

MLA DOCUMENTATION STYLE

MLA Documentation Style is a method for listing the sources you use so your readers can identify and find those sources. It is commonly used in the humanities, for example, art, English, and philosophy. You can use the examples below as templates to create citations to your sources.

CITING SOURCES IN THE BODY OF YOUR PAPER

Cite works within your paper with parenthetical author-page number references (Foster 290). These references will correspond to sources listed alphabetically by author at the end of your paper in a Works Cited page. Sources without an author are listed by their title instead.

CITING BOOKS [PAGES 147-179*]

Author. Title. Place of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication.

Banner, Stuart. The Death Penalty: An American History. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 2002.

CITING ARTICLES FROM PRINT JOURNALS [PAGE 180*]

Author. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume (Year of Publication): Page numbers.

Gerber, Rudolph J. "Economic and Historical Implications for Capital Punishment Deterrence." Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy 18 (2004): 437-450.

CITING ARTICLES FROM PRINT NEWSPAPERS [PAGE 185*]

Author. "Title of Article." Title of Newspaper Date of Article: Page numbers.

Healy, Patrick D. "Death Penalty Seems Unlikely to be Revived." The New York Times 11 Feb. 2005: B1+.

CITING ARTICLES FROM ELECTRONIC DATABASES [PAGE 229*]

Author. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume (Year of Publication): Page numbers. Name of Database. Database Provider. Name of Library, State. Date of Access <URL>.

• JSTOR

Norrander, Barbara. "The Multi-Layered Impact of Public Opinion on Capital Punishment Implementation in the American States." Political Research Quarterly 53 (2000): 771-793. JSTOR. JSTOR. Peter J. Cayan Library, NY. 20 Sept. 2005 <<http://www.jstor.org/search>>.

• ProQuest

Rothenberg, Laurence E. "International Law, U.S. Sovereignty, and the Death Penalty." Georgetown Journal of International Law 35 (2004): 547-595. ProQuest Direct. ProQuest. Peter J. Cayan Library, NY. 20 Sept. 2005 <<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb>>.

• PsycARTICLES

Steinberg, Laurence, and Elizabeth S. Scott. "Less Guilty by Reason of Adolescence: Developmental Immaturity, Diminished Responsibility, and the Juvenile Death Penalty." American Psychologist 58 (2003): 1009-1018. PsycARTICLES. American Psychological Association. Peter J. Cayan Library, NY. 20 Sept. 2005 <<http://www.psycinfo.com/library/fulltext.cfm>>.

MLA DOCUMENTATION STYLE

CITING WEB SITES

Rules:

1. Take the author's name directly from the document; it normally appears at the beginning or the end of the document. If no author's name is available, begin with the title of the document.
2. State the full title of the document enclosed in quotation marks unless you are citing an entire Internet site or an online book.
3. If the document gives information relating to a print publication, state that information as indicated in the document.
4. Include the title of the site (underlined), the date of the site's latest update, and the name of any organization that sponsors the site (usually at the bottom of the site's home page).
5. If an editor's name or version number is given provide it after the site's title.
6. Provide the last date you visited the site and the URL enclosed in angle < > brackets. If a URL must be divided between two lines break it only after a slash; do not introduce a hyphen - at the break. If a URL is too long or too complicated, give the site's search page instead.
7. If an Internet site does not assign a specific URL to each document and if citing a search page is not appropriate give the URL of the site's home page. If a reader can proceed from the home page to the document by clicking on a sequence of links follow the URL with the word *Path:* and then specify the sequence of links (don't italicize it!). Use semicolons to separate the names of the links.
8. Since Internet sites and resources sometimes disappear altogether you should download or print out the material you use so that you can verify it if it is inaccessible later.
9. If you cannot find some of this information, cite what is available.

• **EXAMPLE A: A SITE WITH NO AUTHOR [PAGE 214*]**

"City Profile: San Francisco." CNN.com. 2002. Cable News Network. 20 Sept. 2005 <<http://www.cnn.com/TRAVEL/atevo/city/SanFrancisco/intro.html>>.

• **EXAMPLE B: PERSONAL HOME PAGE [PAGE 218*]**

Lancashire, Ian. Home page. 28 Mar. 2002. 20 Sept. 2005 <<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca:8080/~ian/>>.

• **EXAMPLE C: A SITE WITH A LONG URL CITED BY SEARCH PAGE [PAGE 212*]**

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 32 (1998): 9-16. JSTOR. JSTOR. 20 Sept. 2005 <<http://www.jstor.org/search>>.

• **EXAMPLE D: A SITE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL URLS OR A SEARCH PAGE [PAGE 213*]**

Nastali, Dan, and Phil Boardman. "Searching for Arthur: Literary Highways, Electronic Byways, and Cultural Backroads." Arthuriana 11.4 (2001): 108-22. Abstract. 20 Sept. 2005 <<http://www.smu.edu/arthuriana/>>. Path: Abstracts; K-O.

* Information on citing web sites is taken from pages 207-230 of the MLA Handbook. Additional examples are listed on pages 214 & 222. More information is available at www.mla.org/style_faq4