MLA International Bibliography

Provided by EBSCO and produced by the Modern Language Association, the MLA International Bibliography offers detailed bibliographic records of journal articles, books and dissertations. The database contains over 1.8 million citations from more than 4,400 journals and 1,000 book publishers. Citations can be found from the mid-1920s to the present. Subject coverage includes dramatic art, folklore, language and linguistics, literature, and literary theory and criticism.

Basic and Advanced Searching

The Basic Search interface is similar to all EBSCO database interfaces. You can enter the search phrase you have created, either using keywords or Boolean logic, and limit your search with a number of predefined limiters.

MLA also offers an Advanced Search option, located below the search bar, where you can combine terms using Boolean operators and limit your search to specific fields. If you are not comfortable creating search strings, using the advanced search interface is a useful alternative. You are also able to limit your search to scholarly publications and by publication type and date as well as other limiting parameters.
Search Tips
Phrase searching (“xxxx”) is utilized by MLA. However, if the phrase contains a “stopword,” most often an article or preposition, the results will contain variations on the stopword. For example, if you were looking for the movie “In America” you might get results that include “On America,” “About America,” etc. The system will search for plurals and possessives of any singular term entered.

You can use Boolean operators to limit your search either in the Advanced Search tab using the drop down choices or by creating a search string in the Basic Search field.

| Quotation marks “ “ | Searches for words between the quote marks exactly as they appear.  
Example: “information literacy” |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AND                 | Searches for items where all of the terms appear. More inclusive with fewer results.  
Example: university AND achievement |
| OR                  | Searches for all the search terms listed. The more terms listed the more results you get.  
Example: information OR literacy OR media |
| NOT                 | Removes certain words from the search. Allows you to limit result you might not want.  
Example: “information literacy” NOT K-12 |
| Nesting ()          | Groups similar terms together for better search results.  
Example: “information literacy” AND (college OR university) |

Wildcards allow you to search for multiple terms at one time.

- The asterisk (*) represents any number of characters including no characters at all at the end of a word. For example, searching environ* will return results containing environment and environmental.
- The pound sign (#) represents any single character (e.g., wom#n)
- The question mark (?) represents from zero to nine additional characters. You can include a specific number after the question mark to indicate the maximum number of characters to replace.

Take care when using wildcards as you may not want to use one with all searches.
Thesaurus
MLA provides a thesaurus for you to search to ensure you search using the proper terms. Articles are classified according to the terms used in the thesaurus. If you are not finding the results you think you should be getting, search the thesaurus for the word you should be using.

For instance, if you’re interested in learning more about postmodern criticism, but are not getting the results you expect. To browse a thesaurus of terms available, click on the Thesaurus button at the top of any page. Then, by entering “postmodern criticism” into the search field, you learn that the proper search term is “postmodernist literary theory and criticism.”

Clicking on one of the subject terms allows you to see any broader or narrower terms that may be available by clicking on the word of interest. You can add term(s) to a search by clicking on the box next to the word, and clicking Add near the top of the page. If you are interested in adding another term, use the subject term list to search for that term, and add it to the search. You’ll notice the search box at the top populates with the terms. When finished, click Search at the top of the page.

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Using Names as Subjects

Another way to search MLA is by using the Names as Subjects index, located at the top of any page. This will retrieve results of criticism about a specific author. Results are listed using the “last name, first name” format and can be added to a search similar to the Thesaurus.

Search Results

There is a great deal of information contained on the search results page. If you see PDF Full Text or HTML Full Text below an item’s title, you know that document is available to you in full text. Simply click on the link to the article. If a journal article is not available in full text from this database, clicking on the UMM Find It button by or below the article’s title links you to a page indicating where the article is available.

If you determine you want to further limit your search after you see the results you can choose to see only specific types of publications by clicking on the links in the left.
pane under **Source Types**. You can also limit the results to Full Text, Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals or by publication date.

Clicking on the title of the article will open up the complete record for the article. This will include all the necessary items need to correctly cite the article including the article title, author(s), source (journal name), and date information. The record will also include subject headings which are terms that describe what the article is about, many of which are hyperlinked to other articles with the same heading. An abstract (summary) of the article may also be present.

**Colonizing Consciousness: 'Race,' Pictorial Epistemology, and Toni Morrison's Jazz**

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Abstract: Toni Morrison’s Jazz is a book of pictures—portraits, moving pictures, imagined images. This article explores seeing as epistemology, as a way of making meaning, especially of the gendered and raced self. At times an empty signifier, the female image signifies not ‘meaning’ beyond itself but instead only the logic of its gazers’ preoccupations; at other times, ‘meaning’ makes meaning by colonizing the one who is seen. Morrison also offers a version of femininity rooted to the visual, femininity beneath it. Finally, Jazz’s narrator emerges as unreliable precisely because she thinks she is immune to the gaze. Through the narrator’s delusion, Morrison in effect forces the reader to examine her own position vis-à-vis the text. She uses the narrator’s imagined space outside the text to reveal the reader’s position outside the text as just that—imagined.
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