

MLA Citation Style

MLA Style for In-Text Citations

MLA style requires documentation in the text of an essay for every quotation, paraphrase, and summary as well as other material requiring documentation (12f). In-text citations document material from other sources with both signal phrases and parenthetical citations. Signal phrases introduce the material, often including the author's name. Keep your parenthetical citations short, but include the information your readers need to locate the full citation in the list of works cited at the end of the text.

Place a parenthetical citation as near the relevant material as possible without disrupting the flow of the sentence. Note in the following examples *where* punctuation is placed in relation to the parentheses.

1. AUTHOR NAMED IN A SIGNAL PHRASE

Ordinarily, you can use the author's name in a signal phrase to introduce the material and cite the page number(s) in parentheses.

Herrera indicates that Kahlo believed in a "vitalistic form of pantheism" (328).

2. AUTHOR NAMED IN PARENTHESES

When you do not mention the author in a signal phrase, include the author's last name before the page number(s) in the parentheses. Use no punctuation between the author's name and the page number(s).

In places, de Beauvoir "sees Marxists as believing in subjectivity" (Whitmarsh 63).

3. TWO OR THREE AUTHORS

Use all the authors' last names in a phrase or in parentheses.

Gortner, Hebrun, and Nicolson maintain that "opinion leaders" influence other people in an organization because they are respected, not because they hold high positions (175).

5. ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR

Give the full name of a corporate author or a shortened form of it in a phrase or in parentheses.

Any study of social welfare involves a close analysis of "the impacts, the benefits, and the costs" of its policies (Social Research Corporation iii).

6. UNKNOWN AUTHOR

Use the title, if it is brief, in your text – or a shortened version of the title in parentheses.

"Hype," by one analysis, is "an artificially engendered atmosphere of hysteria" ("Today's Marketplace" 51).

7. AUTHOR OR TWO OR MORE WORKS

If your list of works cited as more than one work by the same author, include a shortened version of the title of the work you are citing in a phrase or in parentheses.

Gardner shows readers their own silliness in his description of a "pointless, ridiculous monster, crouched in the shadows, stinking of dead men, murdered children, and martyred cows" (Grendel 2).

8. TWO OR MORE AUTHORS WITH THE SAME LAST NAME

Always include the authors' first *and* last names in the signal phrases or in the parenthetical citations for their works.

Children will learn to write if they are allowed to choose their own subjects, James Britton asserts, citing the Schools Council study of the 1960s (37-42).

9. MULTIVOLUME WORK

In a parenthetical citation, note the volume number first and then the page number(s), with a colon and one space between them.

Modernist writers prized experimentation and gradually even sought to blur the line between poetry and prose, according to Forster (3: 150).

10. LITERARY WORK

Because literary works are often available in many different editions, cite the page number(s) from the edition you used followed by a semicolon, and, in addition, give other identifying information that will lead readers to the passage in any edition – such as the act and/or scene in a play (37; sc. 1). For a novel, indicate the part of chapter (175; ch. 4).

In utter despair, Dostoyevsky's character Mitya wonders aloud about the "terrible tragedies realism inflicts on people" (376; bk. 8, ch. 2).

For poems, cite the part (if there is one) and line(s), separated by a period. If you are citing only line numbers, use the word *line(s)* in the first reference (lines 33-34).

On dying, Whitman speculates, "All goes onward and outward, nothing collapses./And to die is different from what anyone supposed, and luckier" (6. 129-30).

For verse plays, give only the act, scene and line numbers, separated by periods.

As Macbeth begins, the witches greet Banquo as "Lesser than Macbeth, and greater" (1.3.65).

11. WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY

For an essay, short story, or other piece of prose reprinted in an anthology, use the name of the author of the work, not the editor of the anthology, but use the page number(s) from the anthology.

Narratives of captivity play a major role in early writing by women in the United States, as demonstrated by Silko (219).

12. BIBLE

Identify quotations by giving the title of the Bible, the book, and the chapter and verse, separated by a period. In your text, spell out the names of books. In parenthetical citations, use abbreviations for books with names of five or more letters (*Gen.* For *Genesis*).

He ignored the admonition "Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall" (New Oxford Annotated Bible, Prov. 16.18).

13. INDIRECT SOURCE

Use the abbreviation *qtd. In* to indicate that you are quoting from someone else's report of a conversation, interview, letter, or the like.

As Arthur Miller says, "When somebody is destroyed everybody finally contributes to it, but in Willy's case, the end product would be virtually the same" (qtd. In Martin and Meyer 375).

14. TWO OR MORE SOURCES IN THE SAME CITATION

Separate the information with semicolons.

Economists recommend the employment be redefined to include unpaid domestic labor (Clark 148; Nevins 39).

15. ENTIRE WORK OR ONE-PAGE ARTICLE

Include the reference in the text without any page numbers or parentheses.

Michael Ondaatje's poetic sensibility transfers beautifully to prose in The English Patient.

16. WORK WITHOUT PAGE NUMBERS

If a work has no page numbers or is only one page long, you may omit the page number. If a work uses paragraph numbers instead, use the abbreviation *par(s)*.

Whitman considered their speech "a source of a native grand opera," in the words of Ellison (par. 13).

17. ELECTRONIC OR NONPRINT SOURCE

Give enough information in a signal phrase or parenthetical citation for readers to locate the source in the list of works cited. Usually give the author or title under which you list the source. Specify a source's page, section, paragraph, or screen numbers, if numbered, in parentheses.

Describing children's language acquisition, Pinker explains that "what's innate about language is just a way of paying attention to parental speech" (Johnson, sec. 1).

MLA Style for a List of Works Cited

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The sample works cited entries that follow observe MLA's advice to underline words that are often italicized in print. Although most computers can generate italics easily, the MLA recommends that "you can avoid ambiguity by using underlining" in your research essays. If *you* wish to use italics instead, first-check with your instructor.

Books

1. ONE AUTHOR

DeCordova, Richard. Picture Personalities: The Emergence of the Star System in America. Urbana: U of Illinois Press, 1990.

2. TWO OR THREE AUTHORS

Give the first author listed on the title page, last name first; then list the name(s) of the other author(s) in regular order, with a comma between authors and an *and* before the last one.

Appleby, Joyce, Lynn Hunt, and Margaret Jacob. Telling the Truth about History. New York: Norton, 1994.

3. FOUR OR MORE AUTHORS

Give the first author listed on the title page, last name first, followed by a comma and *et al.* ("and others"), or list all the names, since the use of *et al.* diminishes the importance of the other contributors.

Belenky, Mary Field, Blythe Clinchy, Jill Goldberger, and Nancy Tarule. Women's Ways of Knowing. New York: Basic, 1986.

4. ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR

Give the name of the group listed on the title page as the author, even if the same group published the book.

American Chemical Society. Handbook for Authors of Papers in the American Chemical Society Publications. Washington: American Chemical Soc., 1978.

5. UNKNOWN AUTHOR

Begin the entry with the title, and list the work alphabetically by the first major word of the title after any initial *A, An,* or *The*.

The New York Times Atlas of the World. New York: New York Times Books, 1980.

6. TWO OR MORE BOOKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR(S)

Arrange the entries alphabetically by title. Include the name(s) of the author(s) in the first entry, but in subsequent entries, use three hyphens followed by a period.

Lorde, Audre. A Burst of Light. Ithaca: Firebrand, 1988. Sister Outsider. Trumansburg: Crossing, 1984.

---. Sister Outsider. Trumansburg: Crossing, 1984.

If you cite a work by one author who is also listed as the first coauthor of another work you cite, list the single-author work first, and repeat the author's name in the entry for the coauthored work. Also repeat the author's name if you cite a work in which that author is listed as the first of a different set of coauthors. In other words, use three hyphens only when the work is by *exactly* the same author(s) as the previous entry

7. EDITOR(S)

Treat an editor as an author, but add a comma and *ed.* (or *eds.*).

Wall, Cheryl A., ed. Changing Our Own Words: Essays on Criticism, Theory, and Writing by Black Women. New Brunswick: Rutgers UP, 1989.

8. AUTHOR AND EDITOR

If you have cited the body of the text, begin with the author's name. Then list the editor, introduced by *Ed.* ("Edited by"), after the title.

James, Henry. Portrait of a Lady. Ed. Leon Edel. Boston: Houghton, 1963.

If you have cited the editor's contribution, begin the entry with the editor's name followed by a comma and *ed.* Then list the author's name, introduced by *By*, after the title.

Edel, Leon, ed. Portrait of a Lady. By Henry James. Boston: Houghton, 1963.

9. WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY OR CHAPTER IN A BOOK WITH AN EDITOR

List the author(s) of the selection or chapter; its title; the title of the book in which the selection or chapter appears; *Ed.* and the name(s) of the editor(s) in regular order; the publication information; and the inclusive page numbers of the selection.

Gordon, Mary. "The Parable of the Cave." The Writer on Her Work. Ed. Janet Sternburg. New York: Norgon, 1980. 27-32.

If the selection was originally published in a periodical and you are asked to supply information for this original source, use the following format. *Rpt.* is the abbreviation for *Reprinted*.

Didion, Joan. "Why I Write." New York Times Book Review. 9 Dec. 1976: 22. Rpt. In The Writer on Her Work. Ed. Janet Sternberg. New York: Norton, 1980. 3-16.

For inclusive page numbers up to 99, note all digits in the second number. For numbers above 99, note only the last two digits, and any others that change in the second number (115-18, 1378-79, 296-301).

10. TWO OR MORE ITEMS FROM AN ANTHOLOGY

Include the anthology itself in your list of works cited.

Donalson, Melvin, ed. Cornerstones: An Anthology of African American Literature. New York: St. Martin's, 1996.

Then list each selection separately by its author and title, followed by a cross-reference to the anthology.

Baker, Houston A., Jr. "ThEre Is No More Beautiful Way." Donalson 856-63.

Ellison, Ralph. "What America Would Be Like Without Blacks." Donaldson 737-41.

11. TRANSLATION

Begin the entry with the author's name, and give the translator's name, preceded by *Trans.* ("Translated by"), after the title.

Zamora, Martha. Frida Kahlo: The Brush of Anguish. Trans. Marilyn Sode Smith. San Francisco: Chronicle, 1990.

12. EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST

Add the information, in abbreviated form, after the title.

Kelly, Alfred H., Winfred A. Harbison, and Herman Belz. The American Constitution: Its Origins and Development. 6th ed. New York: Norton, 1983.

13. ONE VOLUME OF A MULTIVOLUME WORK

Give the volume number after the title, and list the number of volumes in the complete work after the date, using the abbreviations Vol. and vols.

Foner, Philip S., and Ronald L. Lewis, eds. The Black Worker. Vol. 3. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1980. 8 vols.

14. TWO OR MORE VOLUMES OF A MULTIVOLUME **WORK**

If you cite two or more volumes of a multivolume work, give the number of volumes in the complete work after the title, using the abbreviation vols.

Foner, Philip S., and Ronald L. Lewis, eds. The Black Worker. 8 vols. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1980.

15. PREFACE, FOREWORD, INTRODUCTION, OR AFTERWORD

List the author of the item, the item title, the title of the book, and author. List the inclusive page numbers at the end of the entry.

Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr. Introduction. Pioneer Women: Voices from the Kansas Frontier. By Joanna L. Stratton. New York: Simon, 1981. 11-15.

16. ARTICLES IN A REFERENCE WORK

List the author of the article, if known. If no author is identified, begin with the title. For a well-known encyclopedia, just note the edition and date. If the entries in the reference work are in alphabetical order, you need not give the volume or page numbers.

Johnson, Peder J. "Concept Learning." Encyclopedia of Education. 1971.

"Traquair, Sir John Stewart." Encyclopedia Britannica. 11th ed. 1911.

17. BOOK THAT IS PART OF A SERIES

Cite the series name as it appears on the title page, followed by any series number.

Moss, Beverly J., ed. Literacy across Communities. Written Language Series 2. Cresskill: Hampton, 1994.

18. REPUBLICATION

To cite a modern edition of an older book, add the original date, followed by a period, after the title.

Scott, Walter. Kenilworth. 1821. New York: Dodd, 1956.

19. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

Begin with the author, if identified. Otherwise, start with the name of the government, followed by the agency and any subdivision. Use abbreviations if they can be readily understood. Then give the title, and underline or italicize it. For congressional documents, cite the number, session, and house; the type (*Report*, *Resolution*, *Document*), in abbreviated form; and the number of the material. If you cite the *Congressional Record*, give only the date and page number. Otherwise, end with publication information; the publisher is often the Government Printing Office (*GPO*).

United States. Cong. House. Report of the Joint Subcommittee on Reconstruction. 39th Cong., 1st sess. H. Rept. 30. 1865. New York: Arno, 1969.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1870. Washington: GPO, 1975.

20. PAMPHLET

Treat a pamphlet as you would a book.

Why Is Central America a Conflict Area? Opposing Viewpoints Pamphlets. St. Paul: Greenhaven, 1984.

21. PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE

Treat proceedings as a book, adding any necessary information about the conference after the title.

Martin, John Steven, and Christine Mason Sutherland, eds. Proceedings of the Canadian Society for the History of Rhetoric. Calgary: Canadian Soc. for the History of Rhetoric, 1986.

22. PUBLISHER'S IMPRINT

If a book was published by a publisher's imprint (indicated on the title page), hyphenate the imprint and the publisher's name.

Rose, Phyllis. Parallel Lives: Five Victorian Marriages. New York: Vintage-Random, 1984.

23. TITLE WITHIN A TITLE

Do not underline or italicize the title of a book within the title of a book you are citing. Underline or italicize and enclose in quotation marks the title of a short work within a book title.

Gilbert, Stuart. James Joyce's Ulysses. **New York**: Vintage-Random, 1955.

Renza, Louis A. "A White Heron" and the Question of a Minor Literature. Madison: U of Wisconsin P, 1984.

24. SACRED BOOK

Begin the entry with the title, underlined or italicized. For versions of the Bible in which the version is not part of the title, list the version after the title.

The Jerusalem Bible. Garden City: Doubleday, 1966.

Holy Bible. King James Version. Nashville: Broadman, 1940.

Periodicals

25. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY VOLUME

Follow the title of the publication with the volume number in Arabic numerals.

Norris, Margot. "Narration under a Blindfold: Reading Joyce's 'Clay.'" PMLA 102 (1987): 206-15.

26. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY ISSUE

Follow the volume number with a period and the issue number.

Lofty, John. "The Politics at Modernism's Funeral." Canadian Journal of Political and Social Theory 6.3 (1987): 89-96.

27. ARTICLE IN A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Put the month (or months, hyphenated) before the year. Separate the date and page number(s) with a colon.

Weiss, Philip. "The Book Thief: A True Tale of Bibliomania." Harper's Jan. 1994: 37-56.

28. ARTICLE IN A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Include the day, month, and year in that order, with no commas between them.

Van Biema, David. "Parodies Regained." Time 21 Mar. 1994: 46.

29. ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER

After the author and title of the article, give the name of the newspaper, underlined or italicized, as it appears on the front page but without any initial *A*, *An*, or *The*. Add the city in brackets after the name if it is not part of the title. Then give the date and the edition if one is listed, and add a colon. Follow the colon with a space, the section number or letter (if given), and then the page number(s). If the article appears on discontinuous pages, give the first page followed by a plus sign.

Bruni, Frank, and B. Drummond Ayers, Jr. "Bush Moving toward Center." New York Times 8 Mar. 2000, natl. ed.: A1+.

Martin, Claire. "Primary Care System under Attack." Denver Post 3 Jan. 2000: F1+.

30. EDITORIAL OR LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Use the label *Editorial* or *Letter*, neither underlined nor in quotation marks, after the title or, if there is no title, after the author's name.

Magee, Doug. "Soldier's Home." Editorial. Nation 26 Mar. 1988: 400-01.

31. UNSIGNED ARTICLE

Begin with the article title, alphabetizing the entry according to the first word after any initial *A*, *An*, or *The*.

"The Odds of March." Time 15 Apr. 1985: 20+.

32. REVIEW

List the reviewer's name and the title of the review, if any, followed by *Rev. of* and the title and author or director of the work reviewed. Then add the publication information for the periodical in which the review appears.

Solinger, Rickie. "Unsafe for Women." Rev. of Next Time, She'll Be Dead: Battering and How to Stop It, by Ann Jones. New York Times Book Review 20 Mar. 1994: 16.

33. ARTICLE WITH A TITLE WITHIN THE TITLE

Enclose in single quotation marks the title of a short work within an article title. Underline or italicize the title of a book within an article title.

Frey, Leonard H. "Irony and Point of View in 'That Evening Sun.'" Faulkner Studies 2 (1953): 33-40.

Electronic Sources

34. CD-ROM, PERIODICALLY REVISED

Include the author's name; publication information for the print version, if any, of the text (including its title and date of publication); the title of the database, underlined or italicized; the medium (*CD-ROM*); the name of the company producing it; and the electronic publication date (month and year, if possible).

Natchez, Gladys. "Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera: The Transformation of Catastrophe to Creativity." Psychotherapy-Patient 4.1 (1987): 153-74. PsychLIT. CD-ROM. SilverPlatter. Nov. 1994.

35. SINGLE-ISSUE CD-ROM, DISKETTE, OR MAGNETIC TAPE

Cite this kind of electronic source, which is *not* regularly updated, much like a book, but add the medium and, if appropriate, the number of the electronic edition, release, or version. If you are citing only a part of the source, end with the page, paragraph, screen, or other section numbers of the part if they are indicated in the source – either the range of numbers (*pp. 78-83*) or, if each section is numbered separately, the total number of sections in the part (*8 screens*).

"Communion." The Oxford English Dictionary. 2nd ed. CD-ROM. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1992.

36. MULTIDISC CD-ROM

In citing a CD-ROM publication of more than one disc, include either the total number of discs or, if you use material from only one, the number of that disc.

The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia. CD-ROM. 2 discs. Danbury: Grolier Interactive, 1997.

The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia. CD-ROM. Disc 2. Danbury: Grolier Interactive, 1997.

37. ONLINE SCHOLARLY PROJECT OR REFERENCE DATABASE

To cite an online scholarly project or reference database, begin with the title, underlined or italicized, then the name of the editor, if given. Include the electronic publication information, with version number, date of electronic publication or latest update, and the name of the sponsoring organization. End with the date of access and URL, in angle brackets.

The Orlando Project: An Integrated History of Women's Writing in the British Isles. Ed. Paul Dyck and Cathy Grant. 6 Apr. 2000. U of Alberta. 17 Apr. 2000 <<http://www.ualberta.ca/ORLANDO/>>.

To cite a poem, essay, or other short work within a scholarly project or database, begin with the author's name and the title of the work, in quotation marks, and give the URL of the short work rather than that of the project if they differ.

Scott, Walter. "Remarks on Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus: A Novel." Romantic Circles. Ed. Neil Fraistat, Steven Jones, Donald Reiman, and Carl Stahmer. 15 Apr. 1998 <<http://www.udel.edu/~wilson/mws/bemrev.html>>.

To cite an anonymous article from a reference database, begin with the article title, in quotation marks, and give the URL of the article rather than that of the database if they differ.

"Sasquatch." The Encyclopedia Mythica. Ed. Micha F. Lindemans. 1998. 31 Mar. 1998 <<http://www.pantheon.org/mythica/areas/folklore/>>.

38. PROFESSIONAL OR PERSONAL WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

Give the author's name, if known, or start with the title of the site, underlined or italicized. Include the date of publication or the latest update, the name of any institution or organization associated with the site, the date of access, and the URL, in angle brackets.

Bowman, Laurel. Classical Myth: The Ancient Sources. 24 June 1999. Dept. of Greek and Roman Studies, U of Victoria. 7 Mar. 2000 <<http://web.uvic.ca/grs/bowman/myth>>.

If no title exists, include a description such as *Homepage*.

Kim, Angela. Homepage. 9 Oct. 1999 <<http://www.cohums.ohio-state.edu/english/people/kim.l/>>.

39. ONLINE BOOK

Provide the author's name or, if only an editor, a compiler, or a translator is identified, the name of that person followed by a comma, and *ed.*, *comp.*, or *trans.* Then give the title, underlined or italicized, and the name of any editor, compiler, or translator not listed earlier, preceded by *Ed.*, *Comp.*, or *Trans.* Include the publication information (city, publisher, and year) for the print version, if given, or the date of electronic publication and the sponsoring organization if the work has not been published in print. End with the date of access and the URL, in angle brackets.

Riis, Jacob A. How the Other Half Lives: Studies among the Tenements of New York. Ed. David Phillips. New York: Scribner's, 1890. 26 Mar. 1998
<<http://www.cis.yale.edu/amstud/inforev/riis/title.html>>.

If a book is part of a scholarly project, after the information about the print version give the information about the project (title, editor, date, and sponsor).

Burton, Annie L. Memories of Childhood's Slavery Days. Boston: Ross, 1909. Documenting the American South, or the Southern Experience in 19th-century America. Ed. Katharyn Graham. 1996. U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. 31 Mar. 1998
<<http://sunsite.unc.edu/docsouth/burton/burton.html>>.

If you are citing a poem, essay, or other short work within a book, include its title, in quotation marks, after the author's name. Give the URL of the short work, not of the book, if they differ.

Dickinson, Emily. "The Grass." Poems: Emily Dickinson. Boston, 1891. Humanities Text Initiative American Verse Collection. Ed. Nancy Kushigian. 1995. U of

40. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE PERIODICAL

To cite an article from an online journal, magazine, or newspaper, begin with the author's name, if known; the title of the work or material, in quotation marks; the name of the periodical, underlined or italicized; the volume or issue number, if any; the date of publication; and the page or paragraph numbers, if given. End with the date of access and the URL, in angle brackets.

Browning, Tonya. "Embedded Visuals: Student Design in Web Spaces." Kairos: A Journal for Teachers of Writing 2.1 (1997). 9 Oct. 1997 <<http://english.ttu.edu/kairos/2.1/index-f.html>>.

Gwande, Atul. "Drowsy Docs." Slate 9 Oct. 1997. 10 Oct. 1997 <<http://www.slate.com/MedicalExaminer/97-10-09/MedicalExaminer.asp>>.

41. WORK FROM AN ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

To cite an article from an online service to which you subscribe personally, such as America Online, begin with the author's name, if known, and the title of the work, in quotation marks. Give the title of the online service, underlined or italicized, along with the date of access and the word *Keyword*, followed by the keyword used.

Weeks, W. William. "Beyond the Ark." Nature Conservancy Mar.-Apr. 1999. America Online. 2 Apr. 1999. Keyword: Ecology.

For a work from an online service to which a library subscribes, list the information about the work, followed by the name of the service, the library, the date of access, and the URL of the service, in angle brackets.

"Breaking the Dieting Habit: Drug Therapy for Eating Disorders." Psychology Today Mar. 1995: 12+. Electric Lib. Main Lib., Columbus, OH. 31 Mar. 1999 <<http://www.elibrary.com/>>.

42. POSTING TO A DISCUSSION GROUP

To cite a posting to an online discussion group such as a listserv or Usenet newsgroup, begin with the author's name; the title of the document, in quotation marks; the description *Online posting*; and the date of posting. For a listserv posting, then give the name of the listserv; the number of the posting, if any, the date of access; and the URL of the listserv or the email address of its moderator. For a newsgroup posting, end with the date of access and the name of the newsgroup, in angle brackets.

Martin, Jerry. "The IRA and Sinn Fein." Online posting. 31 Mar. 1998. 1 Apr. 1998 <<news:soc.culture.irish>>.

You should always cite an archival version of a posting, if one is available.

Chagall, Nancy. "Web Publishing and Censorship." Online posting. 2 Feb. 1997. ACW: The Alliance for Computers and Writing Discussion List. 10 Oct.

43. EMAIL MESSAGE

Include the writer's name; the subject line of the message, in quotation marks; a description of the message that mentions the recipient and the date of the message.

Lunsford, Andrea A. "New Documentation Examples." Email to Kristin Bowen. 26 Jan. 1999,

44. SYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATION (MUDs, MOOs)

In citing a posting in a forum such as a MUD, MOO, or IRC, include the name(s) of any specific speaker(s) you are citing; a description of the event; its date; the name of the forum; the date of access; and the URL. Always cite an archived version of the posting if one is available.

Patuto, Jeremy, Simon Fennel, and James Goss. The Mytilene Debate. 9 May 1996. MiamiMOO. 28 Mar. 1998 <<http://moo.cas.edu/cgi-bin/moo?look+4085>>.

45. FTP (FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL), TELNET, OR GOPHER SITE

Substitute *ftp*, *telnet*, or *gopher* for *http* at the beginning of the URL.

Korn, Peter. "How Much Does Breast Cancer Really Cost?" *Self* Oct. 1994. 5 May 1997 <<gopher://nysernet.org:70/00/BCTC/Sources/SELF/94/how-much>>.

46. OTHER ONLINE SOURCES

In citing other miscellaneous online sources, follow the guidelines given on pp. 389-390, but adapt them as necessary. Here are examples of citations for a work of art, a film clip, and an interview, accessed online.

Aleni, Guilio. *K'un-yu t'u-shu*. ca. 1620. Vatican, Rome. 28 Mar. 1998 <http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/SDG/Experimental/vatican.exhibit/exhibit/full-images/i_rome_to_china/china02.gif>.

Face/Off. Dir. John Woo. 1997. *Hollywood.com*. 8 Mar. 2000 <<http://www.hollywood.com/multimedia/movies/faceoff/trailer/mmindex.html>>.

Dyson, Esther. Interview. Hotseat 23 May 1997 <<http://www.hotwired.com/packet/hotseat/97/20/index4a.html>>.

47. WORK IN AN INDETERMINATE ELECTRONIC MEDIUM

If you are not sure whether material accessed through a local network is stored on a central computer's hard drive, on a CD-ROM, or on the Web, use the label *Electronic*. Include any publication information that is available, the name of the network or of its sponsoring organization, and the date of access.

"Communion." *The Oxford English Dictionary*. 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1992. Electronic. OhioLink. Ohio State U Lib. 15 Apr. 1998.

Other Sources

48. UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATION

Enclose the title in quotation marks. Add the identification Diss., the name of the university or professional school, a comma, and the year the dissertation was accepted.

LeCourt, Donna. "The Self in Motion: The Status of the (Student) Subject in Composition Studies." Diss. Ohio State U, 1993.

49. PUBLISHED DISSERTATION

Cite a published dissertation as a book, adding the identification Diss. and the name of the university. If the dissertation was published by University Microfilms International, add *Ann Arbor: U41* and the year, and list the UMI number at the end of the entry.

Botts, Roderic C. *Influences in the Teaching of English, 1917-1935: An Illusion of Progress*. Diss. Northeastern U, 1970. Ann Arbor: UMI, 1971. 71-1799.

50. ARTICLE FROM A MICROFORM

Treat the article as a printed work, but add the name of the microform and information for locating it.

Sharpe, Lora. "A Quilter's Tribute." Boston Globe 25 Mar. 1989. Newsbank: Social Relations 12 (1989): fiche 6, grids B4-6.

51. INTERVIEW

List the person interviewed and then the title of the interview, if any, in quotation marks (or underlined or italicized if the interview is a complete work). If the interview has no title, use the label *Interview* (not underlined, italicized, or in quotation marks), and identify the source. If you were the interviewer, use the label *Telephone interview*, *Personal interview*, or *Internet interview*. End with the date the interview took place.

Schorr, Daniel. Interview. Weekend Edition. Natl. Public Radio. WEVO, Concord. 26 Mar. 1988. Beja, Morris. Personal interview. 2 Oct. 1997.

52. LETTER

If the letter was published, cite it as a selection in a book, noting the date and any identifying number after the title.

Frost, Robert. "Letter to Editor of the Independent." 28 Mar. 1994. Selected Letters of Robert Frost. Ed. Lawrence Thompson. New York: Holt, 1964. 19.

If the letter was sent to you, follow this form:

Anzaldúa, Gloria. Letter to the author. 10 Sept. 1997.

53. FILM OR VIDEOCASSETTE

In general, start with the title, underlined or italicized; then name the director, the company distributing the film or videocassette, and the date of its release. Other contributors, such as writers or actors, may follow the director. If you cite a particular person's work, start the entry with that person's name. For a videocassette, include the original film release date (if relevant) and the label *Videocassette*.

Face/Off. Dir. John Woo. Perf. John Travolta and Nicholas Cage. Paramount, 1997.

Weaver, Sigourney, perf. Aliens. Dir. James Cameron. 20th Century Fox, 1986.

The Star. Dir. Lawrence Pitkethly. Videocassette. CBS/Fox Video, 1995.

54. TELEVISION OF RADIO PROGRAM

In general, begin with the title of the program, underlined or italicized. Then list the narrator, writer, director, actors, or other contributors, as necessary; the network; the local station and city, if any; and the broadcast date. If you cite a particular person's work, begin the entry with that person's name. If you cite a particular episode, include any title, in quotation marks, before the program's title. If the program is part of a series, include the series title (not underlined, italicized, or in quotation marks) before the network.

Box Office Bombshell: Marilyn Monroe. Narr. Peter Graves. Writ. Andy Thomas, Jess Schefel, and Kevin Burns. Dir. Bill Harris. A&E Biography. Arts and Entertainment Network. 23 Oct. 1997.

Watson, Emily, perf. The Mill on the Floss. Masterpiece Theatre. PBS. WNET. New York. 2 Jan. 2000.

55. SOUND RECORDING

Begin with the name of the composer, performer, or conductor, depending on whose work you are citing. Next give the title of the recording, which is underlined or italicized, or the title of the composition, which is not. End with the manufacturer, a comma, and the year of issue. If you are not citing a compact disc, give the medium before the manufacturer. If you are citing a particular song, include its title, in quotation marks, before the title of the recording.

Greig, Edvard. Concerto in A-minor, op. 16, Cond. Eugene Ormandy. Philadelphia Orch. LP. RCA, 1989.

Kilcher, Jewel. "Amen." Pieces of You. A&R, 1994.

56. WORK OF ART

List the artist; the work's title, underlined or italicized; the name of the museum or other location; and the city.

Kahlo, Frida. Self-Portrait with Cropped Hair. Museum of Modern Art, New York.

57. LECTURE OF SPEECH

List the speaker, the title in quotation marks, the name of the sponsoring institution or group, the place, and the date. If the speech is untitled, use a label such as *Lecture* or *Keynote speech*.

Lu, Min-Zhan. "The Politics of Listening." Conference on College Composition and Communication. Palmer House, Chicago. 3 Apr. 1998.

58. PERFORMANCE

List the title, other appropriate details (such as composer, writer, or director), the place, and the date. If you cite a particular person's work, begin the entry with that person's name.

Frankie and Johnny in the Clair de Lune. By Terrence McNally. Dir. Paul Benedict. Westside Arts Theater, New York. 18 Jan. 1988.

59. MAP OR CHART

Cite a map or chart as you would a book with an unknown author, adding the label *Map* or *Chart*.

Pennsylvania. Map. Chicago: Rand, 1985.

60. CARTOON

List the cartoonist's name, the title of the cartoon (if it has one), the word *Cartoon*, and the usual publication information.

Trudeau, Garry. "Doonesbury." Cartoon. Philadelphia Inquirer 9 Mar. 1988; 37.

61. ADVERTISEMENT

Name the item or organization being advertised, add the word *Advertisement*, and then supply the standard information about the source where the ad appears.

Dannon Yogurt Advertisement. TV Guide 4 Dec. 1999: A14.