



## MLA Citation Style Guide: Persian Resources

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### **Romanization Scheme:**

This guide uses the Romanization scheme created by the International Journal of Middle East Studies (IJMES). Although other Romanization schemes exist for transliterating Persian script, we believe that this particular scheme would be more useful for students and faculty members at UBC. In order to view the IJMES Romanization scheme, go to the following address:

<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/ijmes/docs/TransChart.pdf>

### **General Formatting Rules:**

This guide follows the same general citation form and rules that already exist in the MLA citation style guide. For guidance on how to format each type of citation, refer back to the General Rules section of the MLA citation style guide.

Place each citation written in Persian script on a separate line, right after the Romanized version of the citation. For each citation written in Persian script, change the text direction from right to left. For the Romanized version of the citation, keep the text direction from left to right.

### **Specific Formatting Rules:**

Place each citation written in Persian script on a separate line, right after the Romanized version of the citation. For each citation written in Persian script, change the text direction from right to left. For the Romanized version of the citation, keep the text direction from left to right.

For the English version of the citation, only Romanize the names of authors, editors, translators, publishers, and directors, as well as the titles of the work. For place of publication and the conjunctions used to connect the names of the various authors, editors, translators, publishers, and directors in each citation, use conventional spelling (i.e. Tehran instead of Tihrān).

For the dates in the English version of the citation, place both the Persian year and the Gregorian year side by side with a forward slash in the middle. Always insert the Persian year first before the Gregorian year. For the citation written in Persian script, only include the Persian year.

For those works that require quotation marks around the title, place the characters « » around the title instead of the regular double quotation marks. When using these particular characters, always place the punctuation after the second character. (**Note:** This rule only applies to citations

written in Persian script; for rules on where to place the punctuation in the English version of the citation, follow the general MLA guidelines.)

### **In-Text Citation General Formatting Rules:**

For guidance on how to apply in-text citations using the MLA citation style, refer back to the General Rules section of the MLA citation style guide.

### **In-Text Citation Specific Formatting Rules:**

When introducing an officially translated Persian work along with the author, present the Persian title first and then place the Romanized title next to it in brackets. Similarly, with the author's name, present the name in Persian script first and then place the Romanized name next to it in brackets.

For example:

In *کور بوف* (*Būf-i Kūr*) by صادق هدایت (Šādiq Hidāyat)...

For works that have not been officially translated, present the Romanized title first and then place the Persian title next to it in brackets. Similarly, with the author's names, present the Romanized name first and then place the name in Persian script next to it in brackets.

For example:

In *Būf-i Kūr* (*کور بوف*) by Šādiq Hidāyat (صادق هدایت)...

**Note:** This rule applies only when introducing the translated Persian work for the first time; it is not required to repeat this format in other instances that involve the same work and author.

### **Books & Book Sections:**

a) *Book: 1 author*

Qūkāsiyān, Zāvīn. *Fīlmhā-yi barguzīdah- 'i sīnimā-yi Iran dar dahah- 'i 60*.  
Tehran: Āgah, 1374/1995.

قوکاسیان، زاوین. *فیلمهای برگزیده سینما ایران در دهی ۶۰*. تهران: آگه، ۱۳۷۴.

b) *Book: 2-5 authors*

Grīsūn, Mārġ, and Mārgārit Kūl Rūt. *Īsir māhrihāy-i hakhamanshi barjāy-i māndih bar gil nabshatih hay-i bārūy-i takht-i jamshīd*. Tehran: Īntashārāt Dānishgāh-i Tehran, 1390/2011.

گریسون، مارک، و مارگارت کول روت. اثر مهرهای هخامنشی بر جای مانده بر گل نیشته های باروی تخت جمشید. تهران: انتشارات دانشگاه تهران، ۱۳۹۰.

c) *Electronic book*

Sattārī, Jalāl. *Bāztāb-i usṭūrah dar būf-i kūr*. Tehran: Intishārāt-i Tūs, 1998.

<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015016958632;view=1up;seq=1>

سناری، جلال. *بازتاب اسطوره در بوف کور*. تهران: انتشارات توس، ۱۳۷۷.

<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015016958632;view=1up;seq=1>

d) *Chapter in a book*

Īsfandiārī, Ātiḥ Nā. “Naẓiriyah hāy-i dar mūr-d-i tāriḫ hunar.” *Hunarnāmiḥ*. Tehran: Kābīr, 1383/2004. 134-155.

اسفندیاری، آته نا. «نظریه هایی در مورد تاریخ هنر». *هنرنامه*. تهران: کابیر، ۱۳۸۳. ۱۳۴-۱۵۵.

e) *Edited book*

Bahār, Mihrdād. *Piṣurahshī dar īsāṭir Iran*. 7<sup>th</sup> ed. Ed. Kitāyūn. Mazdāpūr. Tehran: Pars, 1387/2008.

بهار، مهرداد. *پژوهشی در اساطیر ایران*. چاپ هفتم. ویراسته کتایون مزداپور. تهران: پرس، ۱۳۸۷.

f) *Translated book*

Shīpmān, Klāws. *Mubānī tāriḫ sāsānyān*. Trans. Kīkāvas Jahāndārī. Tehran: nashr-i farzān rūz, 1384/2005.

شپیمان، کلاوس. *مبانی تاریخ ساسانیان*. ترجمه کیکاوس جهاندار. تهران: نشر فرزانه روز، ۱۳۸۴.

## **Journal Articles:**

### *a) Journal article: 1 author*

Zarqānī, Sayid Maḥdī. “Āmīzish sha’r va dāstān-i thālith.” *Majalih Sha’r*, 8.3 (1379/2000): 22-27.

<http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/4171549?uid=3739400&uid=2&uid=3737720&uid=4&sid=21102720067497>

زرقانی، سید مهدی. «امیزش شعر و داستان در آثار اخوان ثالث». مجله شعر، ج ۸، ش ۳ (۱۳۷۹): ۲۲-۲۷.

<http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/4171549?uid=3739400&uid=2&uid=3737720&uid=4&sid=21102720067497>

### *b) Journal article: 2-5 authors*

Āmīnī, Yūṣuf., and Kiyān Bihrdād. “Darbārih bachih hāy-i āsmān.” *Majalih Rahavārd*, 5.2 (1389/2010): 32-55.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00210869808701893?journalCode=cist20#.Uk7tPYasj0s>

امینی، یوسف، و کیان بهرداد. «درباره بچه های آسمان». مجله رهاورد، ج ۵، ش ۲ (۱۳۸۹): ۳۲-۵۵.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00210869808701893?journalCode=cist20#.Uk7tPYasj0s>

For Journal Articles, it is highly important to include the Persian terms “سال” (Volume) and “ش” (Issue) beside the volume and issue numbers in order to reduce any confusion and present the information clearly. (**Note:** This rule only applies to citations written in Persian script; for rules on how to include the volume and issue numbers in the English version of the citation, follow the general APA guidelines.)

## **Web Documents:**

### *a) Webpage*

Maḥjūb, Nīkī. “100 zan nakhsat-i Iran dar ḥūz-hāyi makhtalaf.” *BBC Persian*.

1392/2013. [http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2013/10/131010\\_100women\\_first\\_nm.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2013/10/131010_100women_first_nm.shtml)

محبوب، نیکی. «۱۰۰ زن نخست ایران در حوزه‌های مختلف». بی‌بی‌سی. ۱۳۹۲.

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2013/10/131010\\_100women\\_first\\_nm.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/iran/2013/10/131010_100women_first_nm.shtml)

**Film Resources:**

a) *Movie*

Mājīdī, Mājīd, dir. *Bachiha-yi āsimān*. 1376/1997.

ماجیدی، ماجد، کارگردان. *بچه های آسمان*. ۱۳۷۶.

For Film Resources, simply include the name of the director, the title of his or her position, the title of the movie (in italics), and then the release date.