

Essay Style

Bibliography

King, Winston. *Theravāda Meditation: The Buddhist Transformation of Yoga*. Delhi: Motial Banarsidass, 1992.

King, Winston. "On Nibbana" *Buddhist Magazine*, 21 (October 1951), pp. 21-23.

MLA Style for Printed Sources

Book:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title*. City: Publisher, Date.

Periodical:

Lastname, Firstname. "Title." *Periodical* day month year: pages.

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Citing Web Sources MLA Style

Examples of Typical Web Sites

General:

Lastname, Firstname. "Article Title." *Site Name*. Article date. Organization Name. Web. Date of access <URL>.

With author:

Schuster, Alan. "Spa and Hot Tub Chemical Questions." *Ask Alan*. 18 Aug. 1998. Aqua-Clear Industries. Web. 10 Oct. 1998 <<http://www.aqua-clear.com/alan/aa9.htm>>.

With no author and no page date:

"Newborn Feeding." *Welcome to Gerber*. Gerber Corporation. Web. 18 Oct. 1998 <<http://www.gerber.com/phases/newborn/feeding.html>>.

With the Web site name the same as that of the organization (no organization name is specified):

Harris, Robert. "Evaluating Internet Research Sources." *VirtualSalt* 17 Nov. 1997. 17 Oct 2000 <<http://www.virtualsalt.com/evalu8it.htm>>.

Site with no site name:

Lastname, Firstname. "Article Title." *Home Page*. Article date. Web. Date of Access <URL>.

Site with page, paragraph, or section numbers:

"The Ahwahnee Principles." *The Center for Livable Communities*. 18 Aug. 1997. 23 Principles. Local Government Commission. 18 Oct. 1998 <<http://www.lgc.org/clc/ahwan.html>>.

Citing from Web Site Databases

When the article comes from an online database, the publication data of the print article is also included.

General:

Lastname, Firstname. "Article Title." *Periodical Name* Periodical Date: Page numbers. Database Name. Date of access <URL>.

Database with author:

Rossmann, Parker. "The Theology of Imagination: Science, Science Fiction, and Religion." *Witness* Oct. 1989: 12+. SIRS Researcher on the Web. Web. 9 Nov. 1998 <[http://researcher.sirs.com/cgi-bin/res-article-display?001275+L"Engle](http://researcher.sirs.com/cgi-bin/res-article-display?001275+L)>.

Database with no author:

"Monkeying with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome." *Science News* 14 Sept. 1996: 170. InfoTrac Expanded Academic ASAP. Web. 4 Nov. 1998 <http://web4.searchbank.com/infotrac/session/402/859/28283962w3/5!xrn_1>.

Footnotes

You must give the source for every idea and quotation you use in your paper. Otherwise you are being academically dishonest. Footnotes and end notes must contain the following information.

For a book:

1. Author's complete name, first name first
2. Title of work underlined (*Italic*)
3. Editor, compiler, or translator if there is one ("edited by," etc.)
4. Series, if any, volume in the series
5. Edition number, if book is not the first edition (2nd ed., e.g.)
6. Number of volumes, if there are more than one.
7. Publication facts, in parentheses (city of publication: publisher, publication date)
8. Volume number, if there is more than one volume
9. Number of page on which the idea or quotation appears

Winston L. King, *Theravāda Meditation: The Buddhist Transformation of Yoga* (Delhi: Motil Banarsidass, 1992), p. 15.

Second time: King, p. 25.

If you quote more than one works from Winston L. King, than **second time**: King, *Theravāda*, p. 25.

For an article:

1. Author's name, if given
2. Article title, in quotation marks
3. Title of magazine or journal (underlined) in which article appears
4. Volume number and issue number of magazine or journal
5. Page number on which idea or quotation appears.

Winston King, "Nāgārjuna is not a Mahāyānist" *Buddhist Magazine* 21 (October 1999) pp. 21-23.

For Internet:

Author's Name (if have), "Title of the article." Web. Accessed time. <Web site address>

For example:

Fa Qing "How to write a research paper." Web. 05 Jan. 2013

<<http://ibc.ac.th/faqing/essayguide>>.

Abbreviation

Tib. –Tibetan Skt.—Sanskrit Ch. —Chinese op. cit. — the work cited loc. cit. — the place cited ibid. — the same place anon.— anonymous p. – page number; pp. page numbers	c. or ca.—circa (about; used only with dates) cf—compare or confer ch., chaps.—chapter, chapters col., cols—column, columns e.g.— <i>exempli gratia</i> (for example) et. seq.— <i>et sequens</i> (and following) f., ff.—following page, following pages fac.—facsimile
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<http://korat.ibc.ac.th/Thesis-Guide>