When referring primarily to the work:

**Scholarly Edition**

Last, First. *Book Title*. Ed. First Last. City: Publisher, Year. Print.


When referring primarily to the work of the editor:

Last, First, ed. *Book Title*. Ed. By First Last. City: Publisher, Year. Print.


**Work in an Anthology**


**Article in a Reference Book**


*FULL PUBLICATION INFO NOT REQUIRED FOR GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS
*ADD PAGE NUMBERS IF WORK NOT ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

**Illustrated Book or Graphic Narrative**


**Proceedings of a Conference**

Last, First. “Presentation or Section Title.” *Proceedings Title*. Ed. Last First. Date & Location of Conference if not in Title. Publisher: Conference Name, Year. Pages. Print.


**Published Dissertation**

Last, First. *Dissertation Title*. Diss. University, Year. City: Publisher, Year. Print.


*NOTE: GIVE GENERIC LABEL (Homepage, Introduction, Online Posting, etc) WITHOUT ITALICS OR QUOTATION MARKS FOR UNTITLED WORKS

*INCLUSION OF AN URL IS OPTIONAL. INCLUDE IT IF YOU COULD NOT LOCATE RESOURCE WITHOUT IT OR IF REQUIRED BY AN INSTRUCTOR. EXAMPLE: <http://academic.wisc.edu/conn_library/>.

**WEB RESOURCES**

**Print Resource Retrieved from the Web**

Use the guidelines for print sources.

Replace Print with: Title of Website. Web. Date of Access.


**Print Resource Retrieved from an Online Database**

Use the guidelines for print sources.

Replace Print with: Title of Database. Web. Date of Access.


**Online Only Scholarly Journal Article**

Use the guidelines for print sources.

Replace Print with: Web. Date of Access.


**Other Web Resources**

Last, First. “Title of the Work.” *Title of the Overall Website*. Publisher or Sponsor of Site, Date of Publication. Web. Date of Access.


CITING MLA REFERENCES IN-TEXT

MLA style provides a way to acknowledge another’s facts, words, or ideas in your paper by inserting a brief indication of the source, usually the author’s last name and page. Complete information will be found in the list of works cited (the references or bibliography) at the end of the paper. If the source is an electronic book and lacks numbering, omit numbers from your parenthetical references.

Author and Title Cited in Text (no parenthetical citation necessary when citing the entire work rather than a specific idea within the work).

In The Literary Nature of Darwin, Gould explores some of Darwin’s most effective metaphors.

Author Not Cited in Text

As metaphors for the workings of nature, Darwin used the tangled bank, the tree of life, and the face of nature (Gould 14).

Author Cited in Text

Gould attributes Darwin’s success to his gift for making the appropriate metaphor (14).

Direct Quotation with Name of Author

Gould explains that Darwin used the metaphor of the tree of life “to express the other form of interconnectedness-genealogical rather than ecological-and to illustrate both success and failure in the history of life” (14).

Direct Quotation without Name of Author

Darwin used the metaphor of the tree of life "to express the other form of interconnectedness-genealogical rather than ecological" (Gould 14).

NOTE: Text and examples directly from http://library.csus.edu/guides/rogenmoserd/general/mla.html

BASIC IN-TEXT CITATION STYLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of citation</th>
<th>Author cited in text</th>
<th>Parenthetical format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One work by one author</td>
<td>Tannen has argued this point (178-85). Wordsworth stated that ... (263).</td>
<td>(Tannen 178-85) (Wordsworth 263)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by two authors</td>
<td>Marx and Engels described their struggles as ... (79).</td>
<td>(Marx and Engels 79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by three authors</td>
<td>Smith, Yang, and Moore argue that ... (76).</td>
<td>(Smith, Yang, and Moore 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by four or more authors</td>
<td>Jones et al. indicated ... (4).</td>
<td>(Jones et al. 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Author (in parenthesis, use a shortened title of the work)</td>
<td>In “The Impact of Global Warming in North America ” ... (6).</td>
<td>(“Impact of Global Warming” 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more works by one author (include shortened title)</td>
<td>Lightenor has argued ... (“Too Soon” 38), though he has acknowledged elsewhere ... (“Hand-Eye Development” 17).</td>
<td>(Lightenor, “Too Soon” 38) (Lightenor, “Hand-Eye Development” 17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To cite multiple sources in the same parenthetical reference, separate the citations by a semi-colon:

... as has been discussed elsewhere (Burke 3; Dewey 21).

Sometimes more information is necessary to identify the source from which a quotation is taken. For instance, if two or more authors have the same last name, provide both authors’ first initials (or even the authors’ full name if different authors share initials) in your citation:

Although some medical ethicists claim that cloning will lead to designer children (R. Miller 12), others note that the advantages for medical re-