MLA 7 Style Sheet

List of Works Cited:
Despite the first line, indent the following lines ½ inch or 1.25cm

Book with One Author:
Last name, First Name. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium.

Two or More Works by the Same Author(s):
Works listed under the same name are alphabetised by title.

Book with Two Authors:
Author 1, and Author 2. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium.

Book with More Than Three Authors:
Either give all authors in the order they are named on the cover page or reference as follows:
Author 1, et al. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium.

Book in a Series:
The series name is usually added after all the usual information.

Article from a Reference Book:
If the article is unsigned/ name of the author is unknown, give the title first. If the reference book is widely known and published in several editions, condense the usual information.
In case of a rare and specific reference book or one that appeared in only one edition, give a full-length entry, excluding page numbers.

Introduction, Foreword, Preface, etc.:
Author. Section. Title of the Publication. By Publication’s Author. Editor’s Name(s). Place: Publisher, Year. Page Numbers. Medium.


A Work in an Anthology:


An Anthology:
Editor’s Name, Role. Title of Anthology. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium.


Magazine Article:
Author. “Title of Article.” Title of Publication Day Month Year: Pages. Medium.


Newspaper Article:
If an edition is named on the masthead, add a comma after the date and specify the edition. For sections labelled with letters and paginated separately, the section letter is sometimes part of each page number.

Leave out the publications’ articles if they are national ones. Keep them in international publications.

If the article starts on one page and then skips to another, indicate only the page number in which the article begins and add a “plus”, +.


Article in a scholarly journal:

**Book or Article with no Author Named:**


**Interview:**
Name of Person Interviewed. “Title of Interview.” *Publication*. Interviewer (if available). The remaining info as according to the medium.


For a personal interview:


**Electronic Sources:**
For web sources: MLA 7 requires the URL only if a site cannot be located otherwise. It is then added as the last information, in <...>.

If a web publication is also available in print, it is legitimate to include the print data, hinting at the end towards the web source and the date accessed.


**Film or Video Recording:**


**Article in Online Journal or Magazine:**


**A Periodical Publication in an Online Database**


**Professional or Business Web Site:**
Sometimes, the date of the site publication tends to be the date of the last update.
**Common Abbreviations:**
In the list of works cited, try to abbreviate as much as possible. Else, abbreviations are not that common in your research text (possibly in parenthetical references). Particularly time designations, geographic names and literary classics*, e.g. by Shakespeare, Chaucer, Voltaire, Cervantes etc, are usually abbreviated. The most common field, however, are the publisher’s names.

* An extensive list of abbreviations can be found in the latest edition of the MLA (7th) in chapter 7.

**Publisher’s Names:**
If the publisher’s name includes the name of one person, cite the surname alone. With more than two names of people, use only the first one.
If the publisher’s name is a common abbreviation that is likely to be known by your readers, use the abbreviation.

Here are common abbreviations of publishing houses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACLS</td>
<td>American Council of Learned Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>American Library Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge UP</td>
<td>Cambridge University Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminist</td>
<td>The Feminist Press at the City University of New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gale</td>
<td>Gale Research, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerg</td>
<td>Gerg Verlag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPO</td>
<td>Government Printing Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghton</td>
<td>Houghton Mifflin Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macmillan</td>
<td>Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIT P</td>
<td>The MIT Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLA</td>
<td>The Modern Language Association of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEA</td>
<td>The National Education Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>W.W. Norton and Co., Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUF</td>
<td>Press Universitaires de France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random</td>
<td>Random House, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scribner’s</td>
<td>Charles Scribner’s Sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon</td>
<td>Simon and Schuster, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State U of New York P</td>
<td>State University of New York Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Martin’s</td>
<td>St. Martin’s Press, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U of Chicago P</td>
<td>University of Chicago Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UP of Mississippi</td>
<td>University Press of Mississippi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parenthetical Documentation for in-text Citation:

In MLA style, the author’s last name and the page number(s) from which the quotation or paraphrase is taken must appear in the text. A complete reference should appear in your works cited list. The author’s name may appear either in the sentence or in parentheses following the quotation or paraphrase, but the page number(s) should always appear in the parentheses, not in the text of your sentence.

Ellipsis are indicated through three spaced periods.

Ellipsis in the Middle of a Quotation:
“Medical thinking . . . stressed air as the communicator of disease, ignoring sanitation or visible carriers” (Tuchman 101-02).

Ellipses coincides with the End of a Sentence:
Here, use four periods of which the very last indicates the end of the sentence; the first one is not preceded by an empty space.

“Medical thinking, trapped in the theory of astral influences, stressed air as the communicator of disease . . .”

Should the ellipses be followed by a parenthetical documentation, use three spaced periods and finish the sentence with a period after the parenthesis.

“Medical thinking, trapped in the theory of astral influences, stressed air as the communicator of disease . . .” (Tuchman 101-02).

Direct Quotation:
It may be true that “in the appreciation of medieval art the attitude of the observer is of primary importance...” (Robertson 136).

It may be true, as Robertson maintains, that “in the appreciation of medieval art the attitude is of primary importance...” (136).

Paraphrase:
In his Autobiography, Benjamin Franklin states that he prepared a list of thirteen values (135-37).

In-Text Citation of an Internet Source by an Unknown Author (use a shortened version of the title followed by the page or paragraph number):
While riding the metro in Ireland, “passengers should take care of their personal belongings, both in the Stations and whilst traveling on the trains” (Irish Rail par. 4).
**Two or More Direct Citations in One Paragraph:**
If you borrow more than once from the same source within a single paragraph and no borrowing from another source intervenes, you may give a single parenthetical reference after the last borrowing.

**Citing a Work Listed by Title:**
In a parenthetical reference to a work alphabetised by title in the list of works cited, the full title (if brief) or a shortened version precedes the page, paragraph, section, or reference number or numbers (if any). Abbreviate from the beginning of the title so as the reader will look up the full citation in the list of works cited.

The nine grades of mandarins were “distinguished by the colour of the button on the hats of office” (“Mandarin”).

**Citing Two or More Works by the Same Author:**
In a parenthetical reference to one of two or more works by the same author, put a comma after the author’s last name and add the title of the work (if brief) or a shortened version and the relevant page reference.

Shakespeare’s *King Lear* has been called a “comedy of the grotesque” (Frye, *Anatomy* 237).

For Northrop Frye one’s death is not a unique experience, for “every moment we have lived through we have also died out of into another order” (Double Vision 85).

In the same manner, dependent publication (i.e. essays, articles etc.) are shortened in quotation marks.

(Moulthrop, “Traveling” 56)
(Moulthrop, “You Say” par. 19)

**Citing indirect sources:**
Sometimes, only an indirect source might be available for your citation. If what you quote or paraphrase is itself a quotation, put the abbreviation *qtd.* In (“quoted in”) before the indirect source you cite in your parenthetical reference.

Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an “extraordinary man” (qtd. in Boswell 2:450).