MLA DOCUMENTATION

For ideas and information used from other sources, you must provide both in-text citations and a Works Cited. See the Writing Center’s “Using Sources” for a discussion of when to cite sources.

For complete information on Modern Language Association (MLA) documentation style, consult The MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, seventh edition or “Useful Links” at the Hamilton College Writing Center Web site: www.hamilton.edu/writing/citations.html

In-text Citations
Following the cited material in your text, include a parenthetical reference with the author name and page number (Moss 5). You may delete the author name if you have included it in the introduction to the cited material: e.g., As Moss explains, “…“(5). If the author is unknown, use the initial key words from the title (“Melting Sea Ice”). Omit the page number in the case of missing page numbers, such as in Web sources. The period follows the citation.

Works Cited: PRINT SOURCES
The MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, seventh edition (2009) includes two major changes in guidelines for the Works Cited section:
1) Italics are used everywhere in place of underlining (book titles, etc.)
2) Every Works Cited entry must include the medium of publication, e.g., Print, Web, Radio, Film, Television, CD, Videocassette, DVD, Performance, Lecture, and PDF file.

The standard form for a Works Cited entry for a print book:
1. Author. 2. Title. 3. City of publication. 4. Publisher, 5. Date of publication. 6. Medium. Each item is followed by a period except for the publisher, which is followed by a comma.

Book by one author (print)

Book by multiple authors (print)

Article in a scholarly journal (print)
Baca, Damian. “The Chicano Codex.” College English 71.6 (2009): 564-583. Print. (After the journal title, add the volume number, issue number, date of publication, and page numbers. End with Print.)

Entire anthology (print)

Selection from an anthology (print)

If the examples above do not exactly fit your source, use your good judgment to adapt the available information to the suggested form.
**Works Cited: ONLINE SOURCES**

Because it is likely that readers are able to locate online sources by entering identifying information in a search engine or a database, MLA guidelines do not require a URL in the Works Cited for online sources.

**The form for a short work from a Web site:**

You may not find all of the above information; use your good judgment and adapt available information to the form.

**Short work from a Web site, blog, wiki** (including online poems and video clips)

**Entire Web site or blog**

**Article from an online reference work**

**Article from an online database**

**Article in an online scholarly journal**

**For an article from an online journal or database:** After the title, add the volume number, issue number, date of publication, and page numbers, if available, or the abbreviation “n. pag.” (not paginated). End with Web and date of access.


**For complete information on Modern Language Association (MLA) documentation style,** consult *The MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, seventh edition or “Useful Links” at the Hamilton College Writing Center Web site: [www.hamilton.edu/writing/citations.html](http://www.hamilton.edu/writing/citations.html)

The examples of an entire Web site, article from an online database, article from an online journal, and E-book are taken from pages 143 and 146 in *A Pocket Style Manual, 6th ed.*

**Works Cited**


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