**MLA Style, 8th ed.:** This style is used in the humanities, especially in literature, and also in business. To save space, these sample citations are single-spaced, rather than double-spaced as they would be in your paper. Comprehensive information about the MLA citation style can be found in the *MLA Handbook*, which is in the Clark Library reference collection (Call number: LB2369 .G53 2016).

**JOURNAL ARTICLE** (see pp. 21-45 in *MLA Handbook*) (All journal types follow the format listed below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Works-cited List:</th>
<th>In-Text citations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s). “Title of Article.” Name of the Journal, Volume number, Issue, Year, Pages.</strong></td>
<td>In MLA style's in-text citations, the author’s surname and the page number are included in the text. See Handbook pp.116-26.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Examples:**
- “Hanks (208) described the ambiguities of language....”
- “Words have potential, not definite, meaning (Hanks 214).”


**2 or 3 authors: always use all names, e.g. “(Brooks and Hua 118)”**


**Use 1st author “et al.” e.g. “(Schoner et al. 85)”**

¹ Note that only the first author’s name is inverted.

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**NEWSPAPER ARTICLE** (see pages 192-193 in *MLA Handbook*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper article from Nexis Uni</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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1. Note that only the first author’s name is inverted.
**BOOK (see pp. 26-52 in MLA Handbook)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**In-Text citations:**

- In MLA style's in-text citations, the author's surname and the page number are included in the text. See *Handbook* pp.116-26.
- "Kurlansky (300) described the chemistry of salt"
- "The Morton Salt Company owns two French salt works (Kurlansky 425)"
- "For Gale (94) the *New Yorker*'s founding is an important event."
- "20th century American humor mixes high and low (Gale 95)."
- "Monet moved to Giverny in 1883 (Isaacson 4)."

2. Note that the editor's name is not inverted. In reference books, the editor's name may be omitted.
3. *Oxford Art Online* is the name of the database; this database contains information from several different sources, including *Grove Art Online*.
4. If citing a web publication with no page numbers, include the author's name only in the parenthetical reference.

**What to do about missing information:**

When a book does not indicate the publisher, place or date of publication, or page numbers, supply as much information that you can find and omit the missing information from the citation.

**ART (see pp. 49 in MLA Handbook)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. Use a shortened version of the title, usually just one or two significant words from the beginning of the title.
MUSIC


“Orff, “Fortuna””

OTHER


“Rove’s style was to aggressively pursue the most ambitious option (Green)”


“Monet was stationed in Algiers from 1861-1862 (‘Claude Monet’).”


“Spencer ‘preaches the blues’ (qtd. in Trost 218).”


(Rogers)

7. In your reference list, cite the work that you have read; refer to the reference list entry in the in-text citation.

**Reference List Guidelines**

- The purpose of the reference list is to provide information that allows the reader to identify and retrieve each source cited.
- Every reference cited in your paper must appear in the reference list, except non-recoverable data such as personal communications.
- Citations on a reference page are arranged in alphabetical order by the surname of the first author. Citations are double-spaced and use hanging indents (the first line is not indented; the second and any subsequent lines of each citation are indented).