**?
 - ◆ First give the basic citation information.
 - ◆ Type the name of the database, underlined (if applicable).
 - ◆ Type the name of the service that provides the database, if known.
 - ◆ Give the name of the library, including city, state, or both if useful.
 - ◆ Provide the date you accessed the material.
 - ◆ The URL of the service’s home page may be included within angle brackets but is not required.

Examples adapted from section 5.9.7a of the *MLA Handbook*, 6th edition:

“Cooling Trend in Antarctica.” Futurist May-June 2002: 15. Academic Search Premier. EBSCO. The University of Akron Lib., Akron, OH. 22 May 2002.

Koretz, Gene. “Economic Trends: Uh-Oh, Warm Water.” Business Week 21 July 1997: 22. Electric Lib. Orrville High School Lib., Orrville, OH. 17 Oct. 1997.

McMichael, Anthony J. “Population, Environment, Disease, and Survival: Past Patterns, Uncertain Futures.” Lancet 359 Mar. 2002: 1145-48. Academic Universe: Medical. Lexis-Nexis. Orrville Public Lib., Orrville, OH. 22 May 2002.

5. How should I write an entry for a **personal subscription service, such as AOL**?

- ◆ First give the basic citation information.
- ◆ Type the name of the subscription service, not underlined.
- ◆ Provide the date you accessed the material.
- ◆ Type *Keyword*, followed by a colon and the keyword itself.

Example from section 5.9.7b of the *MLA Handbook, 6th edition*:

“Table Tennis,” Compton’s Encyclopedia Online. Vers. 2.0 1997. America Online. 4 July 1998. Keyword: Compton’s.

6. I used the library’s catalog to locate a **book**. Do I need to cite the book as an electronic resource?

- ◆ If the book exists as a print source, you may simply cite it as a book. You need not provide information regarding how you found it.

7. How do I cite an article I printed from a subscription database that is a **PDF document**?

- ◆ Since a PDF article is basically a photocopy of a physical document, you may cite PDF articles the same as you would an article that you photocopied yourself.
- ◆ Although it is not necessary, it is also acceptable to include the database you used to retrieve the article, followed by the date you accessed it.
- ◆ You may also include the URL of the database's search page in angle brackets, following the guidelines included in the above FAQs.

8. How do I cite the page numbers for a **full text article (not PDF)** I printed from a subscription database? No page numbers are provided in the database’s citation.

- ◆ It is possible that "full text" articles (not PDF) may have been modified in some way, so it is probably just as well that no page numbers are provided in the citation.
- ◆ If no page numbers are given, after the regular citation information, include the database you used and the date you accessed the article.
- ◆ The URL for the database is optional.

9. How do I supply accurate page numbers when an online database gives **only the starting page number** of an article's original print version?

- ◆ If the data base gives only "p. 1839" or "p. 1839+," you should type the page as "1839-."

Example:

Youkim, Sami, "Work-Related Asthma." American Family Physician 64 (2001): 1839-. Health Reference Center. InfoTrac. Medina County Lib., Medina, OH. 24 July 2003 <<http://www.galegroup.com/>>.

10. How do I locate the **author of a website**?

- ◆ Readers must often conduct quite a bit of detective work to find the author of a web site, for web sites have no standard format.
- ◆ If the author of the web site is not immediately apparent, the page might be "authored" by an organization. Some sites have links like "About Us" or "Who we are," which will tell about the sponsoring group.
- ◆ Retracing your search might yield useful data about the source of the web site; it is sometimes possible to find the name or abbreviation of the authoring group by looking between each set of forward slashes in the web address.
- ◆ Note: The web designer listed at the very bottom of a web page is **not necessarily** the author of the page itself.

Frequently Used MLA “Works Cited” Entries -- Chart

Type of Source	“Works Cited” Entry
Book	Fukuyama, Francis. <u>Our Posthuman Future: Consequences of the Biotechnology Revolution</u> . New York: Farrar, 2002.
Book with two authors	Gilbert, Sandra M., and Susan Gubar. <u>The Madwoman in the Attic: The Woman Writer and the Nineteenth-Century Literary Imagination</u> . New Haven: Yale UP, 1979.
Section of a book	Pipher, Mary. “Saplings in the Storm.” <u>Dialogues: An Argument Rhetoric and Reader</u> . Ed. Gary Goshgarian, Kathleen Krueger, and Janet Barnett Minc. 4 th ed. New York: Longman, 2003. 343-352.
Print article in a periodical	Daytona, Biff. A. “The Necessity of Spring Break.” <u>Students Unite!</u> 2.6 (2001): 28-30.
Print magazine article (no author given)	“Decade of the Spy.” <u>Newsweek</u> 7 Mar. 1994: 26-27.
Journal article retrieved through a database	Hamilton, Jill. “Encouraging Student Writers: Reversing Roles in Senior Composition.” <u>English Journal</u> 86 (1997): 51-54. <u>Education Abstracts</u> . H.W. Wilson. U of Akron Lib, Akron, OH. 23 June 2006.
Print newspaper article accessed online (page given)	Strauss, Valerie. “Relying on Science in Teaching Kids to Read.” <u>The Washington Post</u> 26 Feb. 2002: A11. 8 Mar. 2002 < http://www.washingtonpost.com >.
Online newspaper article (no page given)	Hughes, Jim. “Boulder Reading Effort Aims to Turn Page on Racism.” <u>DenverPost.com</u> 26 Feb. 2002. 8 Mar. 2002 < http://www.denverpost.com >.
Online-only article	Robinson, B. A. “What About Adult Stem Cells?” <u>Human Stem Cells</u> . 15 Oct. 2004. 14 June 2005 < http://www.religioustolerance.org/res_stem12.htm >.
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