



MLA Style for PRINT Sources

MLA is the style most commonly used for papers at Georgia Perimeter College. This guide covers MLA style for the most often encountered print formats. For more information, please consult:

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. 6th ed. New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 2003.

Available behind the Reference Desk.

1) Book by one author.

General Format: Author. Title. Place: Publisher, date.

Example: Eisenberg, Robert. Boychiks in the Hood: Travels in the Hasidic Underground. San Francisco: Harper Collins, 1995.

2) Book by two or more authors.

General Format: Author 1 and Author 2. Title. Place: Publisher, date.

Example: Graham, Kevin and Ellen Silverman. Grains, Rice, and Beans. New York: Artisan, 1995.

3) A work in an anthology. Usually this means an essay, short story, or poem. For articles in reference books, see **4** and **4A**.

General Format: Author of work. "Title of Work." Title of Anthology. Editor or Compiler. Place: Publisher, date. pages.

Example: Bonnin, Gertrude. "The Soft-Hearted Sioux." Masterpieces of American Indian Literature. Ed. Willis G. Regier. Lincoln, N.B.: University of Nebraska Press, 2005. 251-257.

4) An article in a reference book. For Gale's literary criticism series such as Contemporary Literary Criticism, Short Story Criticism, Short Stories for Students etc..., some professors prefer Gale's own format (Please see **4A**). Please ask your professor which format he or she prefers. **This example is the traditional MLA format.**

General Format: Author of Article. "Title of Article." Title of Reference Book. vol #. Editor or Compiler. Place: Publisher, date.

Example: Firmat, Gustavo P. "The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love." Novels for Students. vol. 17. Ed. David Galens. Detroit: Thomson-Gale, 2003.

4A) For articles in Gale's literary criticism series such as Contemporary Literary Criticism, Short Story Criticism, Short Stories for Students etc..., some professors prefer the traditional MLA format (Please see 4). Please ask your professor which format to use. **This example is Gale's own format.**

General Format: Author of Article. "Title of Article." *Title of Original Journal* Volme Number (date): Pages. Re-printed in *Title of Reference Work* Volume #, edited by Editor or Compiler. Place: Publisher, date.

Example: Firmat, Gustavo P. "The Mambo Kings." *Hispnia* 65 no. 1 (1998): 23-39. Re-printed in *Novels for Students* Vol 17, edited by David Galens. Detroit: Thomson-Gale, 2003.

5) An article in a scholarly journal with continuous pagination. What this means is that page numbers in each issue of the journal during a year or six month run begin where the last ones left off. This means that page numbers can be very large.

General Format: Author. "Article Title." Journal Title volume(date): pages.

Example: Nicolaidis, Christina. "My Mother's Choice." JAMA 296(2006): 907-908.

6) An article in a scholarly journal that begins each issue with page one. Most of these articles will have reasonably low page numbers.

General Format: Author. "Article Title." Journal Title volume.issue # (date): pages.

Example: Jennings, Bruce. "The Ordeal of Reminding." Hastings Center Report 36.2 (2006): 29-37.

7) An article in a magazine. Note: there is a gray area between high quality magazines and professional/scholarly journals. It is up to you and your professor to decide whether a periodical is scholarly.

General Format: Author. "Article Title." Magazine Title Date:pages.

Example: Price, Samuel L. "The Liars Club." Sports Illustrated 26 December 2005: 110-116.

8) An article in a newspaper.

General Format: Author. "Article Title." Newspaper Title Date: page.

Example: Kasper, Rob. "Holiday Beers Yum!" Baltimore Sun 29 November 2006: 2F+.