**MLA (Modern Language Association) Works Cited Referencing**

Source: Cornell University

**One author:**

Nabokov, Vladimir. *Lolita*. New York: Putnam, 1955. Print.

**Two authors:**

Cross, Susan, and Christine Hoffman. *Bruce Nauman: Theaters of Experience*. New York: Guggenheim Museum; London: Thames & Hudson, 2004. Print.

**Editor (anthology or collection of essays):**

Hill, Charles A., and Marguerite Helmers, eds. *Defining Visual Rhetorics*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004. Print.

**Film or video recording:**

*Annie Hall*. Dir. Woody Allen. 1977. Videocassette. MGM/UA Home Video, 1991.

**Web page:**

Cornell University Library. "Introduction to Research." *Cornell University Library*. Cornell University, 2009. Web. 19 June 2009 <http://www.library.cornell.edu/resrch/intro>.

**Dictionary entry:**

"Hospitality." Def. 1a. *Webster’s Third New World Dictionary*. 1993. Print.

**Encyclopedia entry:**

Mercuri, Becky. "Cookies." *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Food and Drink in America*. Ed. Andrew F. Smith. Vol. 1. 2004. Print.

**Personal Web site:**

If a work is untitled, you may use a genre label such as Home page, Introduction, etc.

Rule, Greg. Home page. Web. 16 Nov. 2008.

**Entry in an online encyclopedia:**

"Einstein, Albert." *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopedia Britannica, 1999. Web. 27 Apr. 2009.

**Citing sources in the text**

In MLA style, writers place references to sources in the paper to briefly identify them and enable readers to find them in the Works Cited list. These parenthetical references should be kept as brief and as clear as possible.

* Give only the information needed to identify a source. Usually the author's last name and a page reference suffice.
* Place the parenthetical reference as close as possible its source. Insert the parenthetical reference where a pause would naturally occur, preferably at the end of a sentence.
* Information in the parenthesis should complement, not repeat, information given in the text. If you include an author's name in a sentence, you do not need to repeat it in your parenthetical statement.
* The parenthetical reference should precede the punctuation mark that concludes the sentence, clause, or phrase that contains the cited material.
* Electronic and online sources are cited just like print resources in parenthetical references. If an online source lacks page numbers, omit numbers from the parenthetical references. If an online source includes fixed page numbers or section numbering, such as numbering of paragraphs, cite the relevant numbers.

**Examples:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Author's name in text** | Dover has expressed this concern (118-21). |
| **Author's name in reference** | This concern has been expressed (Dover 118-21). |
| **Multiple authors of a work** | This hypothesis (Bradley and Rogers 7) suggested this theory (Sumner, Reichl, and Waugh 23). |
| **Two locations** | Williams alludes to this premise (136-39, 145). |
| **Two works cited** | (Burns 54; Thomas 327) |
| **Multivolume works** |
| **References to volumes and pages** | (Wilson 2:1-18) |
| **References to an entire volume** | (Henderson, vol. 3) |
| **In text reference to an entire volume** | In volume 3, Henderson suggests |
| **Corporate authors** | (United Nations, Economic Commission for Africa 51-63) |
| **Works with no author**When a work has no author, use the work's title or a shortened version of the title when citing it in text. (If abbreviating a title, omit initial articles and begin with the word by which it is alphabetized in the Works Cited list.): | as stated by the presidential commission (*Report* 4). |
| **Online source with numbered paragraphs** | (Fox, pars. 4-5) |

Note: A parenthetical reference to a familiar historical document -- i.e., the United States Constitution -- no longer requires a corresponding entry in the Works Cited list.