Identifying Sources from Bibliographies: Some Diagnostics
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Note: The examples presented here are in an earlier edition of the MLA (Modern Language Association) format (6th edition). The most recent is the 8th edition. However, the diagnostic criteria for distinguishing among the sources apply to the latest edition, as well as to most generally accepted citation formats.

1. **If the Source is a Book**
   You can recognize a book because
   a. Information about the publisher is always provided.
   b. The title is generally underlined or in italics.

   **Example:**

2. **If the Source is a Chapter or an Article in a Book**
   a. The title of the chapter or article is neither underlined nor in italics.
   b. The chapter or article title comes **before** the title of the whole book.
   c. Information about the publisher of the book is provided.
   d. The page numbers of the chapter or article are given.

   **Example:**
3. **If the Source is an Article in a Journal or Magazine**
   a. The title of the article is neither underlined nor in italics.
   b. The title of the article comes before the title of the journal or magazine.
   c. The volume number is given, as well as the page numbers of the article.
   d. There will be **NO** information about the publisher.

**Example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE OF THE ARTICLE</th>
<th>TITLE OF THE JOURNAL</th>
<th>VOLUME NUMBER OF THE JOURNAL</th>
<th>PAGE NUMBERS OF THE ARTICLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4. **If the Source is an Article in a Newspaper**
   a. The date will follow the name of the newspaper, day, month, year.
   b. The edition of the paper and section in which the article appears may be specified.

**Example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE IN DAY, MONTH, YEAR ORDER</th>
<th>EDITION OF THE NEWSPAPER AND SECTION OF THE ARTICLE</th>
<th>PAGE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>