

WORKS CITED (MLA)

(rev. 11/22/09)

NOTE: Many of the explanations and actual examples come from the 7th edition of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*.

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WORKS CITED: GENERAL INFORMATION

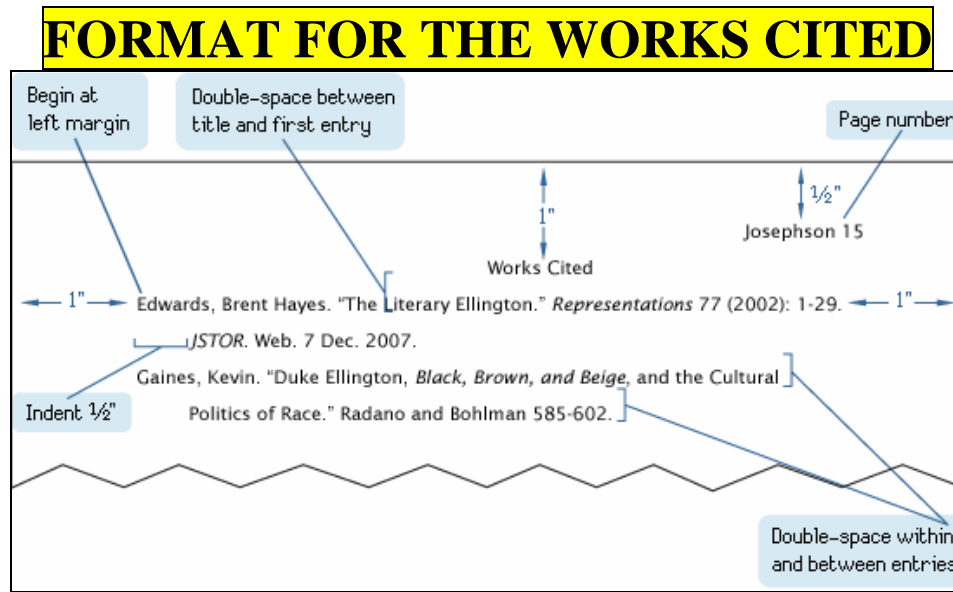
- The list of works cited is vital to the credibility of your research paper. Your reader will turn to the works-cited page to see how you have researched your topic and to ensure that you are not guilty of plagiarism.
- The works-cited page coordinates with parenthetical documentation in the MLA (Modern Language Association) documentation style. Within the text of your paper, parenthetical documentation provides a brief reference to the sources you are quoting or paraphrasing. The works-cited page gives your reader the detailed information about each source you used. **YOUR PARENTHETICAL REFERENCES AND YOUR WORKS-CITED ENTRIES MUST MATCH.**
- To avoid plagiarism and to save yourself extra work, **INCLUDE PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION AND PREPARE THE LIST OF WORKS CITED AS YOU WRITE YOUR PAPER.** Do not wait to add it all when you've finished your paper.
- Do not rely on a word processing program or Web application to generate your works-cited page. Many variables affect the formatting of information in a citation, and you will need to thoughtfully evaluate how each of your sources should be cited.
- A subscription service or an online database such as Gale may provide a citation at the end of an article you are using in your research, but you cannot assume this citation is done correctly. You will need to take the information given there and put it into the correct MLA format (refer to section C of this document).

Here is an example of a list of WORKS CITED:

Erickson 5

Works Cited

- "de Kooning, Willem." *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2008. Web. 15 May 2008.
- "Frederick Douglass." *Civil War Journal*. Narr. Danny Glover. Dir. Craig Haffner. Arts and Entertainment Network. 6 Apr. 1993. Television.
- Gilman, Sander, et al. *Hysteria beyond Freud*. Berkeley: U of California P, 1993. Print.
- It's a Wonderful Life*. Dir. Frank Capra. Perf. James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore, and Thomas Mitchell. 1946. Republic, 2001. DVD.
- Liu, Alan, ed. Home page. *Voice of the Shuttle*. Dept. of English, U of California, Santa Barbara, n.d. Web. 15 May 2008.
- "Maplewood, New Jersey." Map. *Google Maps*. Google, 15 May 2008. Web. 15 May 2008.
- Ouellette, Marc. "Theories, Memories, Bodies, and Artists." Editorial. *Reconstruction* 7.4 (2007): n. pag. Web. 5 June 2008.
- Sears, Barry. Afterword. *The Jungle*. By Upton Sinclair. New York: Signet, 2001. 343-47. Print.
- Tatar, Maria. *Off with Their Heads! Fairy Tales and the Culture of Childhood*. Princeton: Princeton UP, 1992. Print.
- Wente, Margaret. "In the Best Interests of the Child?" *Globe and Mail* [Toronto] 30 Sept. 2006: A25. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 21 Feb. 2009.



1. Your works-cited page always goes at the end of your paper. Make sure you continue the pagination used for the text of the paper.
2. Always type your works-cited page. Type your last name and the page number in the upper right hand corner, half an inch from the top and flush with the right margin.
3. Center the words **Works Cited** an inch from the top edge of the paper. Note that “Works Cited” as the title of this page in your paper is capitalized and not hyphenated. (When referring to a “works-cited page,” a hyphen is used because “works” and “cited” form a compound adjective modifying “page.”) If you are citing only one source, your page should be titled “Work Cited.” Note: Use the title “Works Cited” rather than “Bibliography.”
4. Use one inch left and right margins. The bottom margin must be a minimum of one inch.
5. Double space (DS) the entire document (no extra spaces should appear between “Works Cited” and the first entry (see sample on [WC 2](#)).
6. Use hanging indentation. This means that if an entry runs more than one line, indent the second and any subsequent lines one-half inch from the left margin.
7. Alphabetize the entries by the authors’ last names.
8. If there is no author, begin the entry with the title of the book or article and alphabetize by the first important word in the title (excluding articles: a, an, the).
9. Never number the entries.
10. Continue your works cited on as many pages as necessary. The top margin is 1” on all subsequent pages. Do not repeat the title “Works Cited” on any of the subsequent pages, but do put your last name and the page number in the upper right.

WORKS-CITED FIDs (Frequently Ignored Details that result in errors):

1. Even if the important words in an article title are not capitalized in the original source, **capitalize** each important word in your list of works cited (see rule number 3 in the GRS for details about capitalizing titles).
2. Pay close attention to the **punctuation** within the citation. In general, periods are used to separate the parts of the entry. A period follows the author's name, and another period follows the title, etc., but the details of each entry will determine the details of the punctuation. For example, a period follows the title of a book, but no period is used between the title of a periodical and its publication date. Find an example that most closely matches your citation and check for the punctuation usage. Remember that all citations end with a period.
3. Note that **only the first name listed in any citation is inverted** (last name first, first name last). This is done for alphabetizing. Any other names in a citation should be written normally. Names in a series (multiple authors, etc.) should be given in the order in which they appear in the source.
4. When a full date appears in works-cited entry, it must be written in the **day-month-year style** (2 Mar. 2009). Dates written in this style require no commas. Abbreviate the names of the months, except for May, June, and July.
5. **If you are unable to find information** such as the publisher, city of publication, etc., the omission must be noted in your citation (see heading "[What to do if you're missing some facts of publication](#)" below). Sometimes information is available but is difficult to find. Ask your instructor for help if you think information is missing.
6. When you have finished your paper and your list of works cited, go back and cross check in your paper to **make sure your citations match your parenthetical references**. Make sure you have a citation for every source in your paper and that every citation on your works-cited list is a source you actually used in your paper.
7. According to the *MLA Handbook*, 7th ed. (pp. 247-49), you should **give a shortened form of the publisher's name**. "Harcourt Brace" shortens to "Harcourt." "Charles Scribner's Sons" shortens to "Scribner's," etc. You should omit articles (An, An, The), business abbreviations (Co., Corp., Inc., Ltd.), and descriptive words (Books, House, Press, Publishers). When citing a university press, however, always add the abbreviations for "University" and "Press" (Ohio State UP or U of Chicago P) because the university itself may publish independently of its press (Ohio State U).
8. **Citing a source with multiple authors or editors, citing multiple works by the same author, and listing a translator, editor, or compiler** all require particular formatting. In this document, those guidelines are covered in detail in Sec. A (headings 2-6). This information is not repeated in as much detail in other parts of the document, so if you have questions about how to list authors, editors, etc. for sources described in the other sections, refer back to Sec. A.

WORKS CITED: GETTING STARTED

Types of sources

To know how to build an entry on your list of works cited, you must first determine what kind of source material you are working with. There are dozens of possibilities. Your source could be anything from a simple book with a single author to a Web publication of a previously published chapter of an anthology with no listed author and four or more editors and a translator. This document covers guidelines for many types of source citations, but it is not exhaustive. If you do not find the information you need here, access a reference copy of the *MLA Handbook*, seventh edition.

Parts of a citation

Not every citation will have exactly the same components, but the purpose of each citation is to provide your reader with enough information that he or she could find the same source to check your work or to do further research.

For each of these components, your exact citation will vary. Building your citation becomes an “IF, THEN” process. For example, IF the article you are citing has no author listed, THEN start the citation with the article title. You will go through a series of these “IF, THEN” questions to find out how each citation should appear. **YOU WILL NEED TO SEARCH OUT THE DETAILS!**

AUTHOR'S NAME

Each entry on your works-cited page begins with the author's name, last name first. IF your source has more than one author, a corporate author, no author, or if the same author will appear more than once on your works-cited page, THEN you need to follow the guidelines specific to those cases. Under some circumstances, an editor, compiler, translator, or performer (e.g., film actor) should be listed first.

Note: If an author's initial is given or the author's name includes an essential suffix (like Jr.), you must include the initial or suffix on the list of works cited, but you should omit titles, affiliations, or degrees ("Anthony T. Boyle, Ph D" would be listed in a works-cited entry as "Boyle, Anthony T.").

TITLE

The type of source will determine if title is italicized or put in quotation marks. Possible types of titles include: article, book, dictionary or encyclopedia entry, Web page, chapter in a book or anthology, poem, short story, song or album title, film, etc.

IF the source is part of a larger work--an article in a magazine, a chapter in a book, a page on a Web site, an entry in a dictionary, a song on an album, an episode of a television series, etc.— THEN next list the title of that larger work (italicized)--the name of the magazine, book, Web site, dictionary, album, television series, etc.

IF your source has an editor or translator, THEN that information should follow the title.

SERIES, VOLUME , ISSUE, or EDITION INFORMATION

Some citations require additional information between the title and the publication information.

IF the source is a journal with a series name or a volume and issue number, or if the source is an edition or part of series with numbered volumes, THEN put that information next.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

The publication information is the WHERE, WHO, and WHEN about how your source was published. The details and formatting of this part of your citation will depend on the type of source.

IF you are using a MAGAZINE or JOURNAL ARTICLE as a source, THEN your citation will not include a publisher (since you've already given the title of the magazine or journal). The details of the publication date will depend on the type of periodical.

IF you are using a BOOK or other non-periodical print source, THEN your publication information will look like this: City of Publication: Publisher, year.

IF you have a WEB source, THEN you need to include the publisher (or sponsoring organization) of the Web site and the publication date (also called posting date or most recent copyright date).

Web Source Note: Internet sources often lack credibility, so listing the publisher of the site is important in establishing the academic validity of your research. If you cannot determine who published the site, or you find that the publisher is not academically credible, you should consider looking for an alternative source.

Web Source Note: Many scholarly or journalistic sources you access on the Internet will have come from original print sources such as books, journals, or newspapers. You must include information about the print publication AND the Web source you used to access it. Carefully look through the section on Web sources to know how to do these citations.

INCLUSIVE PAGE NUMBERS

Not all sources need inclusive page numbers. In general, IF the source you are using is contained within a larger work--an article in a magazine, a poem in an anthology--THEN you need to cite the inclusive page numbers. For a Web source, inclusive page numbers are needed if the source was originally a type of print source requiring inclusive page numbers.

When inclusive page numbers are needed in your citation, give the entire range of pages for your source. DO NOT JUST LIST THE NUMBERS OF THE PAGES YOU USED.

MEDIUM of PUBLICATION

You must end your citation by identifying the medium, or type, of the source you are citing. Most often, this will be either "Print" or "Web," but it could be another medium such as "Radio," "DVD," "Map," "Photograph," "Lecture," etc.

IF you are using a Web source, THEN the medium of publication, "Web," must be followed by the ACCESS DATE (the date you found the information on the site).

Examples of works-cited entries

/ author / book title / city of pub. / publisher / year of pub.
Schlosser, Eric. *Fast Food Nation*. New York: Perennial-Harper, 2005. Print. ——— medium of pub.

/ authors / article title / magazine title
Weintraub, Arlene, and Laura Cohen. "A Thousand-Year Plan for Nuclear Waste." *Business Week*
6 May 2002: 94-96. Print. ——— medium of pub.
pub. date / inclusive page num.

article title / web site title \ / web site pub. pub. date \ / med. of pub.
"Utah Mine Rescue Funeral." *CNN.com*. Cable News Network, 21 Aug. 2007. Web. 21 Aug. 2007.

access date

author / article title / magazine title / inclusive page num.
Thomas, Chandra R. "The Storm Within." *Essence* Sept. 2008: 148+. *Gale Student Edition*.

Web. 3 Nov. 2008.

pub. date

subscription service

med. of pub.

access date

WHAT TO DO IF YOU'RE MISSING SOME FACTS OF PUBLICATION

FOLLOW THESE STEPS:

1. Check with your teacher. Perhaps he/she can locate the information in an obscure place.
2. If there is no author listed, simply omit the information about the author and alphabetize the entry by the first letter of the title. (Do not alphabetize "A," "An," "The.")
3. Use the following abbreviations in place of the missing information:
 - no place of publication = n.p. or N.p. (**N.p.: U of Gotham P, 2003.**)
 - no publisher given = n.p. or N.p. (**New York: n.p., 2003.**)
 - no date of publication = n.d. or N.d. (**New York: U of Gotham P, n.d.**)
 - no page numbers given = n. pag. or N. pag. Note that there is a space after the "n." (**New York: U of Gotham P, 2003. N. pag.**)

Note: In these abbreviations, the capitalization of the "n." will vary depending on placement. If the abbreviation follows a period, the "N." should be capitalized. If it follows any other text or mark of punctuation, the "n." should be written in lower case.

Book with no city of publication, no publisher, no date

Carlson, Jennifer. *Staying on the Beam*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print.

Magazine article with no page numbers listed

Sime, Suzie. "Beatlefest." *Rolling Stone* 22 Dec. 1992: n. pag. Print.

Article from a Web site with no publisher

Lessig, Lawrence. "Free Debates: More Republicans Call on RNC." *Lessig 2.0*. N.p., 4 May 2007.

Web. 15 May 2008.

THE DETAILS: Table of Contents

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USING ONLY PART OF A BOOK

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FINDING NEEDED INFORMATION

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23. [Basic newspaper article](#)
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FINDING NEEDED INFORMATION

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29. [A publication in an online database or subscription service \(Gale, etc.\)](#)
30. [An online scholarly journal](#)

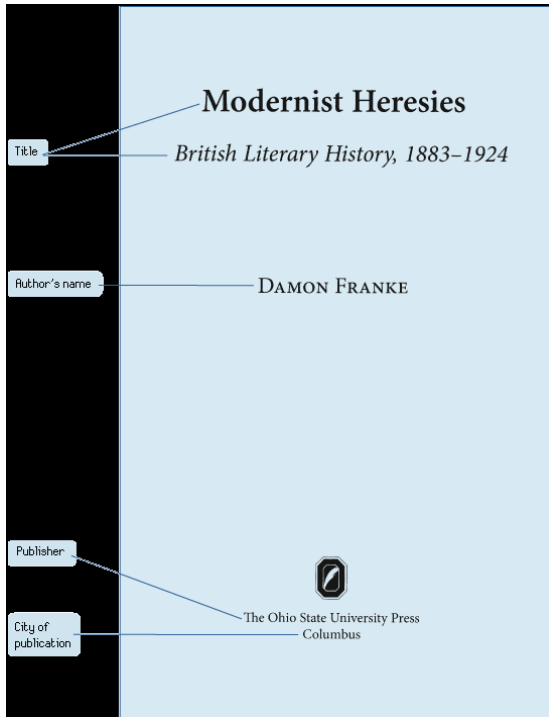
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Section A: CITING NONPERIODICAL PRINT PUBLICATIONS (BOOKS, ETC.)

Finding needed information: Most of the information you need will be on the book's title page and copyright page (the page following the title page).

Title Page



The title page of a book, with full title, author's name, publisher, and city of publication.

- Give the author's name as on the title page.
- Reverse the name for alphabetizing: "Franke, Damon."
- Place a colon between a main title and a subtitle (unless the main title ends in a question mark or an exclamation point). Follow the capitalization rules regardless of how the title is printed on the title page: *Modernist Heresies: British Literary History, 1883-1924*.

Copyright Page



- The year of publication (2008). If no year appears on the title page, look on the copyright page. Usually the latest copyright date should be cited.
- If several cities are listed in the book, give only the first. It is not necessary to identify a state, province, or country after the city name. Shorten the publisher's name. If the year of publication is not recorded on the title page, use the latest copyright date.

Based on this information, your citation would look like this:

Franke, Damon. *Modernist Heresies: British Literary History, 1883-1924*. Columbus: Ohio State UP, 2008. Print.

BOOKS OR PAMPHLETS

1. Book or pamphlet with an author

- Start with the author's name (last, first) followed by a period.
- Then write the title (italicized) with a period following it.
- Next, list the three "facts of publication."
 - **The first fact of publication** is the **city** (NOT the state) where the book was published and a colon.
 - **The second fact of publication** is the name of the **publisher** and a comma. According to the *MLA Handbook*, 7th edition (pp. 247-49), **you should give a shortened form of the publisher's name**. "Harcourt Brace" shortens to "Harcourt." "Charles Scribner's Sons" shortens to "Scribner's," etc. You should omit articles (An, An, The), business abbreviations (Co., Corp., Inc., Ltd.), and descriptive words (Books, House, Press, Publishers). When citing a university press, however, always add the abbreviations for "University" and "Press" (Ohio State UP or U of Chicago P) because the university itself may publish independently of its press (Ohio State U).
 - **The third fact of publication** is the **year of publication** or most recent copyright date and a period.
 - If you cannot find any of these necessary facts, bring your book to your teacher.
 - After consulting your teacher and finding a fact of publication truly missing, use the appropriate abbreviation to show something is missing and that you have not forgotten it.
- Put a period after the year of publication and then give the medium of publication by writing "Print." Always end your citation with a period.

Kirby, David. *What Is a Book?* Athens: U of Georgia P, 2002. Print.

Le Carré, John [David Cornwell]. *The Constant Gardener*. New York: Scribner's, 2001. Print.

Yousef, Nancy. *Isolated Cases: The Anxieties of Autonomy in Enlightenment Philosophy and Romantic Literature*. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 2004. Print.

Wallenberg, Linda. *Fundamental Gymnastics*. Minneapolis: Lerner, 1995. Print.

2. An anonymous book (one with no author)

- If you cannot find an author, have your teacher check the book. If you still cannot find an author, simply begin the entry with the first word of the title.
- THERE IS NOT A SPECIAL ABBREVIATION TO USE FOR "NO AUTHOR."

Seeking the Truth. Chicago: Harper & Row, 1997. Print.

3. A book with an editor instead of an author

- If the book lists an editor rather than an author, begin your citation with the editor's name. Write “ed” after the editor’s name. Make sure you put a comma before the “ed.”

Tobin, Mike, ed. *A Basketball Player’s Guide to Athletic Scholarships*. Minneapolis: Lerner, 1995.

Print.

Note: If you find an editor rather than an author on the title page, you may be working with an anthology or compilation in which different chapters or selections are written by different authors. If you are using only a selection from an anthology or a chapter of a book rather than the entire book, the name of author of the selection you are using is more relevant information than the name of the editor of the book. In this case, you would list the author and title of the selection first, followed by information about the book and the editor of the book (see [heading number 18](#) below).

4. A book with multiple authors or editors

- Only the first name listed in any citation is inverted (last name first, first name last). This is done for alphabetizing. All other names in a citation should be written normally.
- Always give names in the order they are listed on the title page.

TWO AUTHORS

- If the book you’re using has two authors, list the author first whose name appears first on the title page (last name, first name). Follow the first author's name with a comma and the word "and." Then give the next author’s name (first name, then last name).

Givens, Roger, and Robert D. Novak. *The Frustration of Power*. New York: Random, 1971. Print.

TWO EDITORS

- Format as you would for two authors, but put a comma and “eds.” after the second editor’s name.

Gandson, Marian, and Robert O. Bragg, eds. *Crossing the Divide*. New York: Longman, 1971. Print.

THREE AUTHORS or EDITORS

Jakobson, Roman L., Lynda Richey, and Linda R. Waugh. *The Sound Shape of Language*.

Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1979. Print.

MORE THAN THREE AUTHORS OR EDITORS

- If there are more than three authors or editors, use the name of the first author listed. Follow the name with a comma and the Latin abbreviation “et al.” (meaning “and others”). **NOTE:** The *MLA Handbook*, 7th ed. (p. 155), states that you may give all names in full as they appear on the title page if you choose not to use “et al.”

Rabin, Eric, et al. *No Place Else: Explorations in Utopian Fiction*. London: Cassell, 1983. Print.

Gilman, Sharon, et al., eds. *Hysteria Beyond Freud*. Berkeley: U of California P, 1993. Print.

5. A book with a translator, editor, compiler, or adapter

- Unless your paper focuses specifically on the work of a translator, editor, compiler, or adapter, this information is secondary to the name of the author and the title of the source. Thus, in the works-cited entry, the name of a translator, editor, compiler, or adapter follows the title.
- Use the appropriate abbreviation (Trans., Ed., Comp., or Adapt.) and then give the name.
- If the book has an editor as well as a translator, give the names, with appropriate abbreviations, in the order in which they appear on the title page.

Chaucer, Geoffrey. *The Canterbury Tales*. Trans. R. M. Lumiansky. New York: Washington Square-Pocket, 1971. Print.

Dostoevsky, Feodor. *Crime and Punishment*. Trans. Jessie Coulson. Ed. George Gibian. New York: Norton, 1964. Print.

- Even if there is no author given, list the translator’s name after the title (unless you’re focusing on the work of the translator).

Beowulf. Trans. E. Talbot Donaldson. Ed. Nicholas Howe. New York: Norton, 2001. Print.

- **If you are focusing on the work of the translator (or editor, etc.)**, begin the entry with the translator’s name, followed by a comma and the abbreviation “trans.” (translator), and give the author’s name, preceded by the word “By,” after the title.

Paulsen, Valdemar, trans. “Thumbelina.” *Andersen’s Fairy Tales*. By Hans Christian Andersen. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1995. 24-38. Print.

Wallentin, Axel, comp. *The Cinderella Saga*. Uppsala: Bernadotte, 1974. Print.

Yemslie, Peter, and Don Ferguson, adapts. *Walt Disney’s The Sorcerer’s Apprentice*. New York: Golden, n.d. Print.

6. Two or more books by the same author

- To cite two or more books by the same author, give the name in the first entry only. Thereafter, in place of the name, type three hyphens, followed by a period and the title.

Frye, Northrop. *Anatomy of Criticism: Four Essays*. Princeton: Princeton UP, 1957. Print.

---, trans. *Beowulf*. Lincoln: U of Nebraska P, 2000. Print.

---. *The Double Vision: Language and Meaning in Religion*. Toronto: U of Toronto P, 1991. Print.

---, ed. *Sound and Poetry*. New York: Columbia UP, 1957. Print.

Note: In the entry directly above, Northrop Frye was the editor of *Sound and Poetry*, not the author. For the *Beowulf* entry, he was the translator. When an abbreviation such as "trans." or "ed." is needed following the three hyphens, use a comma instead of a period after the hyphens.

- If the author that is listed more than once is also the first of multiple authors for another entry, repeat the author's name rather than using the three hyphens.

Tannen, Deborah. *Talking Voices: Repetition, Dialogue, and Imagery in Conversational Discourse*.

2nd ed. New York: Cambridge UP, 2007. Print.

---. *You're Wearing That? Understanding Mothers and Daughters in Conversation*. New York:

Ballantine-Random, 2006. Print.

Tannen, Deborah, and Roy O. Freedle, eds. *Linguistics in Context: Connecting Observation and*

Understanding. Norwood: Ablex, 1988. Print.

7. A book by a corporate author rather than a single author or several authors

- A corporate author may be a commission, an association, a committee, or any other group whose individual members are not identified on the title page.
- Cite the book by the corporate author, even if the corporate author is the publisher.
- Omit any initial article (*A, An, The*) in the name of the corporate author and do not abbreviate the name.

American Medical Association. *The American Medical Association Encyclopedia of Medicine*. Ed.

Charles B. Clayman. New York: Random House, 1989. Print.

8. A government publication

- In general, if you do not know the writer of the document, cite as author the government agency that issued it—that is, state the name of the government first, followed by the name of the agency, using an abbreviation if the context makes it clear.
- The title of the publication (italicized) should follow immediately.
- The usual publication information comes next (i.e., place, publisher, date, and the medium of publication consulted).
- In citing the *Congressional Record* (abbreviated *Cong. Rec.*), give only the date, page numbers, and medium of publication consulted.

Cong. Rec. 7 Feb. 1973: 3831-51. Print.

- Additional examples:

Great Britain. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. *Our Countryside, the Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England*. London: HMSO, 2000. Print.

New York State. Commission on the Adirondacks in the Twenty-First Century. *The Adirondack Park in the Twenty-First Century*. Albany: State of New York, 1990. Print.

United Nations. *Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in Developing Countries*. New York: Taylor, 1991. Print.

United States. Cong. House. Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack. *Hearings*. 79th Cong., 1st and 2nd sess. 32 vols. Washington: GPO, 1946. Print.

Note: Documentation for government sources can be very detailed. Refer to the *MLA Handbook*, 7th ed. (pp. 174-76), for more specific information.

9. A play

- Follow the same format that you would use for a regular book.

Shakespeare, William. *Macbeth*. Ed. Barbara A. Mowat and Paul Werstine. New York: Washington Square-Pocket, 1992. Print.

---. *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*. Ed. Edward Hubler. New York: Signet, 1969. Print.

Note: Plays are often found in anthologies or collections. If you are using a copy of a play from your textbook or another collection, you need to cite the textbook or collection as well. Follow the guidelines in [heading number 18](#) below.

10. A pamphlet, brochure, or press release

- Follow the same format that you would use for a regular book.

Best Museums: New York City. New York: Triple A, 1993. Print.

11. A book that has a subtitle

- Use the colon to separate the main title from the subtitle. In the example below, *Sweden* is the main title, and *Land of the Midnight Sun* is the subtitle.

Fredrickson, Elsie. *Sweden: Land of the Midnight Sun*. Stockholm: Kungen Royalty, 1905. Print.

12. A book with more than one city listed on its title page

- Use only the first city listed!
- In the example below, the title page listed New York, London, and Tokyo. Use only New York.

Faulkner, William. *The Sound and the Fury*. New York: Simon, 1929. Print.

13. Multivolume works

- If you are using only one volume of a multivolume work, state the number of the volume in the works-cited entry (“Vol. 2”). The volume number should follow the title of the book and the editor's name (if any). The volume number should come just before the city of publication.

Wellek, René. *A History of Modern Criticism, 1750-1950*. Vol. 5. New Haven: Yale UP, 1986.

Print.

14. Books with edition numbers

- If the book you are using has been published in multiple editions, identify the edition in your entry by number (*2nd ed.*, *3rd ed.*, *4th ed.*), by name (*Rev. ed.*, for “Revised edition”; *Abr. ed.*, for “Abridged edition”), or by year (*2008 ed.*)—whichever the title page indicates. The edition number comes after the name of the editor, translator, or compiler, if there is one, or otherwise after the title of the book.

Murasaki Shikibu. *The Tale of Genji*. Trans. Edward G. Seidensticker. *Abr. ed.* New York: Vintage-

Random, 1985. Print.

Newcomb, Horace, ed. *Television: The Critical View*. 7th ed. New York: Oxford UP, 2007. Print.

Note: In a work with both a volume number and an edition number, the edition number should be listed before the volume number.

Stowe, Harriet Beecher. "Sojourner Truth, the Libyan Sibyl." 1863. *The Heath Anthology of American Literature*. Ed. Paul Lauter et al. 5th ed. Vol. B. Boston: Houghton, 2006. 2601-09. Print.

15. Citing sacred works

- Sacred works are an exception to some of the rules for formatting titles. Do not use italics or quotation marks for the books of the Bible, the word Bible, or titles of other sacred writings (Old Testament, Genesis, Talmud, Koran, etc.).
- In the example below, the 9th chapter, verses 8-11, in the book of Leviticus was used.

Leviticus 9.8-11. *The Holy Bible*. New York: World Publishing, 1953. Print.

- Standard rules **do** apply when you are using a specifically named edition of a sacred work: *The New Jerusalem Bible*, *The Interlinear Bible*, *The Teenager's Bible*, or *The Talmud of the Land of Israel: A Preliminary Translation and Explanation*. In the list of works cited, treat individually published editions of sacred works like any other published book. Further clarification of this may be found in the *MLA Handbook*, 7th ed., pp. 91-92, 164.

The New Jerusalem Bible. Henry Wansbrough, gen. ed. New York: Doubleday, 1985. Print.

USING ONLY PART OF A BOOK (OR PAMPHLET)

When you list a book on your works-cited page, it is understood that you probably did not use the entire book in your research. This is why page numbers are included in the parenthetical documentation within your paper. In general, therefore, page numbers are not needed in a works-cited entry for a book.

IF, however, you use a named part of a book--such as a preface, a titled chapter, or a selection in an anthology--THEN your works-cited entry must include both the title and the inclusive page numbers of that specific part of the book.

16. Using only an introduction, preface, foreword, or afterword

- Begin with the name of the author of the introduction, preface, or afterward and then give the descriptive name of the part being cited, capitalized but neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks (Introduction, Preface, Foreword, Afterword).
- When the author of the introduction (or preface, foreword, or afterward) did not write or edit the rest of the book, list the introduction's author first, then the word "Introduction," then the title of the book, and finally the word "By" followed by the book author's name.

Sears, Barry. Afterword. *The Jungle*. By Upton Sinclair. New York: Signet, 2001. 343-47. Print.

- When the author of the introduction (or preface, foreword, or afterword) also edited the book, list this person's name only once at the beginning of the entry.

Lumiansky, R. M. Introduction. *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*. New York: Washington Square-Pocket, 1948. xiii-xxix. Print.

- If the author of the complete work is also the writer of the introduction, preface, foreword, or afterword, repeat only the author's last name after "By." However, if the complete work is by a single author **and is not edited by someone else**, do not create an entry for an introduction, a preface, or another part by the author. Instead, **create an entry for the work as a whole**.

Borges, Jorge Luis. Foreword. *Selected Poems, 1923-1967*. By Borges. Ed. Norman Thomas Di Giovanni. New York: Delta-Dell, 1973. xv-xvi. Print.

- If the introduction (or preface, foreword, or afterword) has a title, give the title, enclosed in quotation marks, immediately after the author's name.

Brodsky, Joseph. "Poetry as a Form of Resistance to Reality." Foreword. *Winter Dialogue*. By Tomas Venclova. Evanston: Hydra-Northwestern UP, 1997. vii-xviii. Print.

- All citations for an introduction, a forward, a preface, or an afterword must list **inclusive page numbers** following the publication date. **Inclusive page numbers means the entire range of pages of the introduction, etc., not just the pages you used.** For an introduction, a preface, or a forward found at the beginning of a book before the regular pagination has begun, these numbers may be roman numerals (e.g., xv-xvi). Do not use any abbreviation such as "p." or "pp." with the inclusive page numbers.

17. When you used only a titled chapter or titled article in a book or pamphlet

- When the author(s) who wrote/edited the book also wrote the article or chapter you used, put the title of the chapter or article (in quotation marks) after the author's name. Then give the title of the book and the publication information as you normally would. Following the publication information, give the inclusive page numbers for the article or chapter.

Goodall, Jane. "Primate Research is Inhumane." *Is Animal Experimentation Justified?* San Diego: Greenhaven, 1989. 95-100. Print.

- When the book has an editor(s) who was **NOT** the author who wrote the article or chapter you used, put the editor's name after the title of the book.

Allen, Anita. "New Horizons." *Is Animal Experimentation Justified?* Ed. Jane Goodall. San Diego: Greenhaven, 1989. 295-300. Print.

NOTE: When the abbreviation "Ed." comes before the editor's name, it is an abbreviation for "Edited by," so even with multiple names, if "Edited by" comes before the name(s) use "Ed.," not "Eds."

18. A selection from a textbook, anthology, or compilation

- As with entries for other named portions within larger works, begin with the author and title of the selection you have used. Depending on what type of work it is, either italicize the selection's title or put it in quotation marks (see GRS rules #49 & 50 re: titles). Next, list the title of the book (italicized) in which the selection is found.
- Most anthologies or compilations will list an editor or compiler. In your works-cited entry, the name of the editor or compiler appears after the title of the book. Use the appropriate abbreviation ("Ed." for Edited by or "Comp." for Compiled by) before the name of the editor or compiler.
- The publication information for the book follows the information about the editor or compiler. Following the publication information, list the inclusive page numbers for the selection you are citing and the medium of publication (Print).

Hansberry, Lorraine. *A Raisin in the Sun*. *Black Theatre: A Twentieth-Century Collection of the Work of Its Best Playwrights*. Ed. Lindsay Patterson. New York: Dodd, 1971. 3-27. Print.

More, Hannah. "The Black Slave Trade: A Poem." *British Women Poets of the Romantic Era*. Ed. Paula R. Feldman. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1997. 472-82. Print.

- If the selection has no author listed, begin with the title.

"A Witchcraft Story." *The Hopi Way: Tales from a Vanishing Culture*. Comp. Mando Sevillano. Flagstaff: Northland, 1986. 33-42. Print.

- A textbook or anthology may have **many editors or compilers**. List them in the order they appear on the title page, but if more than three names are given, list only the first, followed by the abbreviation "et al."

NOTE: When the abbreviation "Ed." comes before the editor's name, it is an abbreviation for "Edited by," so even with multiple names, if "Edited by" comes before the name(s) use "Ed.," not "Eds."

Franklin, Benjamin. "Emigration to America." *The Faber Book of America*. Ed. Christopher Ricks and William L. Vance. Boston: Faber, 1992. 24-26. Print.

"The Medieval Period: 1066-1485." *Literature: The British Tradition*. Ed. Roger Babusci et al. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1994. 69-79. Print.

- Some textbooks may list many contributors or advisory board members but do not designate an editor or editors. In this case, give only the title of the book.

Connell, Richard. "The Most Dangerous Game." *Literature: Timeless Voices, Timeless Themes*. Upper Saddle River: Prentice-Hall, 2002. 19-36. Print.

- If you need to include a **translator** in your citation, first determine if the translator translated only the selection you are referencing or the entire book. If the entire anthology or compilation was translated by the same person, list the name after the title of the book. Before the name, use the abbreviation "Trans." for "Translated by."

Franco, Veronica. "To the Painter Jacopo Tintoretto." *Poems and Selected Letters*. Ed. and trans.

Ann Rosalind Jones and Margaret F. Rosenthal. Chicago: U of Chicago P, 1998. 35-37. Print.

- If the translator translated only the selection you are citing, list the translator's name following the title of the selection.

Beowulf. Trans. Burton Raffel. *Literature: The British Tradition*. Ed. Roger Babusci et al.

Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1994. 20-46. Print.

Zhang, Jie. "Love Must Not Be Forgotten." Trans. Gladys Yang. *World Literature*. By Susan Wittig

Albert et al. Austin: Holt, 1993. 1414-1426. Print.

REFERENCE BOOKS: Familiar and Less Familiar

19. Familiar reference books (almanacs, dictionaries, encyclopedias)

- Treat an encyclopedia article or a dictionary entry as you would a piece in a collection, but when citing **familiar reference books**, do not give full publication information. For such works, list **ONLY** the edition (if stated), the year of publication, and the medium of publication.
- The page number(s) will not appear in your citation, but **make a note of the page number(s) as you do your research**. You will need the page number(s) for your parenthetical documentation.
- If the article is unsigned, give the title of the article first (in quotation marks).

“Japan.” *The Encyclopedia Americana*. 2004 ed. Print.

- If the article is signed (meaning an author’s name is given--usually at the end of the article), begin the citation with the author's last name.

McGehee, Catherine. “Virginia.” *World Book Encyclopedia*. 1992 ed. Print.

DICTIONARY DEFINITIONS

- If your paper includes the definition of a word, begin your works-cited entry with the word you looked up (in quotation marks).
- If the dictionary gives several definitions for the same word and you are citing only one specific definition, you must add the abbreviation “Def.” (“Definition”) and the appropriate designation (e.g. number, letter).

“Hero.” Def. 3c. *New Collegiate Dictionary*. 2nd ed. 1989. Print.

Note: You **DO** need page numbers for parenthetical citations, so make note of them!

20. Less-familiar reference books (dictionaries or encyclopedias for specific subjects)

- When citing **less-familiar, specialized reference books**, give **full publication information**.

Note: If the encyclopedia or dictionary arranges articles alphabetically, omit inclusive page numbers. If entries are arranged non-alphabetically (e.g., by topic), list inclusive page numbers after the year of publication.

Allen, Anita L. “Privacy in Health Care.” *Encyclopedia of Bioethics*. Ed. Stephen G. Post. 3rd ed.

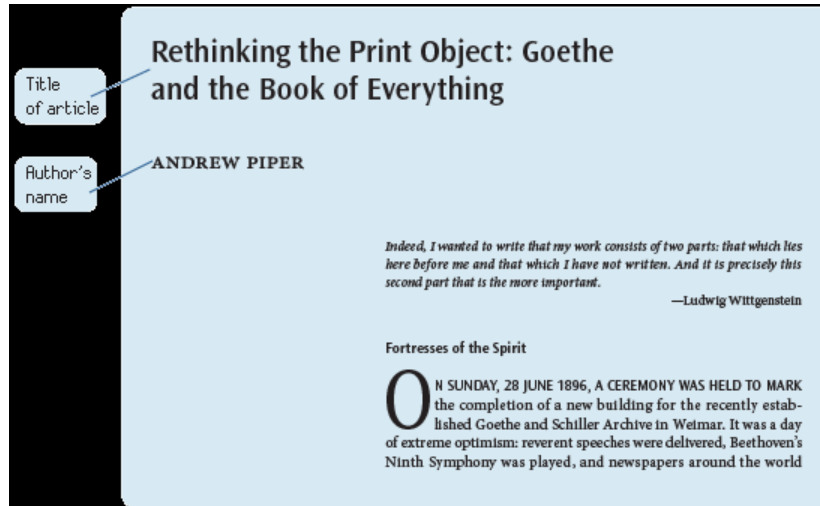
Vol. 4. New York: Macmillan-Thomson, 2004. Print.

Le Patourel, John. “Normans and Normandy.” *Dictionary of the Middle Ages*. Ed. Joseph R. Strayer.

Vol. 9. New York: Scribner’s, 1987. Print.

Section B: CITING PERIODICAL PRINT PUBLICATIONS (MAGAZINES, ETC.)

Finding needed information: To build a works-cited entry for a periodical, you will need to find the author, the title of the article, the name of the journal or magazine, the date of publication, and the inclusive page numbers.



- The author and title. Take the author's name and the title from the article itself, not from the cover or the table of contents.
- **Note:** Citations for scholarly journals, which are excellent sources for academic research, require more specific information than magazines or other periodicals (see "[scholarly journals](#)" heading below). Publication information for a scholarly journal usually appears on the cover or title page.

MAGAZINE or JOURNAL ARTICLES

21. Article in a magazine

- The entry for an article in a periodical (magazines, etc.), like that for a book, has three main divisions:
 - Author's name
 - Title of the article
 - Publication information
- List the author's name (last name first), followed by a period, and then give the title of the article (in quotation marks), followed by a period.
- After the title of the article, list the name of the magazine (in italics). Do not place any punctuation between the title of the magazine and the date
- Next, give the complete date (beginning with the day and abbreviating the month, except for May, June, and July), followed by a colon and the inclusive page numbers of the article. End the citation with the medium of publication (Print.).

- The example below shows that Mike Grant wrote the article “Building a Championship Football Program,” which appeared in *Sports Illustrated* magazine on November 11, 2004, on pages 15-17.

Grant, Mike. “Building a Championship Football Program.” *Sports Illustrated* 11 Nov. 2004: 15-17.

Print.

- **Note:** There is **no period** between the title of a magazine (or any other periodical) and the publication date.
- Magazine articles are often not printed on consecutive pages. For example, an article might begin on page 16 and then conclude on pages 49-50. For such articles, write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space (example: 16+), **but MAKE A NOTE OF THE PAGE NUMBER(S) AS YOU DO YOUR RESEARCH.** You will need the page number(s) for your parenthetical documentation.

Laskin, Sheldon H. “Jena: A Missed Opportunity for Healing.” *Tikkun* Nov.-Dec. 2007: 29+. Print.

- Do not give the volume and issue numbers of a magazine even if they are listed.
- If no author’s name is given for the article you are citing, begin the entry with the title. Ignore “A,” “An,” or “The” when you alphabetize the entry.

“Siskel and Ebert Love the Movies.” *People* 21 June 1994: 32+. Print.

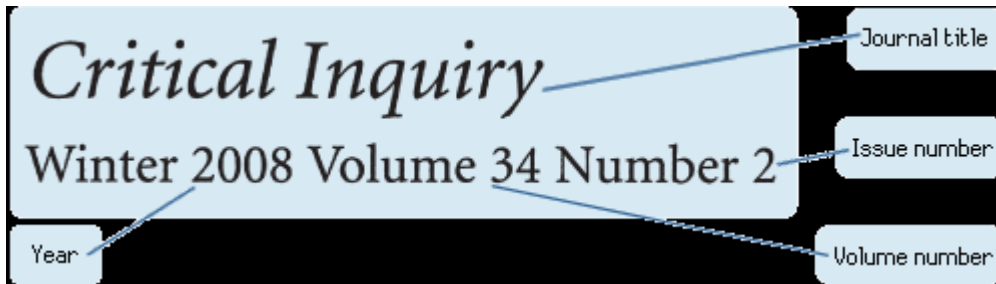
22. Article in a scholarly journal

- A scholarly journal is a periodical similar to magazine, but while a magazine is usually a commercial publication, a scholarly journal is generally published by an academic institution or by a professional or scholarly organization with a focus on particular field of study.
- **For your works-cited page, the most important distinction between a magazine and an academic journal concerns volume and issue numbers. While you do not include volume and issue numbers for magazines, you must include them for scholarly journals.**
- Scholarly journals may be published monthly, quarterly, or even less often. These journals are intended for use in ongoing academic study, so it is assumed that the issues will be bound together or republished in volumes (usually one volume for each year). Because of this, a entire year of issues **may have continuous pagination**. For example, if an issue you're looking at starts with page 210 rather than page 1, it may be that page 1 was the first page of issue number 1 for the year, and you are looking at issue number 3.
- The works-cited entry for an article in a printed scholarly journal has three main divisions:
 - Author’s name
 - Title of the article
 - Publication information

- In general, after the author's name, give the title of the article (in quotation marks), the journal title (italicized), the volume number, a period, the issue number, the year of publication (in parentheses), a colon, the inclusive page numbers, a period, the medium of publication consulted, and a period.

Piper, Andrew. "Rethinking the Print Object: Goethe and the Book of Everything." *PMLA* 121.1

(2006): 124-38. Print.



- The publication information for a scholarly journal. Take the information—the journal title, volume number, issue number, and year of publication—from the cover or title page of the journal. Omit any introductory *A*, *An*, or *The* in the journal title, and italicize the journal title. Place a period between the volume and issue numbers. A colon, the inclusive page numbers for the entire article, and the medium of publication consulted normally conclude the citation: "*Critical Inquiry* 34.2 (2008): 313–35. Print."

Barthelme, Frederick. "Architecture." *Kansas Quarterly* 13.3-4 (1981): 77-80. Print.

Tibullus, Albius. "How to Be Tibullus." Trans. David Wray. *Chicago Review* 48.4 (2002-03): 102-06. Print.

- **Note:** For information on how to handle variations in publication information for scholarly journals (published without volume numbers, etc.), see the 7th ed. *MLA Handbook* (pp. 137-141).

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

23. Basic newspaper articles format

- As with any source, begin with the author's name and the article title. The article title should be in quotation marks and should be capitalized according to standard rules, even if it is not properly capitalized in the original. Next, write the title of the newspaper. Give the name as it appears on the masthead but omit any introductory article (*New York Times*, not *The New York Times*). **Note:** **There is no period after the title of the newspaper!**

- If the city of publication is not included in the name of a locally published newspaper, add the city in square brackets after the name (*Star-Ledger* [Newark]). For nationally published newspapers, you do not need to add the city of publication.
- Next, give the complete date (day, month, and year), followed by a colon and a space (or place the colon after a section number, if needed--see examples below).
- Abbreviate the names of all months except May, June, and July.
- Do not give the volume and issue numbers even if they are listed.
- Next, give the page number(s). Newspapers use a variety of ways to identify sections and page numbers. Below are some possible variations for different styles. Remember to end each citation with "Print." to indicate the medium of publication.
- For sections labeled with letters and paginated separately, the section letter is sometimes part of each page number: "A1," "B1," "C5," "D3." Copy the page number(s) exactly.

Thomas, Vince. "Eden Prairie Shoots for Another Title." *Star Tribune* [Minneapolis] 2 Jan. 1993:

A3. Print.

- Sometimes a section is paginated separately and given a section number or letter, but the section designation is not part of the page numbers. In this case, put a comma after the date and add the abbreviation *sec.*, the appropriate letter or number, a colon, the page number or numbers, and the medium of publication.

"Wrestling Coach Attacks Alligator." *Observer* [Smithfield, FL] 14 Aug. 1991, sec. 4: 5. Print.

- For sections paginated separately and designated only by title rather than by a number or letter, give the title of the section, followed by the abbreviation *sec.*

Dwyer, Jim. "Yeats Meets the Digital Age, Full of Passionate Intensity." *New York Times* 20 July 2008, early ed., Arts and Leisure sec.: 1+. Print.

- Newspaper articles are often not printed on consecutive pages. For example, an article might begin on page 1 and then skip to page 16. For such articles, write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space (examples: 6+ or C3+).

Anderson, Sonja. "Analysis of Doyle's 'The Speckled Band' Today." *USA Today* 2 Mar. 1996: B1+. Print.

- If no author's name is given for the article you are citing, begin the entry with the title. Ignore "A," "An," or "The" when you alphabetize the entry.

"Analysis of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*." *Chicago Tribune* 16 Mar. 1966: E3-4. Print.

24. An editorial or letter to the editor

- Whether in a newspaper or magazine, an editorial or letter to the editor will follow the same format as any other article but must include the appropriate descriptive label (Editorial or Letter).
- For an editorial, the label follows the title.

Gergen, David. "A Question of Values." Editorial. *US News and World Report* 11 Feb. 2002: 72. Print.

"It's Subpoena Time." Editorial. *New York Times* 8 June 2007, late ed.: A28. Print.

- For a letter, the label follows the author's name. Letters are untitled. Letters may be printed with a subject headline, but this headline should not be considered a title.

Schlesinger, Arthur, Jr. Letter. *New York Review of Books* 8 Apr. 2004: 84. Print.

25. A review (of a book, play, movie, etc.)

- To cite a review, give the reviewer's name and the title of the review (if there is one).
- Next, write "Rev. of" (neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks), the title of the work(s) reviewed, a comma, the word "by," and the name of the author. If the work of someone other than an author—say, an editor, a translator, or a director—is reviewed, use the appropriate abbreviation, such as ed., trans., or dir., instead of by. For a review of a performance, add pertinent information about the production, such as the names of key performers.
- Remember to correctly format the title of the work reviewed (either italicized or in quotation marks)
- Conclude the entry with the name of the periodical and the rest of the publication information, ending with the medium of publication (Print.).

Mendelsohn, Daniel. "September 11 at the Movies." Rev. of *United 93*, dir. Paul Greengrass, and *World Trade Center*, dir. Oliver Stone. *New York Review of Books* 21 Sept. 2006: 43-46. Print.

- If the review is titled but unsigned, begin the entry with the title of the review and alphabetize by that title.

"Racial Stereotype Busters: Black Scientists Who Made a Difference." Rev. of *American Science Leaders. Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* 25 (1999): 133-34. Print.

- If the review isn't titled or signed, begin the entry with "Rev. of" and alphabetize by the title of the work reviewed. In the example below, the word *Anthology* is alphabetized, not "Rev."

Rev. of *Anthology of Danish Literature*, ed. F. J. Billeskov Jansen and P. M. Mitchell. *Times Literary Supplement* 7 July 1972: 785. Print.

Section C: CITING WEB PUBLICATIONS

ONLINE SOURCES: GENERAL INFO.

- Although you may do most of your research online, this section on citing for Web publications comes *after* the sections about citing print publications for a good reason: Many of the sources you access online are reprints or variations of print sources. Therefore, **MANY OF YOUR ENTRIES FOR WEB SOURCES WILL FOLLOW THE FORMAT FOR PRINT SOURCES AND THEN GIVE ADDITIONAL WEB INFORMATION, SO YOU WILL NEED TO REFER BACK TO SECTIONS A & B FOR DETAILS.**
- In general, citations of Web publications share some traits with those of print publications and other traits with those of reprinted works, broadcasts, and live performances. For example, most works on the Web have an author, a title, and publication information and are thus similar to print publications. But while readers seeking a cited print publication can be reasonably assured that a copy in a local library will be identical to the copy you used, they can be less certain that a Web publication will be the same. Because electronic texts can be changed often and can be distributed in multiple databases and accessed through a variety of interfaces displayed on different kinds of equipment, **information about where (site title and publisher) and when (publication date and access date) you found the reference material cited in your paper is crucial to giving your work credibility and avoiding plagiarism.**
- With the huge variety of information and the many different mediums available online, it would be impossible to anticipate every possible type of Web citation. The *MLA Handbook* recognizes that sometimes you must improvise to record the important information from online sources. When you are unsure about how to do a particular online-source citation, look for citation formats given in the sections about print and other mediums and use those as models.
- Many Web sources do not supply all desired information, so writers must often settle for citing whatever information is available to them. Previously, citations for Web sources did not include notations for missing information, but the 7th edition of **the *MLA Handbook* requires that you note missing information** with the same abbreviations you would use for information missing from a print citation. See the heading "[What to do if you're missing some facts of publication](#)" on page 7 of this document.
- The 7th edition of the *MLA Handbook* recommends that **URLs no longer be included** in citations for Web sources but notes that you must include URLs if your instructor requires them or if the reader would be unable to locate your source without the URL.

- **If you must include a URL**, give it immediately following the date of access, a period, and a space. Enclose the URL in angle brackets and conclude with a period. If a URL must be divided between two lines, break it only after the double slashes or a single slash; do not put a hyphen at the break or allow your word-processing program to do so. If possible, give the complete address, including http, for the specific work you are citing.

Eaves, Morris, Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. *The William Blake Archive*. Lib. of Cong.,

28 Sept. 2007. Web. 20 Nov. 2007. <<http://www.blakearchive.org/blake/>>.

Finding needed information: When you are doing research online, it is often difficult to tell exactly what you are looking at. If you go to Google and enter your research topic in the search engine, you get a results page with everything from encyclopedias to advertising. Let's say you type in "medieval culture." When you start opening links, you could be looking at a page from a college paper about economic influences on life in the Middle Ages, or you could be looking at a blog written by someone ranting about the lack of nightlife in his hometown. Type in "global warming habitat destruction" and you could get a very informative Web article from a reputable scientific organization, or you might find yourself in the middle of a Web page put together for Earth Day by a fifth grade class in New Jersey. Refining your searches or using a subscription service for academic sources (available through the Media Center or public library) will eliminate some of these problems, but **whenever you are looking at a research sources online, you must spend some time exploring the site to determine if the source is credible and to find the information you need for your works-cited page.**

Explore the site. Can you find . . .

- an author or authors for the material you are reading?
- credentials--academic degrees, job titles, biographical info. etc.--for the author(s)?
- an "about us" page or section that tells you who is publishing and editing the site?
The site publisher is not always easy to find, but you must list the publisher or use the abbreviation "N.p." for "No publisher."
- dates? Does the article or page you are reading have a date to tell you when it was posted on the site? Does the site have a copyright date or a "last updated" date?
- Can you determine if you are reading an article published on the site, a previously published article posted on the site, or just a page within the site?
- If you are not already on it, can you navigate to the home page to find out what the name of the Web site is? Remember that the title of a Web site is not the same thing as a site address (although the same name may be in both). Also, a Web page may have its own title that is different from the title of the Web site.
- Is the site or page you are on part of a larger site? For example, a university site may host multiple Web sites on different academic topics.
- At the beginning or end of the article you are reading, is there information about the article having been published somewhere else? E.g., "First published in *Time* . . ."

Here is an example of some of the information you would expect to find on an academically reputable site.

The editors responsible for the Web site are identified on the opening page. The names are links leading to information about the editors' credentials.

Reputable organizations sponsor the site.

General Editors: **Neil Fraistat, Steven E. Jones, and Carl Stahmer**

Romantic Circles is a refereed scholarly Website devoted to the study of Romantic-period literature and culture. It is published by the [University of Maryland](#) and supported, in part, by the Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities (MITH), and the English Departments of [Loyola University of Chicago](#) and the [University of Maryland](#). [Find out more.](#)

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The contributors are clearly identified.

The Transcendental: Deleuze, P. B. Shelley, and the Freedom of Immobility

Robert Mitchell, Duke University

Information about contributors' credentials is provided.

article abstract | about the author | search volume

NOTE: IS YOUR SOURCE WEB ONLY OR PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED?

- Does your source exist only on the Web, or does it also have a "real-world" existence? If your source is an online publication of something that can also be found in print (or on a DVD, or in museum, etc.), then your citation will focus on that information, and less information about your online access of it is required. If the material is only found on the Web, details about the online publication are more important. Consider the following examples:

AN ARTICLE WITH ONLINE PUBLICATION INFORMATION ONLY

Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *New York Times*. New York Times, 22 May 2007. Web. 25 May 2009.

AN ARTICLE WITH PRINT PUBLICATION INFORMATION AND ONLINE PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Nordhaus, William D. "Global Warming Economics." *Science* 9 Nov. 2001: 1283-84. *Science Online*. Web. 24 May 2009.

- Notice that the Web-only article lists both the Web site title (*New York Times*) and the publisher (New York Times). The date given after the name of the publisher is the Web publication or posting date, and no inclusive page numbers are needed. In contrast, the article with both print and Web publication information gives the print publication information immediately following the title of the article. The name of the print magazine (*Science*) is given, and date of the original publication follows that (with no period or comma between the title and the date because *Science* is a periodical). A colon is placed after the publication date and is followed by the inclusive page numbers of the article. The Web information follows, but notice that you do not need to give the Web site publisher or the Web publication date because the print publication and date have already been given.
- Some Web sites, particularly news sites, do not seem to clearly distinguish between articles posted only on their Web sites and articles that first appeared in print and were then posted online. Unless clear information about print publication is given, you may assume that the article is Web only and follow the guidelines for Web-only publication.

26. A work cited only on the Web (NOT part of a larger publication or database or also published in another medium)

- This description covers a wide variety of Internet sources--everything other than databases/subscription services or Web-published scholarly journals. If you do not find a subheading below that specifically covers your source, use the general format and/or refer to information about similar print or other sources.

- An entry for a nonperiodical publication (including everything from a home page to a photograph) on the Web usually contains most of the following components, in sequence:
 1. Name of the author, compiler, director, editor, narrator, performer, or translator of the work (See [headings 3-6](#) in section A for how list more than one author, listing an editor or translator, etc.). If no author, etc., is given, begin with the title of the work.
 2. Title of the work (italicized if the work is independent; in regular type with quotation marks if the work is part of a larger work)
 3. Title of the overall Web site (italicized), if distinct from item 2
 4. Publisher or sponsor of the site; if not available, use *N.p.*
 5. Date of publication (day, month, and year, as available); if nothing is available, use *n.d.* Find the date of publication specific to the article or part of the site you are using. If you don't find a date on the material you are using, look for a date for the entire site, such as a copyright date or a "last updated" date.
 6. Medium of publication (Web)
 7. Date of access (day, month, and year). Because the Internet is always changing, the access date is supposed to show the reader when the information was found on the site indicated. Use the date that you found the source online, not the date your paper is due. If you are using a paper copy of Internet research (e.g., a packet of articles given to you by your teacher), see if there is an access date on the print out. If you can still find the source online, you could update the access information to reflect the date you saw it online.

Note: Works found only on the Web (meaning they don't exist in print or any other non-online medium) are not expected to have page numbers, so the n. pag. (abbreviation for "no page") is not needed.

A TYPICAL WORKS-CITED ENTRY FOR A WEB ONLY SOURCE

Quade, Alex. "Elite Team Rescues Troops behind Enemy Lines." *CNN.com*. Cable News Network, 19 Mar. 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

- Each item in the citation is followed by a period except the publisher or sponsor, which is followed by a comma.
- A genre label may be used for untitled works or for clarification, as in the "Maplewood" Map example below. A genre label (e.g., Home page, Introduction, Online posting, etc.) is neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks and goes after the author's name if there is no title, or after the title if the source has a title.

Liu, Alan, ed. Home page. *Voice of the Shuttle*. Dept. of English, U of California, Santa Barbara, n.d. Web. 15 May 2008.

"Maplewood, New Jersey." Map. *Google Maps*. Google, 15 May 2008. Web. 15 May 2008.

- If not otherwise recorded in the entry, the name of a creator of the overall Web site, such as its editor, may be listed following the title of the site (see the Yager example below).
- The following examples are labeled to show how some different types of sources would appear on the works-cited page. Note that almost all Internet sources are online versions of types of sources that are also found in other mediums (print, etc.). **Thus, full details for the formatting of each different type of source are not given here.** If, for example, you were looking at the interview example below (Antin, David) and wondering why the person who wrote the interview isn't listed first, you could turn to the "Interviews" heading (number 30 of section D) in this document and look at the those guidelines for an explanation.

AN ONLINE INTERVIEW

Antin, David. Interview by Charles Bernstein. *Dalkey Archive Press*. Dalkey Archive P, n.d. Web. 21 Aug. 2007.

site title

site publisher

abbrev. for no date

AN ONLINE ARTICLE BY A CORPORATE AUTHOR

Committee on Scholarly Editions. "Guidelines for Editors of Scholarly Editions." *Modern Language Association*. MLA, 25 Sept. 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

A MUSICAL PERFORMANCE VIEWED ONLINE

Concerto Palatino, perf. "Canzon à 6 per l'Epistola." By Giovanni Priuli. *Boston Early Music Festival and Exhibition*. Boston Early Music Festival, 2003. Web. 20 July 2007.

AN ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE ENCYCLOPEDIA

"de Kooning, Willem." *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2008. Web. 15 May 2008.

AN ENTIRE WEB SITE

Eaves, Morris, Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. *The William Blake Archive*. Lib. of Cong., 8 May 2008. Web. 15 May 2008.

AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED ONLY ONLINE (No previous print publication)

Green, Joshua. "The Rove Presidency." *The Atlantic.com*. Atlantic Monthly Group, Sept. 2007.
Web. 15 May 2008.

A RADIO BROADCAST ACCESSED ONLINE

"Hourly News Summary." *National Public Radio*. Natl. Public Radio, 20 July 2007. Web. 8 Aug.
2007.

AN ONLINE NEWS ARTICLE

Quade, Alex. "Elite Team Rescues Troops behind Enemy Lines." *CNN.com*. Cable News Network,
19 Mar. 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

AN ONLINE EDITORIAL

"The Scientists Speak." Editorial. *New York Times*. New York Times, 20 Nov. 2007. Web. 15 May
2008.

AN ONLINE NEWS ARTICLE WITH NO AUTHOR GIVEN

"Six Charged in Alleged N.J. Terror Plot." *WNBC.com*. WNBC, 8 May 2007. Web. 9 May 2007.

AN ONLINE CHART

"Verb Tenses." Chart. *The OWL at Purdue*. Purdue U Online Writing Lab, 2001. Web. 15 May
2008.

AN ONLINE AUDIO FILE

Yager, Susan, narr. "The Former Age." By Geoffrey Chaucer. *Chaucer Metapage*. Ed. Mark E.

Allen et al. U of North Carolina, 13 Feb. 2007. Web. 30 Nov. 2007.

site editor

site publisher

OTHER ONLINE CONTENT

The Internet is creative, collaborative, instant, and evolving--and therefore difficult to cite in MLA format. When you need to site Web content that does not clearly fall under any of the headings given, answering the following questions will help you decide how to build your citation: What content from the Web source was your paper focused on? What information would be most necessary for someone to find that source?

Here are some examples of how citations from the Web site *Despair* might vary depending on the content used. The "Customer Disservice" example is a citation for a page on the Web site, so it follows the format you would use for an article on a Web site.

"Customer Disservice." *Despair*. Despair, Inc., 2009. Web. 19 Nov. 2009.

The examples below are not articles or Web pages, so **genre labels** (audio clip, lithograph, etc.) are used to specifically identify the content.

"Angry, Incoherent Voicemail." Audio clip. *Despair*. Despair, Inc., 2009. Web. 19 Nov. 2009.

"Motivation." Lithograph. *Despair*. Despair, Inc., 2009. Web. 19 Nov. 2009.

"Social Media Venn Diagram." T-shirt graphic. *Despair*. Despair, Inc., 2009. Web. 19 Nov. 2009.

E-MAIL

Kunka, Andrew. "Re: Modernist Literature." Message to the author. 15 Nov. 2000. E-mail.

DISCUSSION BOARD POSTING

Salmar1515 [Sal Hernan]. "Re: Best Strategy: Fenced Pastures vs. Number of Rooms?" Discussion board posting. *BoardGameGeek*. BoardGameGeek, 29 Sept. 2008. Web. 5 Apr. 2009.

YOU TUBE

You Tube is exceptionally sloppy about properly crediting content and probably would not be considered a reputable academic source. Try to find the content you wish to reference from another source that might give you more information for a citation and might be easier for someone else to find later. So, avoid using *You Tube* as a source whenever possible.

However, if you have decided to use *You Tube*, here's what you need to know. Almost any search on *You Tube* generates multiple results, so you need to direct your reader to the exact video you used. Sometimes, if you are citing general content, it may not matter exactly which video someone views as your *You Tube* citation. For example, if you wanted to cite the video of Susan Boyle

singing "I Dreamed a Dream," the same content could easily be found on dozens of different *You Tube* postings, so a simple citation such as the following may be sufficient:

Boyle, Susan, perf. "I Dreamed a Dream." By Claude-Michel Schönberg. *You Tube*. You Tube, 16 Apr. 2009. Web. 19 Nov. 2009.

If your paper focused on the event of Boyle's first performance on *Britain's Got Talent*, you would need to make sure your citation directed the reader to a video of the broadcast.

Boyle, Susan, perf. "I Dreamed a Dream." by Claude-Michel Schönberg. "Episode One." *Britain's Got Talent*. *You Tube*. You Tube, 11 Apr. 2009. Web. 19 Nov. 2009.

Most citations need to be more specific. If, for example, you wanted to cite a piece of music called "Pavane for a Dead Princess" by Maurice Ravel, you might try to use a simple citation:

Ravel, Maurice. "Pavane for a Dead Princess." *You Tube*. You Tube, 2009. Web. 19 Nov. 2009.

However, if your reader searched *You Tube* for "Ravel Pavane," over sixty videos entries would come up, and it would be impossible to know which one you used as your source. Did you mean the amateur solo piano performance, the ballet filmed on the streets of Los Angeles, the electric guitar arrangement, or some other recording? You need additional information to make your citation more specific. You could start your citation with the name of the person who posted the video you used, but that might result in mistaken credit--you don't want your reader to think that someone named "LegitClassicsFan" had composed Ravel's "Pavane." You could list the entry by the performer(s), and that would be appropriate if your paper focused on the specific performance or performer(s). However, many *You Tube* postings do not include information about the performer(s), and even if you did narrow down your citation to something like [Hewitt, Angela, perf. "Pavane for a Dead Princess." By Maurice Ravel. *You Tube*, etc.](#), you might still end up with more than one entry. You might intend to direct your reader to a video of Hewitt playing "Pavane," but your reader might end up watching a video of someone skateboarding with Hewitt's performance of "Pavane" used as background music.

For any *You Tube* citation, you will have to use the information available and decide what will best direct your reader to the source you used. Remember that the best way to get to your reader to a specific video on *You Tube* may be to include a URL. Even though URLs are no longer required, the *MLA Handbook* does state that they can be used when needed for clarity.

YOU TUBE CITATION WITH URL INCLUDED

Hewitt, Angela, perf. "Pavane for a Dead Princess." By Maurice Ravel. *You Tube*. You Tube, 4 Nov. 2007. Web. 20 Nov. 2009.<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcm9X5kuehc&feature=Playlist&p=97074D541681DD88&index=2>>.

27. A work on the Web that ALSO has PRINT publication data

- If the work you are citing also appeared in print, you may determine that it is important to include the information about the print publication as part of your entry. A book that was scanned for access in a database, for example, is usually cited in this way (e.g., an online text of *Hamlet*). Websites devoted to particular issues or topics may post articles that originally appeared in print, so if information about an original print publication is given, you should include it to add credibility to your source. **Note:** If the article you are using comes from a subscription service such as Gale or from a scholarly journal, follow the specific guidelines under headings 29 or 30 below.
- Begin the entry with the relevant facts about the print publication (see [Sec. A](#) of this document for books or [Sec. B](#) for magazines or other periodicals). Instead of concluding with Print as the medium of publication, record the following information in sequence:
 1. Title of the database or Web site (italicized)
 2. Medium of publication consulted (Web)
 3. Date of access (day, month, and year)
- Depending on the type of original print source, you may need to list inclusive page numbers in your citation or, if no page numbers are available, use the abbreviation N. pag. Look at the print guidelines for the type of source you are using--**IF PAGE NUMBERS WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR A CITATION OF THE PRINT SOURCE, YOU MUST INCLUDE THEM (OR NOTE THEIR ABSENCE) IN YOUR CITATION OF THE WEB SOURCE.** In general, if the source you are using is contained within a larger work--an article in a magazine, a poem in an anthology--then you need to cite the inclusive page numbers. (For more on works requiring inclusive page numbers, see [16-18 in Sec. A](#) of this document.)

Example of how print publication information is included for a book found on a web site:

Cascardi, Anthony J. *Ideologies of History in the Spanish Golden Age*. University Park: Pennsylvania State UP, 1997. *Penn State Romance Studies*. Web. 12 Mar. 2007.

The diagram labels the following parts of the citation: 'book title' (the italicized title), 'city of print pub.' (University Park), 'print publisher' (Pennsylvania State UP), 'print pub. date' (1997), and 'site title' (Penn State Romance Studies).

AN ONLINE PUBLICATION OF A PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED MAGAZINE ARTICLE

"Art: Plastic Advertisements." *Time* 6 Feb. 1928: n. pag. *Time.com*. Web. 19 Nov. 2009.

AN ONLINE PUBLICATION OF A PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Comins, Lyse. "Addictive Games People Play." *Daily News* [Durbin] 19 Nov. 2009: 13. *IOL*.
Web. 19 Nov. 2009.

AN ONLINE PUBLICATION OF A WORK PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED IN A COLLECTION

Bierce, Ambrose. "Academy." *The Devil's Dictionary. The Collected Works of Ambrose Bierce.*

Vol. 7. New York: Neale, 1911. N. pag. *The Ambrose Bierce Project.* Web. 15 May 2008.

AN ONLINE PUBLICATION OF A PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED BOOK

Child, L. Maria, ed. *The Freedmen's Book.* Boston, 1866. *Google Book Search.* Web. 15 May 2008.

AN ONLINE PUBLICATION OF A PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED PAMPHLET

Heim, Michael Henry, and Andrzej W. Tymowski. *Guidelines for the Translation of Social Science*

Texts. New York: ACLS, 2006. *American Council of Learned Societies.* Web. 15 May 2008.

AN ONLINE PUBLICATION OF A POEM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED IN A BOOK

Whittier, John G. "A Prayer." *The Freedmen's Book.* Ed. L. Maria Child. Boston, 1866. 178. *Google Book Search.* Web. 15 May 2008.

- You may add supplementary information about the database or Web site (such as the name of its editor, sponsor, or publisher) following its name.

Ovid. *Metamorphoses.* Trans. Arthur Golding. London, 1567. *The Perseus Digital Library.* Ed.

Gregory Crane. Tufts U. Web. 12 Mar. 2007.

28. A work on the Web that also has publication data for another medium BESIDES PRINT (music, television, photos, etc.)

Note: This section is for non-print works found on the Web that are also found offline (such as a song you listened to online that can also be found on a CD). If your source only exists online and is not published in another medium, use the guidelines found above under heading 26, "A work cited only on the Web."

- The Web presents images (still and moving) and sound as well as written text. It is sometimes important to indicate that a source online is available in another medium besides print. If you viewed a digitized version of a film on the Web, for example, you may want to include in your entry the details usually cited for a film. To document sources such as these, begin the entry by following the recommendations in Sec. D of this document, but drop the medium of original publication (e.g., Television, Photograph, etc.). Conclude the entry with the following items:
 1. Title of the database or Web site (italicized)
 2. Medium of publication consulted (Web)
 3. Date of access (day, month, and year)

AN ONLINE PUBLICATION OF A WORK OF ART

Bruegel, Pieter the Elder. *Landscape with the Fall of Icarus*. 1555. Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts, Brussels. *Web Gallery of Art*. Web. 16 Nov. 2009.

A FILM VIEWED ONLINE

The Great Train Robbery. Dir. Edward Porter. Thomas Edison, 1903. *Internet Archive*. Web. 5 June 2008.

AN ONLINE PUBLICATION OF A PHOTOGRAPH HELD IN A COLLECTION

Lange, Dorothea. *The Migrant Mother*. 1936. Prints and Photographs Div., Lib. of Cong. *Dorothea Lange: Photographer of the People*. Web. 9 May 2007.

AN ONLINE PUBLICATION OF A DOCUMENT HELD IN A COLLECTION

"Protest on Behalf of Southern Women." 1932. Mary Cornelia Barker Papers. Robert W. Woodruff Lib., Emory U. *Online Manuscript Resources in Southern Women's History*. Web. 5 June 2008.

29. A publication in an online database or subscription service (Gale, etc.)

- If you are doing online research through a library, you are likely to use a database or subscription service (e.g., EBSCO, Gale, JSTOR, LexisNexis, SIRS). Many databases include digital scans of entire periodicals that were previously published in print; often these scans present facsimiles of the printed works. Other databases compile articles from different periodicals, sometimes organizing the articles by subject. In some databases, typographic features and even the pagination found in print versions may be altered or lost. Sometimes copyrighted third-party materials (illustrations or text) in a print version may have been eliminated because permission for the electronic publication could not be cleared. Web presentations of periodicals may include enhancements, such as hypertextual links, sound recordings, and film clips, that are not present in their print counterparts. **Because of these possible variations, it is important that your works-cited entry shows exactly where you found the version of the material you are citing.**
- To cite a work from a periodical in an online database, such as an article, a review, an editorial, or a letter to the editor, **you must first find the citation guidelines for the corresponding type of print source** (see the headings in [Sec. B](#) of this document for periodicals such as magazines and journals or in [Sec. A](#) for books or pamphlets). Format the entry by following the requirements for the appropriate type of source, but drop the medium of original publication (Print).
- A periodical article on the Web may not include page numbers. If possible, give the inclusive page numbers or, when pagination is not continuous, the first page number and a plus sign; if pagination is not available, use n. pag. Conclude the entry with the following items:
 1. Title of the database (italicized)
 2. Medium of publication consulted (Web)
 3. Date of access (day, month, and year)

A REVIEW FROM A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN AN ONLINE DATABASE

Evangelista, Stefano. Rev. of *Victorian and Edwardian Responses to the Italian Renaissance*, ed.

John E. Law and Lene Østermark-Johansen. *Victorian Studies* 46.4 (2006): 729-31.

Academic Search Premier. Web. 12 Mar. 2007.

AN EDITORIAL FROM A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN AN ONLINE DATABASE

Rosenberg, Mark. "Something Old, Something New. . . ." Editorial. *Canadian Journal on Aging*

26.2 (2007): 81. *Project Muse*. Web. 30 Nov. 2007.

AN ARTICLE (with inclusive page numbers) PUBLISHED IN AN ONLINE DATABASE

Tolson, Nancy. "Making Books Available: The Role of Early Libraries, Librarians, and Booksellers in the Promotion of African American Children's Literature." *African American Review* 32.1 (1998): 9-16. *JSTOR*. Web. 5 June 2008.

AN ARTICLE (without inclusive page numbers) PUBLISHED IN AN ONLINE DATABASE

Chan, Evans. "Postmodernism and Hong Kong Cinema." *Postmodern Culture* 10.3 (2000): n. pag. *Gale Student Edition*. Web. 5 June 2008.

Note: If the subscription service or database you are using generates a citation for you, it is most likely not correctly formatted for your works-cited page. For example, the following citation is what *Gale Student Edition* gave as a source citation. This citation is NOT correct MLA format!

Lane, Anthony. "New Orleans: toll of toxic trailers. (Observations)." *New Statesman* (1996) 137.4888 (March 17, 2008): 18(1). *Student Edition*. Gale. Eden Prairie High School. 3 Nov. 2008 <<http://find.galegroup.com/itx/start.do?prodId=STOM>>.

Do not simply copy the "source citation" given by the subscription service. Instead, take the information and create your own MLA citation.

A correct works-cited entry for the example above would look like this:

Lane, Anthony. "New Orleans: Toll of Toxic Trailers." *New Statesman* 17 Mar. 2008: 18. *Gale Student Edition*. Web. 11 Nov. 2008.

30. An online scholarly journal (not found in a database or subscription service)

- Some scholarly journals exist only in electronic form on the Web, while others appear both in print and on the Web. This section addresses journals that are published independently on the Web and do not appear in online databases.
- Following the pattern for print versions, most scholarly journals on the Web are organized by volume number (usually on an annual basis) and include issue numbers and the dates of publication. To cite a work in a scholarly journal on the Web, including an article, a review, an editorial, or a letter to the editor, begin the entry by following the recommendations in number 22 of Sec. B of this document, but do not give Print as the medium of publication.

- A periodical publication on the Web may not include page numbers, or it may include page numbers in a new sequence for each item rather than continuously across the entire issue. In such cases, use n. pag. in place of inclusive page numbers. Conclude the entry with the following items:
 1. Medium of publication consulted (Web)
 2. Date of access (day, month, and year)

A REVIEW IN AN ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

Armstrong, Grace. Rev. of *Fortune's Faces: The Roman de la Rose and the Poetics of Contingency*, by Daniel Heller-Roazen. *Bryn Mawr Review of Comparative Literature* 6.1 (2007): n. pag. Web. 5 June 2008.

AN EDITORIAL IN AN ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

Ouellette, Marc. "Theories, Memories, Bodies, and Artists." Editorial. *Reconstruction* 7.4 (2007): n. pag. Web. 5 June 2008.

AN ARTICLE (with inclusive page numbers) IN AN ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

Shah, Parilah Mohd, and Fauziah Ahmad. "A Comparative Account of the Bilingual Education Programs in Malaysia and the United States." *GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies* 7.2 (2007): 63-77. Web. 5 June 2008.

AN ARTICLE (without inclusive page numbers) IN AN ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

Shehan, Constance L., and Amanda B. Moras. "Deconstructing Laundry: Gendered Technologies and the Reluctant Redesign of Household Labor." *Michigan Family Review* 11 (2006): n. pag. Web. 8 Nov. 2007.

Section D: CITING ADDITIONAL COMMON SOURCES

INTERVIEWS

- An interview may be one that you conducted in person or one you read, saw, or heard. For any type of interview, begin your works-cited entry with the name of the person who was interviewed (last name first).

31. Interview that is part of a publication, recording, or program

- If the interview is part of a publication, recording, or program, enclose the title of the interview in quotation marks. Next, give the title of the publication, recording, or program and other publication information appropriate to the medium (see headings for books, etc., if needed). Conclude with the medium of publication.

Blanchett, Cate. "In Character with: Cate Blanchett." *Notes on a Scandal*. Dir. Richard Eyre. Fox Searchlight, 2006. DVD.

- If the interview is untitled, use the descriptive label Interview, neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks.

Gordimer, Nadine. Interview. *New York Times* 10 Oct. 1991, late ed.: C25. Print.

- The interviewer's name may be added if known and pertinent to your paper.

Wiesel, Elie. Interview by Ted Koppel. *Nightline*. ABC. WABC, New York. 18 Apr. 2002. Television.

- If the interview was published independently (not part of a book, recording, program, etc.), italicize the title.

Lansbury, Angela. Interview. *Off-Camera: Conversations with the Makers of Prime-Time Television*. By Richard Levinson and William Link. New York: Plume-NAL, 1986. 72-86. Print.

32. Interview you conducted personally

- To cite an interview that you conducted, give the name of the person interviewed, the kind of interview (Personal interview, Telephone interview), and the date.
- **Note:** A citation for an e-mail interview will need additional information as a Web source. See [section C](#).

Jordan, Michael. Personal interview. 10 Dec. 2008.

O'Neil, Shaquille. Telephone interview. 11 Dec. 2008.

TV/RADIO PROGRAMS

33. *Television or radio program*

- The information in an entry for a television or radio program usually appears in the following order:
 1. Title of the episode or segment, if appropriate (in quotation marks)
 2. Title of the program or series (italicized)
 3. Name of the network (if any)
 4. Call letters and city of the local station (if any)
 5. Broadcast date
 6. Medium of reception (e.g., Radio, Television)
 7. Supplementary information
- For the inclusion of other information that may be pertinent (e.g., performers, director, narrator, number of episodes), see the sample entries. In general, information relating to a particular episode follows the title of the episode, while information referring to a series follows the title of the series.

“Frankenstein: The Making of the Monster.” *Great Books*. Narr. Donald Sutherland. Writ. Eugenie Vink. Dir. Jonathan Ward. Learning Channel. 8 Sept. 1993. Television.

“The Phantom of Corleone.” Narr. Steve Kroft. *Sixty Minutes*. CBS. WCBS, New York, 10 Dec. 2006. Television.

“Shakespearean Putdowns.” Narr. Robert Siegel and Linda Wertheimer. *All Things Considered*. Natl. Public Radio. WNYC, New York, 6 Apr. 1994. Radio.

- If your reference is primarily to the work of a particular individual, cite that person’s name before the title.

Welles, Orson, dir. *“The War of the Worlds.”* By H. G. Wells. Adapt. Howard Koch. *Mercury Theatre on the Air*. CBS Radio. WCBS, New York, 30 Oct. 1938. Radio.

SOUND RECORDINGS

34. Sound recordings such as audiocassettes, LPs, CDs

- In an entry for a commercially available recording, which person is cited first (e.g., the composer, conductor, or performer) depends on the desired emphasis.
- List the title of the recording (or the titles of the works included), the artist(s), the manufacturer (Capitol, for example), and the year of issue (if the year is unknown, write n.d.). Indicate the medium, neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks, after the date of publication: Audiocassette, Audiotape (reel-to-reel tape), CD (compact disc), or LP (long-playing record).
- Place a comma between the manufacturer and the date; periods follow the other items.
- If relevant, you may wish to indicate, in addition to the year of issue, the date of recording (see Ellington example below).

Holiday, Billie. *The Essence of Billie Holiday*. Columbia, 1991. CD.

Ellington, Duke, cond. *First Carnegie Hall Concert*. Duke Ellington Orch. Rec. 23 Jan. 1943.
Prestige, 1977. LP.

Sondheim, Stephen. *Passion*. Orch. Jonathan Tunick. Perf. Donna Murphy, Jere Shea, and Marin Mazzie. Cond. Paul Gemignani. Angel, 1994. CD.

- If you are citing a specific song, place its title (in quotation marks) before the title of the recording.

Bono, Brian Eno, the Edge, and Luciano Pavarotti. "Miss Sarajevo." *Pavarotti and Friends for the Children of Bosnia*. London, 1996. CD.

- Treat a spoken word recording as you would a musical recording. Begin with the speaker, the writer, or the production director, depending on the desired emphasis. You may add the original publication date of the work immediately after the title (see Burnett example below).

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. *The Secret Garden*. 1911. Narr. Helena Bonham Carter. Penguin-High Bridge, 1993. Audiocassette.

Note: Remember that the details for this type of entry depend on how a source is used in your paper. In the example above, if your paper was focused on Helena Bonham Carter's narration rather than on Burnett's novel, the entry would begin with Carter's name:

Bonham Carter, Helena, narr. *The Secret Garden*. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. 1911. Penguin-High Bridge, 1993. Audiocassette.

Note: For a sound recording or sound clip you accessed online, see [Sec. C](#) on Web sources.

FILMS/VIDEO RECORDINGS

35. Films or video recordings

Note: For a film or film clip you accessed online, you will need to include information about the Web publication. See [sec. C](#) for details.

- A film entry usually begins with the title, italicized, and includes the director, the distributor, the year of release, and the medium consulted.
- Try to include other relevant information—such as the names of the writer(s), performers, and producer(s)—between the title and the distributor.

It's a Wonderful Life. Dir. Frank Capra. Perf. James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore, and Thomas Mitchell. RKO, 1946. Film.

Like Water for Chocolate [*Como agua para chocolate*]. Screenplay by Laura Esquivel. Dir. Alfonso Arau. Perf. Lumi Cavazos, Marco Lombardi, and Regina Torne. Miramax, 1993. Film.

- If you are citing the contribution of a particular individual, begin with that person's name.

Chaplin, Charles, dir. *Modern Times*. Perf. Chaplin and Paulette Goddard. United Artists, 1936. Film.

- Cite a DVD (digital videodisc), videocassette, laser disc, slide program, or filmstrip as you would a film. Indicate the specific medium at the end of the works-cited entry. Include the original release date when it is relevant.

Alcohol Use and Its Medical Consequences. Prod. Project Cork, Dartmouth Medical School. Milner-Fenwick, 1982. Slide program.

It's a Wonderful Life. Dir. Frank Capra. Perf. James Stewart, Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore, and Thomas Mitchell. 1946. Republic, 2001. DVD.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS, INCLUDING CLASS NOTES

36. A lecture, a speech, an address, or a reading

- In a citation of an oral presentation, give the following information:
 - the speaker's name
 - the title of the presentation (if known), in quotation marks
 - the meeting and sponsoring organization (if applicable)
 - the location
 - the date
- At the end of the citation, use an appropriate descriptive label (*Address*, *Lecture*, *Keynote speech*, *Reading*), neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks, to indicate the form of delivery.

Alter, Robert, and Marilynne Robinson. "The Psalms: A Reading and Conversation." 92nd Street Y, New York. 17 Dec. 2007. Reading.

Atwood, Margaret. "Silencing the Scream." Boundaries of the Imagination Forum. MLA Annual Convention. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. 29 Dec. 1993. Address.

37. Notes from information learned in a classroom

- In a citation of material learned in the classroom, format your entry as you would for a lecture (see preceding section), but use your teacher's name as the speaker. The topic of the class lecture (if known) should be written in quotation marks as the title. Next, give the name of the class, the location, and the date. End the citation with the descriptive label "Lecture."

Born, Steve. "Causes of the Civil War." American History Class. Eden Prairie High School, Eden Prairie. 10 Nov. 2006. Lecture.

Olson, Rolf. "Imagery in *Heart of Darkness*." Advanced Placement English 12. Eden Prairie High School, Eden Prairie. 9 Feb. 2009. Lecture.

IF YOU DIDN'T FIND WHAT YOU NEEDED . . .

In the seventh edition of the *MLA Handbook*, chapter five ("Documentation: Preparing the List of Works Cited") covers nearly sixty different types of sources. Because this document has been prepared for student use, we have not included every possible entry from the *MLA Handbook*. **If you are using a type of source not covered in this document, refer to the *MLA Handbook* for more specific information.**

Note: Topics in the *MLA Handbook* are formatted in a sub-numbering system within each chapter. Thus, a heading numbered 5.4.3 would be found in chapter five, under heading number four, sub-heading number three.

Here is a list of sub-headings found in chapter five of the *MLA Handbook* that were **NOT INCLUDED** in this document.

5. Documentation: Preparing the List of Works Cited

5.3. The List of Works Cited

- 5.3.6. Cross-References

5.4. Citing Periodical Print Publications

- 5.4.3. An Article in a Scholarly Journal That Uses Only Issue Numbers
- 5.4.4. An Article in a Scholarly Journal with More Than One Series
- 5.4.8. An Abstract in an Abstracts Journal
- 5.4.12. A Serialized Article
- 5.4.13. A Special Issue

5.5. Citing Nonperiodical Print Publications

- 5.5.10. A Scholarly Edition
- 5.5.12. An Illustrated Book or a Graphic Narrative
- 5.5.15. A Book in a Series
- 5.5.16. A Republished Book or Journal Issue
- 5.5.17. A Publisher's Imprint
- 5.5.18. A Book with Multiple Publishers
- 5.5.21. The Published Proceedings of a Conference
- 5.5.22. A Book in a Language Other Than English
- 5.5.23. A Book Published before 1900
- 5.5.25. An Unpublished Dissertation
- 5.5.26. A Published Dissertation

5.6. Citing Web Publications

5.7. Citing Additional Common Sources

- 5.7.4. A Performance
- 5.7.5. A Musical Score or Libretto
- 5.7.6. A Work of Visual Art
- 5.7.8. A Map or Chart
- 5.7.9. A Cartoon or Comic Strip
- 5.7.10. An Advertisement
- 5.7.12. A Manuscript or Typescript
- 5.7.13. A Letter, a Memo, or an E-Mail Message
- 5.7.14. A Legal Source
- 5.7.15. An Article in a Microform Collection of Articles
- 5.7.16. An Article Reprinted in a Loose-Leaf Collection of Articles
- 5.7.17. A Publication on CD-ROM or DVD-ROM
- 5.7.18. A Digital File

5.8. A Work in More Than One Publication Medium