



## Whoa! Hold Your Horses, Cite Your Sources (MLA7)

Remember, proper citation of sources used in your research will help you prevent the costly error of plagiarism.

List your sources alphabetically by the first word  
Use hanging-indent format  
Do not number your sources

Single-space each source entry, but double-space between entries  
For more specific information, go to

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>

### PRINT SOURCES

#### BOOK

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

**Example:** Shapiro, James. *A Year in the Life of William Shakespeare*. New York: Harper, 2005. Print.

#### A BOOK PREPARED BY AN EDITOR

Cite the book as you normally would, but add the editor after the title.

**Example:** Bronte, Charlotte. *Jane Eyre*. Ed. Margaret Smith. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1998. Print.

#### MAGAZINE

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical* Day Month Year: pages. Medium of publication.

**Example:** Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: 70-71. Print.

#### ENCYCLOPEDIA

"Article Title." Title of Encyclopedia. Year. Medium of publication.

**Example:** "Daniel Boone." *World Book Encyclopedia*. 2009. Print.

#### A WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY, REFERENCE, OR COLLECTION

Lastname, First name. "Title of Essay." *Title of Collection*. Ed. Editor's Name(s). Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. Page range of entry. Medium of Publication.

**Example:** Baker, Robert S. "Huxley's Dystopian Dilemma." *Aldous Huxley's Brave New World*. Ed. Harold Bloom. Philadelphia: Chelsea House, 2003. 93-104. Print.

#### MULTIVOLUME WORK

When citing only one volume of a multivolume work, include the volume number after the work's title, or after the work's editor or translator.

**Example:** "Brave New World". *Novels for Students*. Ed. Marie Rose Napierkowski and Deborah A. Stanley. Vol. 6. Detroit: The Gale Group, 1999. Print.

If the volume you are using has its own title, cite the book without referring to the other volumes as if it were an independent publication.

**Example:** Churchill, Winston S. *The Age of Revolution*. New York: Dodd, 1957. Print.

## ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Here are some common features you should try and find before citing electronic sources in MLA style. Not every Web page will provide all of the following information. However, collect as much of the following information as possible both for your citations and for your research notes:

- Author and/or editor names (if available)
- Article name in quotation marks (if applicable)
- Title of the Website, project, or book in italics. (Remember that some Print publications have Web publications with slightly different names. They may, for example, include the additional information or otherwise modified information, like domain names [e.g. .com or .net].)
- Any version numbers available, including revisions, posting dates, volumes, or issue numbers.
- Publisher information, including the publisher name and publishing date.
- Take note of any page numbers (if available).
- Date you accessed the material.
- URL (if required, or for your own personal reference).

### A PAGE ON A WEBSITE

For an individual page on a Web site, list the author or alias if known, followed by the information covered above for entire Web sites. **Remember to use n.p. if no publisher name is available and n.d. if no publishing date is given.**

**Example:** "How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow.com*. eHow, n.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2009.

### A LISTSERV, DISCUSSION GROUP, or BLOG POSTING

Editor, screen name, author, or compiler name (if available). "Posting Title." *Name of Site*. Version number (if available). Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher). Medium of publication. Date of access.

**Example:** Salmar1515 [Sal Hernandez]. "Re: Best Strategy: Fenced Pastures vs. Max Number of Rooms?" *BoardGameGeek*. BoardGameGeek, 29 Sept. 2008. Web. 5 Apr. 2009.

### AN ARTICLE FROM AN ONLINE DATABASE

You can usually find the citations already created for you, at the bottom of each article in one of our databases. Simply copy-and-paste it onto your Works Cited page, and reformat it (hanging indent, single-spaced, Times New Roman, size 12).

Author (if known). "Title of Article." Original source of information (use citation format for book, magazine article, etc.). Title of database. Name of database subscriber. Date of access.

**Example:** "Commentary on Trial of the Scottsboro Boys." *The African American Experience*. American Journey Online. Woodbridge, CT.: Primary Source Microfilm, 1999. *Student Resource Center - Gold*. Gale. Riverside Brookfield High School. 9 Mar. 2010.

### AN IMAGE (Including a Painting, Sculpture, or Photograph)

Provide the artist's name, the work of art italicized, the date of creation, the institution and city where the work is housed. Follow this initial entry with the name of the Website in italics, the medium of publication, and the date of access. **If you cannot identify the actual creator of the image, at least cite the website on which you found it.**

Goya, Francisco. *The Family of Charles IV*. 1800. Museo Nacional del Prado, Madrid. Museo National del Prado. Web. 22 May 2006.