Sample MLA style citations from the
*MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers (7th ed.):*

A work within an anthology or compilation:

Author’s Last name, First name. “Title of the article or chapter.” *Title of the Anthology or Compilation.* Ed. Editor’s Name. 
City of Publication(, State Abbreviation if it is a lesser known city): Publishing Company, Year of Publication. Page numbers of article or chapter. Print.

Example:


A scholarly journal article from an online database:

Author’s Last name, First name. “Title of the article or chapter.” *Title of the Journal* Volume number.Issue number (Date of publication – Day Month Year, if applicable): Page numbers. *Name of Database.* Web. Date of access.

Example:


A Website:

Author’s Last Name, First name (ed./eds. if necessary). *Title of the website* – italicized if the work is independent; in quotation marks if the work is part of a larger work. Sponsoring Organization, Date of Publication. Web. Date of Access. <web link>.

Example:


A book by a single author:

Author’s Last name, First name. *Title of the Book.* City of Publication(, State Abbreviation if it is a lesser known city):

Example:

Tips for In-Text Citation:

1. All sources on your works cited page should be referenced in the text. Conversely, all items referenced in the text should appear on your Works Cited page.

2. The name of the author(s) and the page number are necessary for all in-text citations.
   
   Example: (Smith 254) OR (Smith and Jones 345)

3. If you have more than one work by a single author, include part of the title.
   
   Example: (Smith “Temptation” 254)

4. If an organization is claiming responsibility for the information, and no author is identified, cite the organization as the author.
   
   Example: (College Reading and Learning Association 12)

5. If no page is identified, omit the page number in the text; however, remember to include the abbreviation n. pag. as appropriate on the Works Cited page. (This most often occurs with electronic sources.)
   
   Example: (Smith)

6. When citing indirect sources – a quote within a quote – you must include both the original author and the author whom you are quoting, as well as the page number.
   
   Example: (Smith qtd. in Jones 43)

7. When you incorporate the author’s name into the sentence, you do not need to include it again in the parenthetical notation.
   
   Example: (43)

8. When directly quoting a source, the quotation marks go at the end of the quoted material; however, the end punctuation appears at the end of the citation.
   
   Example: “The emphasis remains on the importance of hydration” (Smith 43).