

USING MLA TO CITE BOOKS, ENCYCLOPEDIAS, AND ANTHOLOGIES (VERSION 7)

*Note: The examples below are guidelines and address only the most common types of citations. For complete information and specific questions please refer to the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers 7th Edition*.

IN GENERAL, BOOK CITATIONS FOLLOW THIS BASIC FORMAT:

- Author's name, reversed for alphabetizing, followed by a period
- Title of the book, italicized, followed by a period
- City of publication, followed by a colon (if several are listed, give only the first one)
- Publisher's name, followed by a comma
- Year of publication, followed by a period
- Medium of publication, followed by a period

BOOK BY A SINGLE AUTHOR: Below is a sample citation.

Schlosser, Eric. *Fast Food Nation: the Dark Side of the All-American Meal*. Boston:

Houghton Mifflin, 2001. Print.

BOOK BY TWO OR MORE AUTHORS: Give the authors' names in the order they are listed on the book's title page, reversing the name of the first author only. Use commas between the names, placing "and" in front of the last name to be listed. Below are sample citations.

Carlson, Rick J., and Gary Stimeling. *The Terrible Gift: The Brave New World of Genetic Medicine*. New York:

Public Affairs, 2002. Print.

Pyszczynski, Tom, Sheldon Solomon, and Jeff Greenberg. *In the Wake of 9/11: The Psychology of Terror*.

Washington, DC: APA, 2003. Print.

ARTICLE IN A GENERAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OR DICTIONARY: If the article is signed, give the author's name first (reversed for alphabetizing). If it is not signed, begin your citation with the article title. If the dictionary or encyclopedia is arranged alphabetically, you do not need to cite the volume or page numbers. Finally, if the dictionary or encyclopedia is well-known, you do not have to cite the editor, publisher, or place of publication; only cite the title, edition and year of publication. For example:

"Guatemala." *The World Book Encyclopedia*. 2002 ed. Print.

"Propaganda." *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 11th ed. 2003. Print.

ARTICLE IN A SUBJECT-SPECIFIC ENCYCLOPEDIA OR DICTIONARY: As above, if the article is signed, give the author's name first (reversed for alphabetizing). If it is not signed, begin your citation with the article title. If the dictionary or encyclopedia is arranged alphabetically, you do not need to cite the specific volume or page numbers. Unlike with general dictionaries and encyclopedias, you must give the full publication information, including the number of volumes in the set. For example:

"Corona." *Dictionary of American Family Names*. Ed. Patrick Hanks. 3 vols. New York: Oxford, 2000. Print.

Ruddick, Sara. "Violence and Non-Violence." *Encyclopedia of Ethics*. 2nd ed. Ed. Lawrence C. Becker and Charlotte B.

Becker. 3 vols. New York: Routledge, 2001. Print.

BOOK BY A CORPORATE AUTHOR: Books by committees, commissions and associations whose individual members are not listed on the title page may be cited as corporate authors. Below is a sample citation.

American Medical Association. *Essential Guide to Depression*. New York: Pocket Books, 1998. Print.

WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY OR COLLECTION: When you are citing a short story, poem, essay, play, or another work that is contained in an anthology or collection, the author and title of that work should be added to the basic book citation for the anthology itself. In addition, if the anthology has an editor or compiler, this information will be added to the citation. Finally, the page numbers for the work should also be added at the end of the citation followed by the medium. Below are samples citations.

If the work you are citing from an anthology or collection is a play, novel, or book, italicize the title:

Auburn, David. *Proof*. *The Best Plays of 2000-2001*. Ed. Jeffrey Eric Jenkins. New York: Limelight, 2001. 339-92. Print.

If the work you are citing from an anthology or collection is a poem, short story, or essay, put the title in quotation marks:

Rich, Adrienne. "Living in Sin." *The Treasury of American Poetry*. Comp. Nancy Sullivan. New York: Guild America, 1978. 721. Print.

If the work you are citing from an anthology or collection is a previously published article or book chapter, and the original publication information is given, your citation should begin with this information. Follow this with *Rpt. in* (for "reprinted in"), followed by the citation for the anthology itself. Below are sample citations.

Ryan, William F. "The Genesis of the Techno-Thriller." *Virginia Quarterly Review* 69.1 (1993): 24-40. Rpt. in *Contemporary Literary Criticism*. Ed. Jeffrey W. Hunter, Deborah A. Schmitt, and Timothy J. White. Vol. 112. Detroit: Gale, 1999. 61-67. Print.

Rutenberg, Michael E. "A Delicate Balance." *Edward Albee: Playwright in Protest*. DBS Publications, 1969. 137-51, 163-64. Rpt. in *Drama for Students*. Ed. Jennifer Smith. Vol. 14. Detroit: Gale, 2002. 143-49. Print.

If the article in the anthology or collection was originally published under a different title, begin the citation with the *new* title and publication information first, followed by Rpt. of (for "reprint of"), followed by the original title and publication information. Below is an example:

Gelbspan, Ross. "Global Warming Poses a Serious Threat." *Global Warming: Opposing Viewpoints*. Ed. James Haley. San Diego: Greenhaven, 2002. 18-24. Rpt. of "Reality Check." *E: The Environmental Magazine*. Sept.-Oct. 2000: 24-26. Print.