

	<p style="text-align: center;">WCU Writing and Learning Commons (WaLC)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MLA- Research Documentation Modern Language Association</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Belk 207 https://tutoring.wcu.edu 227-2274 Call, visit us, or go online to make an appointment</p>
---	---	---

This handout is designed to give you quick assistance with using MLA rules for undergraduate papers at WCU. The information presented here is based on the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (8th ed.). We strongly encourage you to consult this handbook for detailed questions. You can find a copy in the Writing and Learning Commons (Belk 207), at Hunter Library’s Reference Desk, or you can purchase your own copy from any bookseller. There are also many examples and detailed explanations on the MLA website: <www.mla.org>.

What is MLA?

“MLA (Modern Language Association) style” represents a consensus among teachers, scholars, and librarians in the fields of language and literature on the conventions for documenting research. MLA is used primarily in liberal arts and humanities, but it is common in many classes at WCU. MLA guidelines cover more than just citations; MLA provides rules on the structure, style, and look of a paper, including headings, tables, and research methods.

NOTE: Because of the structural changes in MLA 8, certain information can often be found on multiple pages. When in doubt, it is best to consult the index of the handbook for additional pages.

Formatting Your Paper (See MLA Website)

- Type and print your paper on 8 ½-by-11-inch paper.
- Set your word processor to double-space the entire research paper, including quotations, notes, and the list of works cited. Always choose a legible font (preferably Times New Roman) in which the regular type style contrasts clearly with the italic, and set it to a standard size (preferably 12 points).
- Leave one space after a period or other concluding punctuation mark, unless your instructor prefers two spaces.
- Except for page numbers, leave margins of one inch at the top and bottom and on both sides of the text.
- Indent the first word of a paragraph one-half inch from the left margin. Indent set-off quotations one half-inch from the left margin. See the MLA website for information on when to offset quotations.
- Do not use spaces to set margins. Use the margin feature of Word.
- Align your text to the left; do not justify.

The Content/Body	Sources page
-------------------------	---------------------

Doe 1	Doe 8
Jane A. Doe	Works Cited
Professor Smith	Debo, Annette. <i>The American H.D.</i>
Subject 123	U of Iowa P, 2012.
1 January 2013	
Title of Paper	
The first line of text should be indented ½ inch and be double-spaced, size 12 font. Make sure you remove the extra 10 pt. space that Word inserts after a hard return by default.	

The Title Page

- Do not include a title page for your paper unless specifically requested. Instead, beginning one inch from the top of the first page and flush with the left margin, type your name, your instructor's name, the course number and the date on separate lines, double-spacing between the lines.

The Content/Body

- Double space between the lines of the title, and double-space between the title and the first line of the text.
- Do not italicize, underline, or put your title in quotation marks or boldface. Nor should you type it in all capital letters.
- Do not use a period after your title or after any heading in the paper.

Headings

- Create a header in the upper right-hand corner, one-half inch from the top and flush with the right margin. Type your last name before the page number, as a precaution in case of misplaced pages.

Tables and Figures

- Place tables and illustrations as close as possible to the parts of the text to which they relate.
- A table is usually labeled *Table*, given an Arabic numeral, and titled. Type both label and title flush left on separate lines above the table, and capitalize them as titles (do not use all capital letters). Give the source of the table and any notes immediately below the table in the caption.
- To avoid confusion between notes to the text and notes to the table, designate notes to the table with lowercase letters rather than with numerals. Double-space throughout; use dividing lines as needed.

- Any other type of illustrative visual material – for example, a photograph, map, line drawing, graph, or chart – should be labeled *Figure* (usually abbreviated *Fig.*), and given a caption: “Fig. I. Mary Cassatt, *Mother and Child*, Wichita Museum, Wichita.”
- A label and caption ordinarily appear directly below the illustration and have the same one-inch margins as the text of the paper.
- If the caption of a table of illustration provides complete information about the source and the source is not cited in the text, no entry for the source in the works-cited list is necessary.

Rules for Works Cited List (See *MLA Handbook* p.20)

NOTE: Good research requires you to select your sources carefully and read them closely. Start by finding reliable, relevant sources. Develop an understanding of your topic, build your source list, and then start writing. Remember, the research always comes first! All sources should be included in a list at the end of your paper.

In the 8th edition of the *MLA Handbook*, there is a new system for building your citations. Instead of using specific examples for each type of entry, the new edition uses “Core Elements” and “containers” (See *MLA Handbook* p.20).

Note: **New with the 8th edition**, every entry does not include the publication medium, for example: Print, DVD, and Web.

Core elements are categories of information that are commonly found in citations. Following are the possibilities (in the order in which they should appear).

- Author – Last, First. End this section with a period.
- Title of Source– Larger works are in italics, and smaller works are in quotations. End this section with a period.
- Title of container – The place where the source is located. If the source is a journal article, the container is the title of the journal. If the source is an article from a website, the container is the name of the website. If the source is a chapter of a book, the container is the title of the book. End this section with a comma because the next sections will give more information about the container.
- Other Contributors – Any other contributors are listed here. For example, this could be an editor, translator, or an illustrator. End this section with a comma.
- Version – If the source has an edition or version number, it goes here. If it is a journal article, this is where you would place the volume number. End this section with a comma.
- Number – Place the number of a multivolume work or of a sequenced work such as a journal here. End this section with a comma.
- Publisher – List the publisher of the source. Not all sources need a publisher, such as some websites. End this section with a comma.
- Publication Date – Use the date that is most relevant to your work. End this section with a comma.
- Location – This is the location of the source, it can be page numbers of a journal or a book, or it can be a website address. End this section with a period.

Note: In some instances, you will have more than one container such as in journal articles. The journal itself is a container, and the database where you found the journal is the second container. See examples below of how to cite a source with two containers.

In addition, MLA lists optional core elements that can be included at the author’s discretion.

- Date of original publication - If you include this date, place the year before the publication information and put a period after it.
- City of publication - Only necessary if the book is published before 1900.
- Date of access – use this whenever you use an online source. Example: Accessed 23 Oct. 2016. Place this after the website URL.
- URLs – Include these for online sources unless your professor says otherwise.
- DOIs – If your source has a DOI, use that instead of the URL.

About formatting your works cited page:

- Center the title Works Cited at the top of the list, and then **double-space** to start your first entry. Double-space each entry (See *MLA Handbook* p.111-112).
- The first line of each entry is flush with the left margin. The second line and any subsequent lines are indented ½ inch. Use the MS Word Format Paragraph function to create hanging indentations.
- Only **one** space follows periods.
- **Every** entry ends with a period, including electronic entries.
- Capitalize each word in the titles of articles, books, etc, but do not capitalize articles (the, an), prepositions, or conjunctions unless it is the first word of the title or subtitle (See *MLA Handbook* p.67).
- Use italics (instead of underlining) for titles of larger works (books, plays, movies, magazines) and quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles) (See *MLA Handbook* p.68)
- Corporate authors are organizations. Omit any *A*, *An*, or *The* from the name and also multiple names, and inc. etc. If the corporate author is also the publisher, in place of a publisher's name write Author. (See *MLA Handbook* p.117) See p.97 for a representative list of publisher name abbreviations.
- To cite a work by a corporate author, you may use the author's name followed by a page reference. It is better, however, to include a long name in the text, so that the reading is not interrupted with an extended parenthetical reference. When giving the names of a corporate author in parentheses, shorten terms that are commonly abbreviated: "Natl. Research Council 15" (See *MLA Handbook* p.117).
- Entries appear on the Works Cited list in alphabetical order by the author's last name, or if there is no author, by the first letter of the first meaningful word in the title (See *MLA Handbook* p.112).
- Sources: Scholarly sources are easier to cite than informal ones. If you are having trouble with a citation, look for a more reputable source. For any academic paper, use library resources. Don't just "Google" your topic.

In-Text Citation (See *MLA Handbook*, 19-60)

- Documentation within your research paper gives parenthetical credit for ALL direct quotations, paraphrases, and summaries of facts, ideas or opinions. What appears inside the parentheses (called an in-text citation or a parenthetical citation) functions as a short, specific address that corresponds to the complete address on the Works Cited list. The position of the in-text citation, usually at the end of the pertinent sentence, shows your reader exactly what information has come from the source and from which page, or its alternative. See p. 116 in the *Handbook*.
- An in-text citation includes the last name(s) of the author(s) and page number(s), or the alternative(s), from which a quotation, paraphrase, or summary is taken.
- If there is no author, use a shortened version of the title. Article titles and titles of other short works should be in quotation marks. Book, journal, and Website titles should be italicized.
- If you are referring to an entire source, or if a source has only one page, page numbers are unnecessary. If you are using a selection within a larger Web site with no page numbers, choose

an alternative such as section name/number or designated paragraph number (do not count unnumbered paragraphs). See **Electronic Sources with Authors** and **Electronic Sources without Authors**.

- Once you have cited a source, if you refer to that source again without citing any other source, you may simply put page number(s) in parentheses. This guideline applies only to consecutive citations of one source.
- If you are using more than one work by an author, include the title of the work, or a shortened version of a longer title in parentheses.
- If you introduce an author/title within a sentence, you need to include only the page number(s) in parentheses. See **Author Mentioned in Text and Pages in Parentheses**.
- Page numbers, or their alternative, are *always* provided parenthetically.
- For a source with three or fewer authors, list the authors' last names in the text or in the parenthetical citation.
- For a source with more than three authors, et al. is used to signify there are three or more authors or editors and it follows the first author's last name.

Works Cited Examples

Below are the basic formats and examples of sources often used in research papers.

Books (print) (See *MLA Handbook* p.21-26)

Books by a Single Author

Debo, Annette. *The American H.D.* U of Iowa P, 2012.

Books by Two or Three Authors

Wright, Laura, and Elizabeth Heffelfinger. *Visual Difference: Postcolonial Studies and Intercultural Cinema*. Peter Lang, 2010.

Books by More Than Three Authors

Martinez, Diane, Tanya Peterson, Carrie Wells, Carrie Hannigan, and Carolyn Stevenson. *Technical Writing: Comprehensive Resource for Technical Writers at All Levels*. Revised edition, Kaplan, 2011.

OR

Martinez, Diane, et al. *Technical Writing: A Comprehensive Resource for Technical Writers at All Levels*. Revised edition. Kaplan, 2011.

Two or More Books by the Same Author

Frye, Northrop. *Anatomy of Criticism: Four Essays*. Princeton UP, 1957.

---, ed. *Design for Learning: Reports Submitted to the Joint Committee of the Toronto Board of Education and the University of Toronto*. U of Toronto P, 1962.

---. *The Double Vision: Language and Meaning in Religion*. U of Toronto P, 1991.

NOTE: Works by the same author are arranged alphabetically by title (exclude *A* or *The* when sorting).

Books by Corporate/Non-Profit Authors/Government Publications

National Research Council. *Beyond Six Billion: Forecasting the World's Population*. Natl. Acad., 2000.

NOTE: Corporate authors are organizations, institutions, associations, or government agencies (see MLA Handbook p. 25). Omit any *A*, *An*, or *The* from the name. If the corporate author is also the publisher, in place of a publisher's name write Author.

Anonymous Books, Including the Bible

Beowulf. Edited and translated by Howell B. Chickering, Doubleday, 1977.

The Holy Bible: New International Version. Zondervan, 1984.

Later Editions of A Book

Martinez, Diane, Tanya Peterson, Carrie Wells, Carrie Hannigan, and Carolyn Stevenson. *Kaplan Technical Writing: A Comprehensive Resource for Technical Writers at All Levels*. Revised edition, Kaplan, 2011.

Edited Book with Selections by Different Authors (to cite editor or compiler)

Starnes, Richard D., editor. *Southern Journeys: Tourism, History, and Culture in the Modern South*. U of Alabama P, 2003.

NOTE: You will use this entry only if you are citing the editor or compiler (comp.). If you are citing an individual author within an edited anthology, use **work in collection of writings by different authors** below.

Work in Collection of Writings by Different Authors (to cite an author)

Kinsler, Brent. "Mark Twain, Thomas Carlyle and shooting Niagara." *The Carlyles at Home and Abroad*, edited by David R. Sorensen and Rodger L. Tarr, Ashgate, 2003. 113-24.

NOTE: The editor/compiler's name is included but after the title of the anthology. A translator's name comes after the title of the piece.

Books in a Series (See *MLA Handbook* p.52)

Martin, George R. R. *A Clash of Kings*. Random House, 2000. *A Song of Ice and Fire*, 2.

Murck, Alfreda. *Poetry and Painting in Song China: The Subtle Art of Dissent*. Harvard UP, 2000.
Harvard-Yenching Inst. Monograph Ser. 50.

A Multivolume Work (See *MLA Handbook* p.36-37)

Quintilian. *Institutio Oratoria*. Translated by H. E. Butler, Loeb-Harvard UP, 1980. 4 vols.

Article in Encyclopedia or Other Reference Work (See Purdue OWL)

"Azimuthal Equidistant Projection." *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th ed., 2003.

"Japan." *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 2004 ed.

"Noon." Def. 4b. *The Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed., 1989.

Author's Work Translated or Edited by Another (See *MLA Handbook* p.37-38)

Allison, Dorothy. *Conversations with Dorothy Allison*. Edited by M. M. Claxton, UP of Mississippi, 2012.

Esquivel, Laura. *Like Water for Chocolate: A Novel in Monthly Installments, with Recipes, Romances, and Home Remedies*. Translated by Carol Christensen and Thomas Christensen, Doubleday, 1992.

Periodical Articles (See *MLA Handbook* 30, 36-47)

NOTE: Periodicals and journals are treated the same in MLA.

Article in Journal with Volume and Issue Number (applies to most scholarly journals)

Albada, Kelly F. "The Public and Private Dialogue about the America Family on Television."

Journal of Communication, vol. 50, no. 4, 2000, pp. 70-110.

Article in Journal with Issue Number Only

Brenton, Keith. "Winning Numbers: A Casino VP is Recognized as a Top Native American Young Professional." *Western Carolina Magazine*, no. 2, 2013, pp. 39.

Article in Monthly or Weekly Magazine

Weintraub, Arlene, and Laura Cohen. "A Thousand-Year Plan for Nuclear Waste." *Business Week*, 6 May 2002, pp. 94-96.

Anonymous Article in Monthly or Weekly Magazine

"Town Election Time: Who's In, Who's Out." *Smoky Mountain News* 10-16 July 2013, pp. 20.

Article in Daily Newspaper

Blake, Casey. "State to Close Asheville Abortion Clinic: Clinic's License Suspended for Safety Violations." *Asheville Citizen-Times* 31 July 2013, pp. A1+.

NOTE: The plus (+) sign indicates that the article continues on subsequent pages.

Anonymous Article in Daily Newspaper

"Chinese Musician Seeks Asylum in U.S." *Washington Post*. 3 Sept. 1983, pp. C3.

Editorial or Letter to the Editor in Daily Newspaper

Safer, Morley. Letter. *New York Times* 31 Oct. 1993, late ed., sec. 2: 4.

Gilbert, Sandra M. Reply to letter of Jerry W. Ward, Jr. *PMLA* 113, 1998, pp. 131.

Film Review

Kauffmann, Stanley. "A New Spielberg." Review of *Schindler's List*, dir. Steven Spielberg. *New Republic* 13 Dec. 1993, pp. 30.

Non-Print Sources and Unusual Print Sources (See *MLA Handbook* 24-38)

Television or Film

Appalachia. Created by S. Simon and Ronald Rush, Warner Bros., 2010-2013.

Recording or Individual Song

Kronos Quartet. *Nuevo*. Nonesuch, 2002. Recording.

Kronos Quartet and Tambuco. "Sensemaya." Composed by Silvestre Revueltas. *Nuevo*. Nonesuch, 2002.

Joplin, Scott. *Treemonisha*. Perf. Carmen Balthrop, Betty Allen, and Curtis Rayam. Houston Grand Opera Orch. and Chorus. Cond. Gunther Schuller. Deutsche Grammophon, 1976.

Performance or Live Presentation

Hamlet. By William Shakespeare. Directed by John Gielgud, Performed by Richard Burton. Shubert Theater, Boston. 4 Mar. 1964.

South African Suite. Choreographed by Arthur Mitchell, Augustus Van Heerder, and Laveen Naidu. Dance Theatre of Harlem. Cadillac Palace Theatre, Chicago. 1 June 2002. Performance.

Musical Score or Libretto

Beethoven, Ludwig van. *Symphony No. 7 in A, Op. 92*. 1812. Dover, 1998.

Oakes, Meredith. *The Tempest: An Opera in Three Acts*. Composed by Thomas Adès. Faber Music, 2004.

Painting, Sculpture, or Photograph

Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn. *Aristotle with a Bust of Homer*. 1653. Oil on canvas. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Heckman, Albert. *Windblown Trees*. Lithograph on paper. Private collection.

Bearden, Romare. *The Train*. 1974. Photogravure and aquatint. Museum of Mod. Art, New York.

Evans, Walker. *Penny Picture Display*. 1936. Photograph. Museum of Mod. Art, New York.

Saint Paul's Cathedral, London. Personal photograph by author. 7 Mar. 2003.

Interview

Breslin, Jimmy. Interview with Neal Conan. *Talk of the Nation*. Natl. Public Radio. WBUR, Boston. 26 Mar. 2002.

Poussaint, Alvin F. Telephone interview. 10 Dec. 1998.

Hudson, Michael. Personal interview. 20 Apr. 2009.

Map or chart

Michigan. Map. Chicago: Rand, 2000.

Japanese Fundamentals. Chart. Hauppauge: Barron, 1992.

Cartoon

Trudeau, Garry. "Doonesbury." Comic strip. *Star-Ledger* [Newark] 4 May 2002, pp. 26.

Advertisement

The Fitness Fragrance by Ralph Lauren. Advertisement. *GQ* Apr. 1997, pp. 111-12.

Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs. Dallas Museum of Art. Advertisement. *Texas Monthly* Jan. 2009, pp. 29.

Lecture, speech, address, or reading

Adams, Catherine Ann. "From Carl or Moloch to Beyond: Communism and Capitalism in Allen Ginsburg's Howl." Graduate Research Symposium of Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC. March 2013. Reading.

Alter, Robert, and Marilynne Robinson. "The Psalms: A Reading and Conversation." 92nd Street Y, New York. 17. Dec. 2007. Reading.

Atwood, Margaret. "Silencing the Scream." Boundaries of the Imagination Forum. MLA Convention. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. 29 Dec. 1993. Address.

NOTE: Choose an appropriate ending descriptor such as Lecture, Keynote Speech, Reading, Address, etc. (see *MLA Handbook* p. 52).

Course lecture (adapted using MLA guidelines; see both format and examples below)

Instructor's last name, instructor's first name. "Title" (if available). Course prefix, code and section. College or University, location. Date. Course Lecture.

Harris, Darby. "Plasma Membranes and Plasma Membrane Potential." Biology 293 01. Western Carolina University. Stillwell, Cullowhee, NC. 10 July 2013. Course Lecture. (in MLA)

Original manuscript or typescript

Chaucer, Geoffrey. *The Canterbury Tales*. 1400-1410. MS Harley 7334. British Lib., London.

Dickinson, Emily. "Distance is Not the Realm of Fox." 1870? MS. Pierpont Morgan Lib., New York.

Henderson, George Wylie. *Baby Lou and the Angel Bud*. TS. Collection of Roslyn Kirkland
Allen. New York.

NOTE: MS = manuscript, i.e., hand-written; TS = typescript

Letter, memo, or e-mail

Woolf, Virginia. "To T. S. Eliot." 28 July 1920. Letter 1138 of *The Letters of Virginia Woolf*. Ed.
Nigel Nicolson and Joanne Trautmann. Vol. 2. Harcourt, 1976, pp. 437-38.

Morrison, Toni. Letter to the author. 17 May 2001. TS.

Cahill, Daniel J. Memo to English dept. fac., Brooklyn Technical High School, New York. 1 June
2000. TS.

Harner, James L. Message to the author. 20 Aug. 2002. E-mail.

NOTE: TS = typescript.

NOTE: When you document an email, use its subject as the title in quotation marks. (see *MLA
Handbook*, p. 29)

Legal source

Consult the most recent edition of *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* (Cambridge:
Harvard Law Rev. Assn.; print), available at the Hunter Library Reference Desk. For help with
navigating *The Bluebook*, consult Becky Kornegay, reference librarian who specializes in
government documents and law, available at the Reference Desk, kornegay@email.wcu.edu, or
828-227-3417.

Pamphlet

Washington, DC. Trip Builder, 2000.

Lenoir Lithographs. Dover, 1994.

MLA: Electronic Information (See *MLA Handbook* 181-193)

When citing websites and other electronic sources, your goal is to provide enough information to help
your reader find them. Include the URL (or the DOI if necessary) for your sources, so that readers may
easily locate your source. Remember, higher quality websites provide more useful information. Further,
because web sources can disappear, always download important web information to your files for easy
retrieval during the research process.

Some previously required elements have become optional in MLA 8. You no longer have to put the Date of Access or the Medium of Publication. See *MLA Handbook*, p. 42-44.

Basic entry for documents from web sites

- Name of author, compiler, director, editor, narrator, performer, or translator
- Title of work (italicized if work is entire and independent; enclosed in quotation marks if work is part of a larger work)
- If pertinent, title of official Web site (italicized), for example *CNN.com*, *New York Times*, and *Google Maps*
- If pertinent, version or edition, for example Vers. 1.2 and 13th ed.
- If available, publisher or sponsor, for example Cable News Network, New York Times, and Google.
- Date of publication (day, month, and year)
- Include the URL address, starting with *www.* and ending with a period. It is not necessary to include the *http://*.

NOTE: Not every website will have all of this information. The goal is to include as much of this information as you can, but if the website is missing something, simply move on to the next part of the citation information list. However, be aware that most high quality websites will have this information readily available.

See the following example, which includes the URL.

Eaves, Morris, Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. *The William Blake Archive*. Lib. of Cong., 28 Sept. 2007. www.blakearchive.org/blake/.

Works without authors

“Women’s Basketball Named to 2012-2013 WBCA Academic Top 25.” *Western Carolina: The Official Site for Catamount Athletics*. Western Carolina University. 18 July 2013.

Entire websites

Eaves, Morris, Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. *The William Blake Archive*. Lib. of Cong., 8 May 2008.

Salda, Michael N., ed. *The Cinderella Project*. Vers. 1.2. U of Southern Mississippi, Oct. 2005.

García Landa, José Ángel, comp. *A Bibliography of Literary Theory, Criticism and Philology*. 13th ed. U de Zaragoza, 2008.

Home pages

Belcher, D. O. Home Page. *Office of the Chancellor*. Western Carolina U, 2013.

Articles in online scholarly journals, including editorials and reviews

Ouellette, Marc. "Theories, Memories, Bodies, and Artists." Editorial. *Reconstruction*, vol. 7, no. 4, 2007.

NOTE: In MLA 8, you know have to put vol. for volume number (7) and no. for issue number (4).

Shehan, Constance L., and Amanda B. Moras. "Deconstructing Laundry: Gendered Technologies and the Reluctant Redesign of Household Labor." *Michigan Family Review*, vol. 11, 2006.

NOTE: In the entry above, the Michigan Family Review is published by volume (11) only.

Raja, Masood Ashraf. Rev. of *Voices of Resistance: Muslim Women on War, Faith, and Sexuality*, ed. Sarah Husain. *Postcolonial Text*, vol. 3, no. 2, 2007.

Documents from an online database (includes all Hunter Library databases)

Chan, Evans. "Postmodernism and Hong Kong Cinema." *Postmodern Culture*, vol. 10, no. 3, 2000. *Project Muse*.

Clark, Wendy Mitman. "Moving Cape Hatteras Lighthouse." *National Parks*, vol. 72, no. 5 and 6, May-June 1998, pp. 20-24. *Academic Search Premier*.

Richardson, Lynda. "Minority Students Languish in Special Education System." *New York Times* 6 Apr. 1994, late ed.: A1+. Pt. 1 of a series, A Class Apart: Special Education in New York City. *LexisNexis*.

Tolson, Nancy. "Making Books Available: The Role of Early Libraries, Librarians, and Booksellers in the Promotion of African American Children's Literature." *African American Review*, vol. 32, no. 1, 1998, pp. 9-16. *JSTOR*.

Online government publications

United States. Dept. of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime*. By Howard N. Snyder. 2001. *National Criminal Justice Reference Service*.

NOTE: Follow the same guidelines as print government publications.

Articles in online newspapers, magazines, and news networks

Green, Joshua. "The Rove Presidency." *The Atlantic.com*. Atlantic Monthly Group, Sept. 2007.

"The Scientists Speak." Editorial. *New York Times*. New York Times, 20 Nov. 2007.

Tyre, Peg. "Standardized Tests in College?" *Newsweek*. Newsweek, 16 Nov. 2007.

Letter to editor

Schmidt, Christine. Letter. *New York Times*. New York Times, 20 May 2002.

Maps

"Maplewood, New Jersey." Map. *Google Maps*. Google, 15 May 2008.

"Phoenix, Arizona." Map. *U.S. Gazetteer*. US Census Bureau. 24 Sept. 2002.

Digital file (exists on your computer independently of Web or CD-ROM/ DVD-ROM, for example, PDF file, Microsoft Word file, JPEG file, MP3 file, etc.) (See *MLA Handbook* 30-35)

American Council of Learned Societies. Commission on Cyberinfrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences. *Our Cultural Commonwealth*. ACLS, 2006. PDF file.

Delano, Jack. *At the Vermont State Fair*. 1941. Lib. of Cong., Washington. JPEG file.

Hudson, Jennifer, perf. "And I Am Telling You I'm Not Going." *Dreamgirls: Music from the Motion Picture*. Sony BMG, 2006. MP3 file.

In-Text (Parenthetical) Citations (See *MLA Handbook* p.116-128)

Author and pages in parentheses

- This point has already been argued (Tannen 178-85).

NOTE: The period follows the in-text citation.

Author, shortened title, and pages in parentheses

- One's death is not a unique experience, for "every moment we have lived through we have also died out of into another order" (Frye, *Double Vision* 85).

NOTE: MLA includes the title, or a shortened version of it, to identify the exact work by Frye when Frye has two or more works in the Works Cited.

Author mentioned in text and pages in parentheses

- It may be true, as Robertson maintains, that “in the appreciation of medieval art the attitude of the observer is of primary importance” (136).
- In the late Renaissance, Machiavelli contended that human beings were by nature “ungrateful” and “mutable” (1240), and Montaigne thought them “miserable and puny” (1343).
- In his *Autobiography*, Benjamin Franklin declares that he prepared a list of thirteen virtues (135-37).

Two or three authors or editors

- “Poetry, like any art, requires practice” (Behn and Twichell xi).
- The idea of a writing center is worth debating, analyzing, and reflecting upon (DeCiccio, Rossi, and Cain 26-27).

More than three authors or editors

- “In cultures whose religion, unlike Christianity, offers no promise of an afterlife, a name that will live on after one’s death serves as the closest substitute for immortality” (Abrams et al. 3).

Note: et al. is used to signify there are three or more authors or editors and it follows the first author’s last name.

No author, only title available

- International espionage was as prevalent as ever in the 1990s (“Decade”).
- A presidential commission reported in 1970 that recent campus protests had focused on “racial injustice, war, and the university itself” (*Report* 3).

Work by a corporate author

- By 1992, it was apparent that the American healthcare system, though impressive in many ways, needed “to be fixed and perhaps radically modified” (Public Agenda Foundation 4).
- A study prepared by the United States Department of State defined terrorism as “premeditated, politically motivated violence against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience” (par.16).

Electronic sources with authors: The author’s name is usually sufficient, but if the source provides additional cues such as section headings/numbers, internal page numbers, or paragraph numbers, also make use of those.

- William J. Mitchell's *City of Bits* discusses architecture and urban life in the context of the digital telecommunications revolution.
- Beethoven has been called the "first politically motivated composer," for he was "caught up in the whole ferment of ideas that came out of the French Revolution" (Gardiner, screens 2-3).
- "The debut of *Julius Caesar*," according to Sohmer, "proclaimed Shakespeare's Globe a theater of courage and ideas, a place where an audience must observe with the inner eye, with the inner ear" (par. 44).

Electronic sources without authors: Use a shortened version of the title. If two sources have the same title, include additional information to distinguish them. See "Snowy Owl" example below:

- In fresco painting, "the pigments are completely fused with a damp plaster ground to become an integral part of the wall surface" ("Fresco Painting").
- In winter the snowy owl feeds primarily on small rodents ("Snowy Owl," *Hinterland*), but in spring it also feeds on the eggs of much larger waterfowl, such as geese and swans ("Snowy Owl," *Arctic*).

Literary and religious sources: For prose sources such as novels and plays, cite the page number, if available, from the edition you are using but also include other pertinent identifiers that would be consistent for all editions, such as a chapter and/or section. For religious verses, verse plays and poetry, omit the page number and cite by appropriate division(s) and line.

- In *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, Mary Wollstonecraft points out how "women who, not led by degrees to proper studies, and not permitted to choose for themselves, have indeed been overgrown children" (185; ch.13, sec. 2).
- A Biblical passage that demonstrates the mythical quality of prophetic visions comes from Ezekiel, who describes "four living creatures," one with the face of a man, a second with the face of a lion, the third with the face of an ox, and the fourth with the face of an eagle (*New Jerusalem Bible*, Ezek. 1.5-10).

Long quotations: More than four typed lines of quoted prose are indented one inch from the left-hand margin as a double-spaced block. No quotation marks are used.

Margaret Wheatley describes how the new physics is changing our perceptions of the world:

Something strange is happening in the quantum world. No longer is there a lonely void. Space everywhere is now thought to be filled with fields, invisible, non-material structures that are the basic substance of the universe. We cannot see these fields, but we do observe their effects. They have become a useful construct for explaining action-at-a-distance, for helping us understand why change occurs without the direct exertion of material "shoving" across space. (48)

NOTE: In a long quotation, parentheses stand outside the final period.

Plagiarism (See *MLA Handbook* p.6)

Plagiarism is representing the words or ideas of someone else's as one's own in any academic exercise. Whether intentional or unintentional, plagiarism can result in an "F" in the course and/or expulsion from the University as well as other financial sanctions. WCU's Academic Integrity Policy (<http://academicintegrity.wcu.edu>), the Western Carolina University Code of Student Conduct (<http://www.wcu.edu/WebFiles/PDFs/WCU_Code_of_Student_Conduct.pdf>), and your instructor's syllabus outline the reporting and resolution process, and the various sanctions for plagiarism.