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MLA CITATION

Fundamentals
Generally, MLA citations follow the below format.

Contributor. Title. Secondary Contributors. Publication Information. Medium.

Contributor Information and Titles
The main contributors to the source, normally the authors, are placed before the title. If there is more than one author, then arrange the authors in the same order found in the source. Reverse only the name of the first author, and follow the rest in normal form.

One author
Smith, John K. Title.

Two authors
Smith, John K., and Tim Sampson. Title.

Three authors
Smith, John K., Tim Sampson, and Alex J. Hubbard. Title.

More than three authors
Smith, John K., et al. Title.

Sometimes the main contributor is not an author, but another contributor type, such as an editor for a book or conductor for a musical piece. In this instance, follow the contributor by an abbreviation of the contributor type (i.e. ed. or cond.). If plural, then change the abbreviation accordingly.

One editor
Smith, John K., ed. Title.

Two editors
Smith, John K., and Tim Sampson, eds. Title.

One conductor
Smith, John K., cond. Title.
Many sources have secondary contributors - individuals who added to the work outside the main contributors. This can include editors and translators for books and producers and screenplay writers for movies. Place secondary contributors after the title. Precede the name of the contributors with the abbreviation for the contributor type. For instance, “Ed.” means “Edited by.”

|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

You may decide to emphasize the work, for example, when citing a live performance. In this instance, place all the contributors after the title. Authors and writers are preceded by the word “By.”

| One author and editor        | *Title*. By John Smith. Ed. Bill McCoy. |

Some sources may have corporate or group authors. Write these organizations where you would write the authors. If they are also publishers of the source, include it in the publication information as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate author</th>
<th>Modern Language Association. <em>Title</em>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government author</td>
<td>Illinois Dept. of Industrial Relations. <em>Title</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cite your sources at [www.easybib.com](http://www.easybib.com)
Some sources are found within other sources, such as a chapter in a book, or an article in a periodical. These rules apply both to the contributors of the chapter and book, or to the article.

|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Title Rules**

Generally, capitalize all principal words as well as the first word and last word in the title. If citing a title for an entire source, such as a book or periodical title, place the title in italics. Place an article, essay, poem or short story within a larger work in quotes. If a novel or published independently, then place the title in italics.

**Publication Information**

After the title and contributor information comes the publication information. In MLA7, you must also list the publication medium (Print, Web) after the publication information. MLA7 abbreviates all months except for May, June and July. Below are different publication information templates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Last, First M. <em>Title</em>. City: Publisher, Year Published. Medium.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>Last, First M. “Article.” <em>Title</em> Volume.Issue (Year): Page(s). Medium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>Last, First M. “Article.” <em>Title</em> Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Medium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Last, First M. “Article.” <em>Title</em> [City] Date Month Year, Edition, Section: Page(s). Medium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you cannot find all publication information, use place holders “N.p., n.p., n.d.” which represents no place, no publisher, and no date. If there are no page numbers use “N. pag.” Capitalize the abbreviations appropriately based on where they are placed.

**Additional Information**

For less conventional source types, you can add descriptions about the source after the title. For example, you can add “Cartoon.” or “Map.” after the title of a cartoon or map to clarify to the reader what type of source you are citing.

When citing non-periodical sources, advanced information such as the edition and section come before the publication information. Series information comes after the medium description. See the fictional example below:


**Web Sources**

See our web resources guides to learn how to properly cite sources found online.

Cite your sources at: www.easybib.com
MLA Examples of Popular Sources
## MLA Examples of Popular Sources

### Book

**MLA**

Last, First M. *Book*. City: Publisher, Year Published. Print.

**Ex:**


### Chapter/Anthology

**MLA**


**Ex:**


*Essays, shorts stories, and poems are put in quotes. Works originally published independently such as plays and novels generally are italicized.*

### Magazine

**MLA**

Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Magazine Title* Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Print.

**Ex:**


### Newspaper

**MLA**

Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Newspaper Title* Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Print.

**Ex:**

**MLA Examples of Popular Sources**

### Journal

**MLA**


### Website

**MLA**

Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Website Title*. Publisher, Date Month Year. Web. Date Month Year.


### Online Database (Journal)

**MLA**

Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Journal Title* Volume.Issue (Year): Page(s). *Database Name*. Web. Day Month Year.


*Note that all months in MLA are abbreviated except for May, June and July. For example, "February" is “Feb.”*
**MLA Examples of Popular Sources**

**TV/ Radio**

**MLA**

**Ex:**

**Film**

**MLA**
*Title*. Contributors. Distributor, Year of release. Medium viewed.

**Ex:**

**Sound Recording**

**MLA**
Contributors. “Song.” *Album*. Band. Manufacturer, Year. Medium.

**Ex:**

**Visual Art / Photograph**

**MLA**
Last, First M. *Painting*. Year created. Medium of work. Museum / collection, City.

**Ex:**

**Lecture / Speech**

**MLA**
Last, First M. “Speech.” Meeting / Organization. Location. Date. Description.

**Ex:**
**MLA Examples of Popular Sources**

**Interview**

MLA


Ex:


**Cartoon**

MLA

Last, First M. “Title.” Cartoon / Comic strip. Publication information. Medium.

Ex:


*Note that all months in MLA are abbreviated except for May, June and July. For example, “February” is “Feb.”

Cite your sources at [www.easybib.com](http://www.easybib.com)
MLA Web Rules
When citing sources from the Internet, try adding as much of the following in the same sequence:

1. Contributor information
2. Title of work (quotes)
3. Title of overall website (italicized)
5. Publisher or sponsor of website
6. Date of electronic publication
7. Medium of publication (web)
8. Date accessed


*Note that MLA7 does not require a URL. However, we encourage you to include it. Do so in angled brackets at the end of the citation.

Sources Published Directly Online

Sources published directly online have no in-print originals, and therefore, it is important to include online publication information (i.e. the website publisher/sponsor and date of electronic publication). If unavailable, for online-only sources, MLA7 suggests writing “N.p, n.d.” which means no publisher and no date, respectively.
Citing an article from an online only resource


Citing an entire website with no identifiable electronic publication date


Citing an article from an online-only resource


Often, the publisher’s name is the same as the name of the online newspaper.

Citing an article from an online newspaper


*Note that newspaper and magazines websites are considered non-periodical, directly published online sources, even if they have in-print copies. Follow the published directly online format.


Some online-only sources have publication information unique to its source type, such as online-only journals (volume & issue information). Follow the journal format and add information on the date accessed.
Sources Published Indirectly Online

As opposed to some sources published by a website (direct), other sources may be originally in print, or in another medium, and found online. Cite these sources as you would in their original form and then add as much relevant web information as possible (website title, publisher/sponsor, date of electronic publication, medium, and date accessed). However, because the source was not published by the website, you do not have to use the “N.p., n.d.” place holders if no website publisher or date of electronic publication is available.

Citing a book originally in print found online


Citing a newsletter found online with no page information


Citing a video found online


Citing a painting viewed online

Citing a musical recording listened to online, with no discernable manufacturer or date


Citing a digital image


*Note in the above example that the source of the image (Flickr) is cited. If you find an image using a search engine, such as Google Images, make sure to identify the original source of the image.

Citing an originally in-print journal article found in a database


Sources found in online databases typically have been published elsewhere. Include as much of the original publication information as possible, and then add the database name, medium (web), and the date accessed.
MLA Parenthetical Citations
**Why we use parenthetical / in-text citations**

Researchers place brief parenthetical descriptions to acknowledge which parts of their paper reference particular sources. Generally, you want to provide the last name of the author and the specific page numbers of the source. If such information is already given in the body of the sentence, then exclude it from the parenthetical citation.

Place the parenthetical citation where there is a pause in the sentence - normally before the end of a sentence or a comma. The in-text citation will differ depending on how much information you provide within the sentence.

**Example with author’s name in text:**

Johnson argues this point (12-13).

**Example without author’s name in text:**

This point had already been argued (Johnson 12-13).

**Citing sources with more than one author**

If you use sources with the same author surnames, then include a first name initial. If the two sources have authors with the same initials, then include their full names.

(J. Johnson 12-13). or (John Johnson 12-13).

If there are two or three authors of the source, include their last names in the order they appear on the source.

(Smith, Wollensky, and Johnson 45).
If there are more than three authors, you can cite all the authors with their last name, or you can cite the first author followed by “et al.” Follow what is shown the works cited list.

(Smith et al. 45).

**Citing sources without an author**

Some sources do not have authors or contributors - for instance, when you cite certain websites. Instead, refer to the name of the source in your parenthetical citation in place of the author. Shorten/abbreviate the name of the source but ensure that your reader can easily identify it in your bibliography (abbreviate the title starting with the same word in which it is alphabetized). Punctuate with quotations or italicize as you would in its bibliographic form (a book is italicized; an article is in quotes).

Double agents are still widely in use (*Spies* 12-15, 17).

With prices of energy at new highs, bikes have been increasingly used (*"Alternative Transportation"* 89).

**Citing part of a work**

When citing a specific part of a work, provide the relevant page or section identifier. This can include specific pages, sections, paragraphs or volumes. When the identifier is preceded by an abbreviation or word, place a comma between the identifier and the source reference.

**Example of an entire volume of a multivolume work:**

It is arguably the most innovative period in history (*Webster*, vol 4).

When citing a specific page(s) of a multivolume work, precede the page number by the volume number and a colon. Do not separate by a comma.
It was arguably the most innovative period in history (*Webster* 4:12-15).

**Example of a chapter within a book (if no specific numbers can be referenced):**

The electoral college undermines democracy (Sanders, "Government Injustices").

**Example of an article in a periodical:**

Allen claims there is an inverse correlation between higher taxes and patriotic feelings worldwide (B2).

**Use “par.” or “pars.” when referring to specific paragraphs.**

The marketing dollars of big studio films has overshadowed good indie movies (Anderson, pars. 12-34).

**Citing group or corporate authors**

In your parenthetical citation, cite a corporate author like you would a normal author. Preferably, incorporate the corporate author in your text instead of the parenthetical citation.

Facial transplants pose significant risk to the autoimmune system (American Medical Association 12-43).

As noted by the American Medical Association, facial transplants pose significant risk to the autoimmune system (12-43).
Citing an entire source

When citing an entire work, there are no specific page numbers to refer to. Therefore it is preferable to refer to the source within the text itself with either the author or the title of the source. For example:

Hartford suggests the Internet provides more distractions than it does information.

Citing multiple works by the same author

If you reference more than one source by the same author, distinguish the parenthetical citations by including the name of the source. Use a comma to separate the author from the source.

Wars can be economic catalysts (Friedman, *World* 77-80).

Industrialized nations are better equipped to rebound from recessions (Friedman, “High tides” 56).

Citing indirect sources

When an original source is unavailable, then cite the secondhand source – for instance, a lecture in a conference proceedings. When quoting or paraphrasing a quote, write “qtd. in” before the author and pages.

John Murray calls Tim Smith “interesting but egotistical” (qtd. in Jesrani 34).

Citing literary / classic and religious works

For works such as novels, plays and other classic works, it's helpful to provide further identifying information along with the page information. Do this by adding a semicolon and then the identifying information following the page number.
When citing classic poems and plays, replace page numbers with division numbers (part, book, scene, act). The below refers to book 10 line 5. Bear in mind the divisions and the way they are written can vary by source.

Fear plays a role in Homer’s *Odyssey* (10.5).

The title of books in the Bible and other famous literary works should be abbreviated.

*(New Jerusalem Bible, Gen. 2.6-9).*

**Placing parenthetical citations in direct quotations**

When directly quoting a source, place the parenthetical citation after the quote. For example:

Sanders explains that economic woes are due to "the mortgage crisis and poor risk assessment" (20).

Place the parenthetical citation at the end of an indented quotation. There should be no period after the parenthetical citation. The last sentence of the indented quote should look like:

It’s unclear whether multilateral tariffs are disruptive to bilateral talks. (Evert 30-31)

**Citing online sources**

Generally, follow the same principles of parenthetical citations. Refer to the author, and if possible, a permanent identifier that would be the same for any reader.
The economy will rebound with the new monetary policies (Smith).

Solar power will become the primary source of energy (Williams 2).

**Citing online sources with no author**

If there is no author, use the title that begins the citation, either the article or website title. Be sure it also takes the same formatting, i.e. articles are in quotes and website titles are italicized. Shorten/abbreviate the name of the source but ensure that your reader can easily identify it in your bibliography (abbreviate the title starting with the same word in which it is alphabetized).

Elephants are thought to be one of the smartest mammals (“Smart Elephants”).

Nineteen men and women were convicted (*Salem Witchcraft Trials*).

Ideally, when citing online sources, try to reference the source within your sentence, with either the author or the title to avoid writing a parenthetical citation.

Cite your sources at [www.easybib.com](http://www.easybib.com)
MLA VISUAL GUIDES
Part 1
MLA 7th edition
1
Websites
pages 1 - 3

3
Journals
pages 7 - 9

5
Databases
pages 16 - 17

7
Films and Videos
pages 20 - 22

9
Photos and Digital Images
pages 25 - 29

2
Books
pages 4 - 6

4
Newspapers
pages 10 - 14

6
Magazines
pages 18 - 19

8
Chapters
pages 23 - 24
Website: A collection of informational pages on the Internet that typically include an article title, author and publisher.

**Structure:** Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Website Title*. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

*Note: MLA7 does not require the URL/link in a website citation. However, some instructors still ask for it – double-check if your instructor requires it.*

Website title

Article title

Author

Publication date

Website publisher: Often found at the bottom of the website. Can also be located under the *About Us* section of a website. If you can’t identify a publisher, doing a quick search online can help you identify it.

Date accessed: This is the day that the article was found and read.

Citing a Website (MLA)

Website: A collection of informational pages on the Internet that typically include an article title, author and publisher.

Citing a website with no author
*Depending on the content, credible websites do not always include authors.

Structure: “Website Article.” Website Title. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

*Note: MLA7 does not require the URL/link in a website citation. However, some instructors still ask for it – double-check if your instructor requires it.

Website publisher: Often found at the bottom of the website.

Date accessed: This is the day that the article was found and read.

Blog: A website with regular (and sometimes opinionated) posts that allows commentary and discussion from readers.

Structure: Last, First M. “Article Title.” Blog Post Type.* Website/blog Title. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

*“Blog post type” refers to what type of content you are using. Is it a standard blog on a website, an audio blog (podcast) or a vlog (video blog)?

**Note: MLA7 does not require the URL/link in a website citation. However, some instructors still ask for it – double-check if your instructor requires it.

Date accessed: This is the day that the article was found and read.

Citing a Book in Print

**Structure:** Last, First M. *Book title*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year Published. Print.

*Note: MLA7 does not require the publisher’s state in a book citation.

**Title Page**

Much of the information you need to create a print book citation can be found on the title page.

The title page is found within the first couple of pages of the book.

eBook: Written work or composition that has been digitized and is readable through computers or e-readers (Kindles, iPads, nooks etc.).

Citing an ebook
*Some ebooks may be available for download through your library.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Note: MLA7 does not require the publisher’s state in an ebook citation. If the edition, volume or series is not available, leave it out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Automatically Cite Your Sources For Free at www.easybib.com
Citing a Book (MLA)

**Book**: Written work or composition that has been published (typically found in print).

Citing a book found in a database*

*Some ebooks may be available online through your library’s databases.

**Structure**: Last, First M. *Book title*. City: Publisher, Year published. *Database Name*. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.


**Date Accessed**: This is the day that the article was found and read.

Automatically Cite Your Sources For Free at www.easybib.com
Citing a Journal (MLA)

Journal: A periodical published by a special group or professional organization. Often focused around a particular area of study or interest. Can be scholarly in nature (featuring peer-reviewed articles), or popular (such as trade publications).

Citing a journal article found through a database

*Online databases provide access to thousands of journal articles. It is important to identify the database name when citing a journal article found through a database.

**Structure:** Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Journal Title.* Series Volume.Issue (Year published): Page-Page. *Database Name.* Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

*If you cannot identify a series, leave it out of the citation.

**Date accessed:** This is the day that the article was found and read.


Automatically Cite Your Sources For Free at www.easybib.com
Citing a Journal (MLA)

Journal: A periodical published by a special group or professional organization. Often focused around a particular area of study or interest. Can be scholarly in nature (featuring peer-reviewed articles), or popular (such as trade publications).

Citing a journal article in print


Article title
Management of swine-flu patients in the intensive care unit: Our experience

Author(s)
Raktima Anand, Akhilesh Gupta, Anshu Gupta, Sonia Wadhawan, Poonam Bhadoria
Department of Anaesthesia and critical care, Maulana Azad Medical College, Lok Nayak Hospital, Delhi, India

Abstract
Background: H1N1 pandemic in 2009–2010 created a state of panic not only in India, but in the whole world. The clinical picture seen with H1N1 is different from the seasonal influenza involving healthy young adults. Critical care management of hospital admission is considered day 0 for time calculations. All medical records of these patients were collected and studied. A detailed medical history and examination done

Much of the publication data can be found at the article’s footer, near the page numbers:
*If you cannot identify a series, leave it out of the citation.


Automatically Cite Your Sources For Free at www.easybib.com
Citing a Journal (MLA)

**Journal:** A periodical published by a special group or professional organization. Often focused around a particular area of study or interest. Can be scholarly in nature (featuring peer-reviewed articles), or popular (such as trade publications).

**Citing an online journal article (not found using a database)**

*Some journal articles are accessible online without the use of a database. Citing an online journal article is similar to citing a print journal article, except that you include the date you found it.*


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Citing Newspaper Content (MLA)

Newspaper: A daily or weekly publication that contains news; often featuring articles on political events, crime, business, art, entertainment, society, and sports.

Structure: Last, First M. “Article Title.” Newspaper Title [City] Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Print

Newspaper name: If a local newspaper and city of publication is not in the title, then place city after the title in brackets not italicized. Omit introductory words like “the.”

Date: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990

Page: If not on continuous pages, cite first page followed by +. Cite pages 112–114 as 112–14

Article

Author

Edition & Section: N/A

Newspaper: A daily or weekly publication that contains news; often featuring articles on political events, crime, business, art, entertainment, society and sports.

Note: This is for newspaper content found online.

Structure: Last, First M. “Article Title.” Newspaper Title Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Website Title. Web. Date Month Year Accessed. <URL>.
*Note: URL is optional. Consult your teacher

Website: Google News

Data accessed: This is the date that you found and read the article.
When did you access the source? Web sources may change and must be considered unique.

Citing Newspaper Content (MLA)

Newspaper: A daily or weekly publication that contains news often featuring articles on political events, crime, business, art, entertainment, society and sports.

Note: This is for newspaper content found on databases.

Structure: Last, First M. “Article Title.” Newspaper Title [City]. Date Month Year Published, Edition ed. Database Name. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

Date accessed: This the day that you found and read the content. When did you access the source? Web sources may change and must be considered unique.

Newspaper: A daily or weekly publication that contains news often featuring articles on political events, crime, business, art, entertainment, society and sports. Note: This is for newspaper content published online

**Structure:** Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Website Title*. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed. <URL>. *Note: URL is optional. Consult your teacher*

**Date of Electronic Publication:** Mar 31, 2010

**Date accessed:** This is the day that you found and read the content. When did you access the source? Web sources may change and must be considered unique

**Online Newspaper?** CNN.com does not have a print publication of its content. They produce their content directly online.

**Citation:** Sutter, John D. “Why Internet Connections are Fastest in South Korea.” *CNN Tech*. Cable News Network, 31 Mar. 2010. Web. 7 Apr. 2010.
Citing Newspaper Content (MLA)

**Newspaper:** A daily or weekly publication that contains news often featuring articles on political events, crime, business, art, entertainment, society and sports

Note: This is for newspaper content published directly or simultaneously online.

**Structure:** Last, First M. “Article Title.” Website Title. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed. <URL>.
*Note: URL is optional. Consult your teacher*

**Website/Newspaper Title**

Looking at the bottom of the page we find that the New York Times Company is the publisher of the New York Times website.

**Author**

**Date of Electronic Publication**

**Publisher:** New York Times

Date accessed: This is the day that you found and read the content.

When did you access the source? Web sources may change and must be considered unique.

**Online Newspaper or Website?** Because we cannot identify separate in print publication information, we can assume this source was published either online only, or concurrently online and in print. We therefore do not need to account for standard newspaper publication information (such as page numbers), but instead, website information. This will help your reader identify the source.

**Database Definition:** A structured, electronic collection that may contain full-text articles, abstracts, data, and citations. Databases typically require a subscription to access.

*Note: This citation is for a database article published directly online by the database with no in-print original.

**Structure:** Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Database Name*. Database publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

**Database Name:** Contemporary Authors

**Article Title**

J. D. Salinger 1919-2010

Also known as: J. D. Salinger, Jerome David Salinger, Jerome D. Salinger

**Author:** None Listed

**Date electronically updated:** Use the date the content was most recently updated

**Nationality:** American

**Entry updated:** 02/25/2010

**Article footer:** Often contains database and publisher information

**Source:** Contemporary Authors Online, Gale. 2010.

**Database Publisher:** Gale

**Database Name:** Contemporary Authors

**Date accessed:** The day that the content was accessed and read.

**Database Definition:** A structured, electronic collection that may contain full-text articles, abstracts, data, and citations. Databases typically require a subscription to access.

*Note: This citation is for newspaper articles published in databases.*

**Structure:** First, Last M. “Article Title.” *Newspaper Title* [City] Date Month Year Published, Edition ed. *Database Name*. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

**Database Name:** ProQuest Newspapers

**Article Title**

**Author**

**Publication Date & Page**

**Date of Access:** The day that you accessed and read the content.

Citing database content (MLA)

**Database Definition:** A structured, electronic collection that may contain full-text articles, abstracts, data, and citations. Databases typically require a subscription to access.

*Note: This citation is for encyclopedia articles published in databases.

**Structure:** First, Last M. “Article Title.” *Encyclopedia Name*. Edition ed. City: Publisher, Year Published. *Database Name*. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

**Database Name:** Credo Reference

**Author:** None Listed

**Article Title**

**Encyclopedia**


**City published:** Boston

(found in citation at the bottom of the page)

**Date accessed:** The day that the content was accessed and read.

Magazine: A publication that is issued periodically and contains items such as articles, essays, poems, or pictures.

*Note: This citation is for magazine articles published and found in print.

Structure: Last, First M. “Article Title.” Magazine Title Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Print.

Magazine: A publication that is issued periodically and contains items such as articles, essays, poems, or pictures.

*Note: This citation is for magazine articles found on a website. This article was found in Google Books, specifically.

Structure: Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Magazine Title* Date Month Year
Published: Page(s). *Website Title*. Web. Date Month Year
Accessed.

Note: When citing sources reproduced online from their in print version, it is not necessary to include online information such as the website publisher or the date of electronic publication.

Date accessed: The date that you found and read the content.

Film: Motion picture; a movie.

**Structure:** *Title.* Dir. First M. Last and First M. Last. Perf. First M. Last, First M. Last, and First M. Last. Distributor, Year Published. Media Type.

*Note: If you would like to emphasize a contributor, you may put this information before the title.*

Much of the bibliographic data is found on the back of the DVD, including:
- Director(s)
- Distributor
- Year of release
- Medium

**Citation:** *Little Miss Sunshine.* Dir. Jonathan Dayton and Valerie Faris. Perf. Greg Kinnear, Steve Carell, Toni Collette, Paul Dano, Abigail Breslin, and Alan Arkin. Fox Searchlight, 2006. DVD.
Citing Film & Video (MLA)

Structure: **Title.** Dir. First M. Last. Perf. First M. Last, First M. Last, and First M. Last. Distributor, Year Published. **Website Title.** Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

**Website Citation:**


*Film: Motion picture; a movie*

*Note: This citation is for a movie or film found online.*

- **Title:** What’s Eating Gilbert Grape
- **Director:** Lasse Hallstrom
- **Performers:** Johnny Depp, Leonardo DiCaprio, and Juliette Lewis
- **Distributor:** Paramount
- **Year:** 1993
- **Website:** Hulu
- **Accessed:** 2 July 2010

Film Description Found on the Bottom of the Page

- **Genre:** Drama
- **Release Date:** 12/11/1993
Citing Film & Video (MLA)

**Film:** Motion picture; a movie

*Note: This citation is for a video clip found online.*

**Structure:** *Title.* Dir. First M. Last. Prod. First M. Last. Distributor, Year Created. *Website Title.* Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

**Website**

↓

**Video Title**

*Watermelon Baby*

**Contributor**

*CrazyLaughAction*

**Date Published**

*July 19, 2010*

**Distributor:** None listed

*Note: Because this video is only hosted on YouTube, but not created by the service, we do not have to include the website publisher or the date of electronic publication.*

**Citation:** *Watermelon Baby.* Prod. CrazyLaughAction. *YouTube.* Web. 22 July 2010.
Citing a Chapter (MLA)

**Structure**: Last, First M. “Section Title.” *Book/Anthology*. Ed. First M. Last. City: Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). Print.

**Chapter**: A section of a book that is generally numbered or titled.

*Note: This citation is for a chapter of a book that was published and accessed in print.


Automatically Cite Your Sources For Free at www.easybib.com
Chapter: A section of a book that is generally numbered or titled.

*Note: This citation is for a chapter of a book that was found online.

Structure: Last, First M. “Section Title.” Book/Anthology. Ed. First M. Last. City: Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). Website Title. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

Additional publication information can be found on the title page of the ebook.

Date accessed: The date that you accessed and read the content.

Note: When citing sources reproduced online from their print versions, it is not necessary to include online information such as the website publisher or the date of electronic publication.

Citing Photographs

Photograph: An image produced by a camera

*Note: This citation is for a photograph displayed in a museum or institution.

Structure: Last, First M. Photograph Title. Year Created. Photograph. Museum/Institution, Location.

Plaque: The plaque located next to the photograph will have information.

Photograph Name | Photographer
---|---
*Juvisy, France*

Henri Cartier-Bresson (French, 1908-2004)


Year Created

Museum/collection: Museum of Modern Art (where the photo is located)
City: New York City (city where photo is located)

Photograph: An image produced by a camera
*Note: This is for citing a photograph from a book

Structure: Last, First M. Photograph Title. Year Created. Museum/Institution, Location. Book Title. City: Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). Print.

Front Cover Book Title: New York City: A Photographic Portrait

Author/Photographer: Peter Bennett

Page 2: The subsequent pages after the cover will have publication information

Year Published: 2007
Publisher: Twin Light Publishers
Omit descriptive words from citation

Page of Photograph

Photograph Name: Antique Shop, East Village

Location & City: There is no original photograph housed in a location like a museum. Therefore, this information is not needed

Page: 8 (Found on the corner of the page)

Citing Photographs

Photograph: An image produced by a camera
*Note: This is for citing a photograph found on a website

Structure: Last, First M. Photograph Title. Year Created. Museum/Institution, Location. Website Title. Web. Date Month Year Accessed. <URL>.

Website: MoMA (found on website header)


Note: When citing sources reproduced online from their original versions, it is not necessary to include online information such as the website publisher or the date of electronic publication

Date Accessed:
This is the day that you found the image.
Citing Photographs

**Photograph:** An image produced by a camera

*Note: This is for citing a photograph from a database*

**Structure:** Last, First M. *Photograph Title*. Year Created. Museum/Institution, Location. *Database Title*. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

**Database:** ARTstor

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Citing Photographs

Digital Image: A picture which can be viewed electronically by a computer.

Structure: Last, First M. Title/Description. Digital image. Website Title. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed. <URL>.
*Note: URL is optional. Check with your teacher or librarian.

Image search: Do not cite the search engine where the image is found, but the website of the image the search engine indexes

Website of image

Photographer: N/A
Website Name: howstuffworks
Date of electronic publication: N/A
Description: Guggenheim Museum in Spain
Information found from image caption.
There is no official title for the image

Website Footer

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Date Accessed: This is the day that you found the image.

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MLA VISUAL GUIDES

Part 2
Citing an Encyclopedia (MLA)

Encyclopedia: A book or a series of books used for reference on a range of materials or numerous information typically around one subject

Citing an Encyclopedia in Print

Structure: Last, First M., and First M. Last. “Article Title.” Encyclopedia Name. City: Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). Print.

*Note: Well-known publications only require edition and year, and no other publication information.


Automatically Cite Your Sources For Free at www.easybib.com
Encyclopedia: A book or a series of books used for reference on a range of materials or numerous information typically around one subject

Encyclopedia Found Online

Structure: Last, First M, and First M. Last. “Article Title.” Encyclopedia Name. City: Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). Website Title. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

Encyclopedia: A book or a series of books used for reference on a range of materials or numerous information typically around one subject

Encyclopedia article found in a database

**Structure:** Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Encyclopedia Name.* Ed. First M. Last. Vol. Volume. City: Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). *Database Name.* Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

Citing a Report (MLA)

Report: A document containing the findings of an individual or group. Can include a technical paper, publication, issue brief, or working paper.


Interview: A transcribed conversation or series of questions between an interviewer and interviewee(s).

Citing an interview in print

Structure: Interviewee Last, First M. “Interview Title.” Interview by First M Last. Magazine Name Date Month Year: start page–end page. Print.

Interview Article: Use the title of the interview, the name of the interviewer and interviewee and pages from the article within the magazine.

TV/Radio Broadcasts: any program watched or heard. Information on the writer, director, etc. can often be found on DVD covers (below) or online.

**Structure:** Writer Last, First M. “Show/Episode Title.” *Program Series Name.* Prod. First M. Last. Dir. First M. Last. Network Name. Call, City, State, Date Mon. Year. Television/Radio.

*Note: There will not always be a separate writer, director, and producer. If citing a well-known station, the city and state are not needed.

**DVD Cover**

```
Aerial Series of the Planet Earth
Mountains and Sky Volume I

Producer: David DeMarcos
Music: AKM

© 2009 Waterline Productions
```

Writer information not found; name of producer put instead.

**Citation:** DeMarcos, David, prod. “Mountains and Sky.” *Aerial Series of the Planet Earth.* Discovery Channel. 12 Feb. 2009. Television.
Dictionary: An alphabetical collection of words and their corresponding definitions.

Citing a dictionary entry from a website

Structure: Author Last, First M. “Entry Name.” Def. Number. *Website Title.* Ed. First M. Last. Comp. First M. Last. Trans. First M. Last. Publisher/Sponsor, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

*Note: Not all types of contributors will be relevant to each entry. If no editor/contributor is given, leave it out. The date of publication may not be available. If there is no date of publication, put (n.d.) in place of the date.

Citation: “Citation.” Def. 2. *Merriam Webster-Online.* Merriam Webster, n.d. Web. 24 Sept. 2011.
Scholarly Project: An academic project involving research, analysis, and presentation of findings.

**Structure:** Author Last, First M. *Project Title*. Sponsor. Ed. First M. Last. Comp. First M. Last. Trans. First M. Last. Site/Project Title. Website Title. Publisher/Sponsor, Publishing Date Mon. Year. Web. Date Mon. Year of access.

Citing a Bible (MLA)

Bible: A chronological collection of sacred or religious texts.

Citing a bible in print


*Note: Not all bibles will have edition or volume numbers.

Bible Cover

![Bible Cover](image)

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RRD
99 00 01 02 50

Blog: A regularly updated website including articles, comments, reviews or interviews.
*Blogs are not always reviewed for authority or impartiality. Make sure to evaluate them for credibility!

**Structure:** Last, First M. “Article Title.” Blog Post Type.* Website/blog Title. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

*“Blog post type” refers to what type of content you are using. Is it a standard blog on a website, an audio blog (podcast) or a vlog (video blog)?

**Note:** MLA7 does not require the URL/link in a website citation. However, some instructors still ask for it – double-check if your instructor requires it.

**Date accessed:** This is the day that the article was found and read.


Automatically Cite Your Sources For Free at www.easybib.com
Lecture: An oral presentation intended to present information about a particular subject; can be a speech, reading, or address.

**Structure:** Author Last, First M. “Presentation Title.” Event Name. Location, City. Date Mon. Year. Lecture.

*Note: The event title, city, and location are not always specified in the lecture, but the information can be found elsewhere (like event programs).*

**First Page of Lecture Slides**

**Presentation Title:** ILLUMINATING LEARNING COMMUNITIES THROUGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES AND MAKERSPACES

Creating, Constructing, Collaborating, Contributing

**Author(s):** Buffy J. Hamilton

**Event Name:** Texas Library Association Conference 2013

**Date:** Fort Worth Convention Center, Fort Worth. 29 Aug. 2011. Lecture.

**Citation:** Hamilton, Buffy J. “Illuminating Learning Communities Through School Libraries and Makerspaces: Creating, Constructing, Collaborating.” Texas Library Association Conference. Fort Worth Convention Center, Fort Worth. 29 Aug. 2011. Lecture.

Automatically Cite Your Sources For Free at www.easybib.com
Musical Recording: Any track or album from a compact disc, MP3 recording, MIDI, cassette, or vinyl recording.

**Structure:**


*Note: There will not always be a separate writer, conductor, orchestra or performer. If citing the entire album, do not fill out “Track Name” or recording date.

**Front Cover**

**Beethoven**

**PIANO CONCERTOS COMPLETE**

Friedrich Gulda, piano
Wiener Philharmoniker, Horst Stein

**Back or Inside Cover**

Friedrich Gulda, piano
Wiener Philharmoniker, Horst Stein
Shoko Sugitani, piano (CD 2 tracks 4-6)
Berliner Symphoniker, Gerard Oskamp (CD 2 tracks 4-6)