Citing Sources in MLA FORMAT (8th ed.):
A Durham Tech Library Reference Guide

Updated Fall 2016 by Durham Technical Community College Library
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A streaming audio file from online, not downloaded
A radio segment streamed from the web
A podcast streamed from the web
A streaming audio file from a database, not downloaded
A song from an online music database
A transcript of the audio of a program (radio, television, etc.) from a database
A CD or other physical sound recording
A music CD
A CD recording of a radio series
An audiobook on CD
A track from a CD or other physical sound recording
A multi-disc CD recording
A CD that accompanies a textbook
A downloaded audio file
A downloaded song
A downloaded audiobook

Video

A movie (DVD, film, VHS, or downloaded)
A videocassette
A DVD
A downloaded movie
A movie streamed online
Netflix
Example from Durham Tech Database
Films on Demand
A TV show, viewed online
Hulu
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Citing Sources

When doing research, it is important to keep track of the sources of information, and it is also essential to have proper documentation of the sources used with both in-text citations and bibliographic citations. An in-text citation is a shortened version of the longer bibliographic citation, which gives publication information about a source. Bibliographic citations are grouped together at the end of the written paper in a section titled “Works Cited.”

Edgar Allan Poe’s “The Raven”

Few poems are as famous as Poe’s “The Raven,” which has inspired both literary gothic imitators and popular culture admiration in television shows such as The Simpsons. Like many of Poe’s works, it deals with themes such as obsession, madness, and the supernatural.

Madness is a common theme in Poe’s works, occurring in his poetry and short stories (Stedman 121). The madness of loss is explored as the narrator contemplates and is overwhelmed by the raven’s repetition of the word “Nevermore” (Poe). ….

Works Cited


It is easier to collect this information as you are doing your research so 1) you remember to cite what you have used and 2) you keep track of your sources during the research process.

The information that you will need in order to cite a source should be located on the source itself: for a book, this usually means the title page; for a website, you may have to look around and check the “About” page to find some information if it is not immediately visible.
### Quick Citation Tips

| **Alphabetizing** | Arrange entries in the Works Cited list in alphabetical order according to the first word of the entry—author or title.

Omit any initial articles (A, An, The) when considering alphabetical order. |
| **Authors Names** | To write the first author’s name in an entry, place the last name first and separate with commas, e.g. Jordan, Michael.

Omit degree and professional titles, e.g. PhD, Dr., Mr., MD, MSPH. |
| **Capitalization** | Capitalize the first word and all principal words, including those that follow hyphens in compound terms and colons in subtitles, in all titles, names, places, articles, and publishers, no matter how they appear in a database, title page, or catalog.

For more information on capitalization in titles, see below: Titles

**Examples:** Department of the Treasury

*Wicked: The Life and Times of the Wicked Witch of the West*
| **Corporate Authors** | For publications put out by governmental agencies or other formal corporate bodies and when no other author is available, a corporate author may be used.

If a corporate author is also the publisher, only use them as the publisher in the bibliographic citation.

**Examples:** Department of Health and Human Services

*United Nations*
| **Dates** | Abbreviate all months in citations by using the first three letters. Do not abbreviate May, June, and July. Abbreviate September as Sept.

All dates should be presented in DD MM YYYY format.

**Examples:** May 2016

14 Feb. 2012 |
| **DOI** | A Digital Object Identifier (or DOI) may exist for scholarly articles and other web documents. If this exists, use this instead of a web address as it is more permanently associated with the source. Use doi: in the bibliographic citation to indicate what the number and letter string represents.

# Quick Citation Tips

## Edition Statement
An edition statement is used to specify which version of a book or source was used and may consist of a number (3rd ed.) or phrase (revised ed., updated ed., King James version). An edition statement is noted in the version portion of a bibliographic citation. The word edition is abbreviated ed.

Example: *Calculus: Early Transcendentals*. 7th ed.

## Indentation
In the Works Cited, each citation line after the first, should be indented one half inch. This is referred to as a “hanging indent.”

Paragraphs within the text of the paper should be indented as normal by using the Tab key on the keyboard, approximately a 1/2" indentation.

## Italicizing
Titles of books, databases, magazines, websites, television series, movies, etc. should be put in italics, both in the Works Cited and in the text of the paper.

Examples: *The New York Times*

*ProQuest Sociology Journals*

*The Onion*

## Missing Information
Check “About” pages on websites, and always look both on the top and bottom of webpages to make sure information isn’t located there.

When websites or other sources omit a date of publication, if found elsewhere, enclose it in brackets.

If you are unsure of the information, bracketed information may be followed by a question mark.

Examples: [Jan. 2015]

[1885?]

## Multiple authors
Keep authors names in the order they appear on the publication. Only the first name in the list follows the last, first pattern.

Example: 2 authors – Child, Julia, and Martha Stewart.

3 or more authors – Child, Julia, et al.

Give the authors’ names in the same order as on the title page of the source—not necessarily in alphabetical order.

## No author
If there is no author listed and the author is not a governmental agency or corporate body, begin in-text and bibliographic citations with the title, unless the corporate body is also the publisher. In that case, omit the author and begin the bibliographic citation with the title of the document.
**Quick Citation Tips**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher’s name</th>
<th>When documenting publishers’ names, an abbreviated form is preferred. Omit initial articles (A, An, The) at the beginning of the publisher’s name and also omit business abbreviations (Co., Corp., Inc.). Many publishers’ names may be shortened. See pages 40-42, 107-109 for further information in the MLA Handbook, 8th ed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotation marks</th>
<th>Quotation marks indicate the title of a part of a published work, such as a chapter in a book, an article on a web site, or a song on an album.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spacing</th>
<th>Entries in the Works Cited page are double-spaced with no additional spaces between each entry. Within the citation, leave one space after a period or other punctuation mark.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Titles</th>
<th>Capitalize the first letter of all important words, but not articles (the, a, an), prepositions (of, in, etc.), or coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) unless they appear as the first word. This is called title case. Examples: The Wind and the Willows “Blogging Emerging as New Trend in Chinese Market”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In-Text Citation Tips

MLA style requires that you include in-text citation (also called parenthetical citation) at any point in your paper where you use another author’s exact words, paraphrased words, summarized ideas, or ideas or facts found during your research that are not commonly known. Using this in-text citation, readers should be able to identify the source of your information on the alphabetical Works Cited page.

Works by one author

Include the author’s last name and the page number(s) where the information was found:

It is said that “For all his faults, King James had one virtue that redeems him: he loved the theater” (McDonald 305).

If the author’s name is included in the text, do not include it in the reference:

Russ McDonald writes that despite his faults “King James had one virtue that redeems him: he loved the theater” (305).

Two or more works by the same author

If your Works Cited page includes more than one work by the same author, it may be necessary to include more information in the in-text citation to avoid confusion:

Include the book title (Twain, *Huckleberry Finn* 32), (Twain, *Innocents Abroad* 3)

OR

An article title (Barry, “Reforming the UN” 2), (Barry, “International Treaties” 9).
In-Text Citation Tips

A work with two authors

Include both authors’ last names and the page number(s) where the information was found:

A positive attitude while studying can help students as they move through difficult material

(Lambert and Nowacek 242).

A work with three authors

Only the first author followed by et al.:

Somuah, et al. found that many distance learners need more guidance or tutoring resources
than they are currently receiving to be successful in their courses (281).

OR

Many distance learners may need more guidance or tutoring resources than they are currently
receiving to be successful in their courses (Somuah et al. 281).
In-Text Citation Tips

Sources without page numbers

Make sure to look for page numbers transcribed in parenthesis in HTML documents or if there is a PDF document available before assuming no page numbers exist. For electronic and other sources that do not include a page number, include the author’s name without the page number or include the author’s name in the sentence:

The proposed changes to the UN cover everything from “development assistance to non-proliferation measures” (Barry).

OR

Barry illustrates that the proposed changes to the UN cover everything from “development assistance to non-proliferation measures.”

Summaries of the main idea(s) of a work

For all in-text citations, if you are summarizing the main idea(s) of a work, do not use page numbers:

Lambert and Nowacek divide their study tips into three sections addressing what to do before, during, and after a study session.

OR

Study tips are divided into three sections: before, during, and after a study session occurs (Lambert and Nowacek).

If you are using a direct quotation, always use page numbers, even if it is a main idea.
In-Text Citation Tips

Sources without an author

If the author of the text is not given, include the next piece of information in the reference (usually the title of the article or book) in its place:

The Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 targets those taking multiple medications for multiple conditions (“Executive Summary” 13).

For sources without authors that also have long titles, include only the first few words (two or three words) in your citation; this saves space while still allowing the reader to find the reference alphabetically on your works cited page.

For example, for the bibliographic citation


Within your paper, this source can be cited as (“Adult Children” 37) as long as it clearly designates this resource in the Works Cited list.

For sources without authors with similar titles, use enough words to clearly show which source is which in the in-text citation.
**In-Text Citation Tips**

**Sources referenced within another source (indirect source)**

When your source includes a quotation from or reference to another source, write “qtd. in” and the name of the source in which you found the quote as part of the internal citation:

Lady Byron complained that Lord Byron “laboured to convince me that Right and Wrong were merely convention” (qtd. in Christensen 179).

The author who quotes another work may cite the original source in his or her own work, but you should only cite the original source if you have read it for your assignment. It is strongly suggested that the original source is consulted if you can find it instead of quoting it from another source.

**Citing two or more sources in one in-text citation**

Cite each source as it would be cited if it appeared individually. Separate sources with semicolons within the parenthesis.

**Example**

Healthy food, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, is perceived to be more expensive than processed less healthy food (Williams et al. 1; Moriarty).

This example contains both a source with more than three authors and a page number and a single author source without a page number.
**Bibliographic Citations**

A bibliographic citation records information needed about a source. Different source types will require different information in order to create an accurate bibliographic citation.

**Where to include bibliographic citations in an assignment**

Bibliographic citations are grouped together at the end of a MLA-style paper on a page titled the “Works Cited” page. It contains an alphabetical list of all the sources cited in the preceding paper.

Sources should be alphabetized by whatever comes first in the bibliographic entry, ignoring (for alphabetizing purposes) initial articles (A, An, or The).

**Where to find bibliographic citation information**

Use the item that you consulted for your assignment. If information is not present, see the Quick Tips section of this guide on how to denote missing information.

- **In a book or e-book**, use the title page to find bibliographic information. The title page appears at the front of a book and has publication and printing information.

- **In a database**, source types can be found by consulting the citation/abstract part of an article or source.

- **On a website**, you may need to consult the “About” page or look at the bottom of a page in order to find more publication details to create a full citation.
**Bibliographic Citations**

In the 8th edition of the MLA handbook, a new general outline of how to create bibliographic citations has been created, including punctuation.

For more information on many of these elements of a citation, see Quick Citation Tips.

**Pay attention to the punctuation** that separates each element of the bibliographic citation.

| Author.                                                                 | • Last name comes first. If a source has multiple authors, present them in the order they appear in journal, magazine, or newspaper article or on a title page or book cover.  
|                                                                       | • A pseudonym or username on a website can be the author of a source.  
|                                                                       | • Corporate authors can also fill this section of the citation. |
| Title of source.                                                      | • Most source titles are italicized or put in quotation marks, depending upon the type of source. |
| Title of container,                                                    | • If the source is part of a larger source (like a page on a website or a chapter in a book), the container is the larger source. |
| Other contributors,                                                    | • Editors, directors, illustrators, translators, composers, compilers, or anyone else that contributed to the source can be included here.  
|                                                                       | • Other contributors names should be preceded by their type of contribution, for example—edited by Mark Smith.  
|                                                                       | • If a source has many contributors, select the ones most relevant to your assignment. |
| Version,                                                              | • If a source has been released in more than one form or more than one time, include a version statement containing information about the edition or version.  
|                                                                       | • Digital editions or e-books are considered a version of a source. |
| Number,                                                               | • If the source is part of an identified sequence, such as a multi-volume set of books or films, include a volume or number to clearly identify where the source came from.  
|                                                                       | • Some sources use both volume and issue numbers (or season and episode numbers for audio and video sources). Include both here. |
| Publisher,                                                            | • A publisher is the group or organization responsible for making a source available.  
|                                                                       | • Publishers are not necessary in periodicals and websites where the container title is very similar to the publisher name. Other cases can be found on page 42 in the MLA handbook, 8th ed. |
| Publication date,                                                     | • Dates containing days, months, and years should be presented in DD Mon. YYYY format.  
|                                                                       | • Provide dates appropriate to the source used for your assignment. |
| Location.                                                             | • This may contain page numbers, a DOI/web address, a disc number, or any other way to locate the specifically locate the source.  
|                                                                       | • If a web address does not lead back to the source directly for others trying to access the source, provide as specific of a web address as you can. |
**Bibliographic Citations**

The previous page discusses the elements in a bibliographic citation. On a works cited page, the information will be represented as follows:

| Author. | Title of source. | Title of container, other contributors, version, number, publisher, publication date, location. [Additional container information.] |

Not all bibliographic citations will contain or require all elements. Different source types may require different information. See the following sections for specific examples of how to cite various sources, including sources found in the Durham Tech databases.

**Citing a source with a single container element**

The following is an example of an article from a print magazine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author.</th>
<th>Katy Steinmetz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title of source.</td>
<td>“Redefining the Modern Dictionary”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of container,</th>
<th>Time magazine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other contributors,</td>
<td>[though the magazine has an editor, they are not included in this type of source]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version,</td>
<td>[this source does not have a version or edition statement]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number,</td>
<td>Volume 187, Number 19 [a source can have several pieces of information that go along with a single section of the citation]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher,</td>
<td>[though the magazine has a publisher, it is not needed in this type of source]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication date,</td>
<td>May 23, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location.</td>
<td>Pages 20-21 in the print edition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bibliographic citation for this source would be as follows:

Bibliographic Citations

Citing a source with multiple container elements

Sometimes sources are contained within other sources, like a copy of a poem from a book on a website or an article from a scholarly journal in a database. It is important to include additional larger containers in the citation in order to point a reader directly to where your source is located.

Here’s another example of a magazine article, but instead of citing the print edition, cite the article found in a database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author.</th>
<th>William Safire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title of source.</td>
<td>“Quote Me: But I Never Said It”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of primary container,</td>
<td><em>New York Times Magazine</em> [this is the publication where the source was published]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other contributors,</td>
<td>[though the magazine has an editor, they are not included in this type of source]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version,</td>
<td>[this source does not have a version or edition]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number,</td>
<td>[this source does not have issues or volumes]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher,</td>
<td>[though the magazine has a publisher, it is not needed in this type of source]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication date,</td>
<td>September 29, 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location.</td>
<td>Page 32 in the print edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of container 2,</td>
<td><em>ProQuest Central</em> [name of database in which the article used for an assignment is located]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other contributors,</td>
<td>[In a database, this information is not needed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version,</td>
<td>[In a database, this information is usually not needed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number,</td>
<td>[In a database, this information is not needed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher,</td>
<td>[In a database, this information is not needed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication date,</td>
<td>[In a database, this information is not needed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location.</td>
<td>permalink or DOI: search.proquest.com/docview/215488459?accountid=10616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bibliographic citation for this source would be as follows:


*ProQuest Central*, search.proquest.com/docview/215488459?accountid=10616.
Optional Citation Elements

Date of access

For some web documents, it is helpful and useful to document when they were accessed in a citation in case they are updated between the time of use and the time when someone else may look at a source. This is especially relevant to research done on current events.

This was previously a required element in the MLA 7th edition format.

If you choose or are asked by an instructor to include date of access in your citation, it goes at the end of the citation, after all container elements, and begins with the word Accessed

Example


Original publication date

For sources with an original date that is different than the date it was put online or re-issued, it may be useful to provide the original publication or creation date in order to help provide context for the source. For example, an old TV show that is re-released in a DVD box set could contain both the original date and the re-issue date (the re-issue date being the one associated with the container element of the DVD set). It is strongly suggested that you use this option element when relevant.

An original date of publication follows the source title and is followed by a period.

Example

**Type of source**

In order to clarify what type of material a source is, it may be helpful to specify what it is. This can vary: you may want to note that this is a transcript of an interview, a manuscript or advance reader’s copy of a book, a blue-ray disc, lecture or address, or any other variety of sources.

This was previously a required element in the MLA 7th edition format.

The type of source is listed at the end of the citation and followed by a period.

**Examples**


This source type is a brochure, which is noted at the end of the citation.


This citation is for a speech that was delivered at the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony, but the source type notation of Transcript shows that the source was read and not attended in person.


This citation denotes that the information from this source was an in-class lecture. If the lecture does not have a formal title, create a descriptive title. (You may be familiar with Dr. Henry Walton Jones by his less formal nickname: Indiana.)
**A Book in Print**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s). *Title of Book*. Other contributors, edition statement followed by ed., Publisher, year published.

Not all elements may be necessary in each citation, such as editor or edition statement. Check the [Quick Citation Tips](#) part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including abbreviating publisher’s names and how to deal with books providing multiple cities and/or dates of publication.

**Examples**

**A book with one author**


**A book with two authors**


**A book with three or more authors**


You may choose the list all the authors (this is not MLA’s preferred format) or omit all authors after the first, replacing them with “et al.” as in the example.
A book with no author or editor


When no individual author or editor is available and the creator of the book is not a government or corporation, begin with the next piece of information in the citation: in this case, the title.

A translated book


The translator’s name is listed in the other contributors part of the citation.

A book with an editor and no author


The editors are listed at the beginning of the bibliographic citation and are then labeled as “editors” in order to make clear their role in creating the source.
A Textbook

First determine if the textbook has author(s), editor(s), or both. Cite according to the individual(s) responsible for the creation or compilation of information within the textbook. See above for citing a book with an author (or multiple authors) or an editor.

A textbook with authors

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). Title of Book. Other contributors, edition statement followed by ed., Publisher, year published.

Example


This textbook has more than three authors.

A textbook or anthology with editors or compilers

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s), editors(s) or compilers(s). Title of Book. Edition statement followed by ed., Volume Number, Publisher, year published.

Compilers and editors may be different roles depending upon the collection of works. In reference works or anthologies without authors listed, the editor is listed first. In smaller compilations, the editor or compiler may not be listed first and should instead be listed later in the citation.

Example


This text has two publishers. They are separated by a / . It does not contain a volume statement, but does contain an edition statement (Phoenix ed.). “U of Chicago P” stands for “University of Chicago Press”.

An article or chapter in a textbook

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) of article. “Title of Article.” Title of Book, edited by Firstname Lastname(s), version or edition statement followed by ed., Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers.

For more information about citing articles or chapters in books, see the Article, Essay, or Chapter from a Book section of this guide.

If the work contains information about previous publication of the article in another source, you may need to cite it as a reprinted work. For more information about reprinted materials, see the Works Contained in an Anthology section of this guide or MLA Handbook, 8th ed., p. 53.

Examples


This book does not contain an edition statement.

A Course- or School-Specific Textbook or Collection of Readings

Lastname, Firstname of author(s), editor(s), or compilers. Title of Book. Edition statement(s) followed by ed., Publisher, year published.

In general, cite these the same way as you would a traditional textbook.

If no authors or editors are listed, do not include the information. School- or course-specific editions should be noted in the edition statement.

Examples of Durham Tech or Instructor-specific textbooks

PSY 241


This textbook is a college-specific edition of a book. To specify both the edition of the book and the custom nature of the edition, two edition statements are present in the citation. All other information is cited as a book with an author.

DRE 097


This book is a custom-created collection of texts. The title of the book is the class name, which is specified on the title page. There is no author, editor, or compiler of the book specified.
DRE 098


This book is a custom-created collection of texts. The title of the book is the class name, which is specified on the title page. An instructor’s name is listed on the book; you may list them as a “compiler,” since they selected the readings to be included in this book. The edition statement specifies that this is created especially for Durham Tech, using the words as they appear on the book itself. Any additional words or letters added for clarity are put in brackets.

An article in a course-specific textbook not attributed to a specific author, such as an introduction, themes, or background section


This article does not have an author for the cited article and contains minimal reprinted information. Only provide information provided in the textbook you are consulting.

An article in a course-specific textbook that has been reprinted from another source


Since this is a bound collection of works, include as much information as is provided about the reprinted work within the textbook. You do not need to go outside the textbook to find more information. In this case, there should only be one medium of publication, even if the reprinted article is from a different medium of publication. For more information about reprinted materials, see the *Works Contained in an Anthology* section of this guide or *MLA Handbook*, 8th ed., p. 53.
An e-book

| Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s). Title of e-book. Edition statement followed by ed., e-book [or specific format (Kindle, EPUB, etc.) of e-book if known], Publisher, year published, web address of book if available. |

According to the MLA, an e-book is considered a version of the book. For e-books with authors and editors, see formatting tips in Books in Print section.

Check the Quick Citation Tips part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information, abbreviating publisher’s names, and how to deal with books providing multiple cities and/or dates of publication.

Examples of an e-book downloaded to or viewed on an e-reader or a computer


This book was downloaded using a Kindle app. Since that is a more specific format than just an e-book, Kindle ed. is used to specify which type of e-book was used for the assignment.

An e-book viewed on a computer


Additional information may be added, as with traditional book citations. In this case, a translator is identified in the citation.
An e-book from a website or database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s). Title of e-book. Edited by Firstname Lastname, edition statement followed by ed., e-book, publisher, year published. Title of database or website, web address.

Not all elements may be necessary in each citation, such as editor or edition statement. For more information on web addresses, see the Quick Citation Tips section of this document. For more information on sources with multiple containers (such as an e-book within a database), see the MLA Handbook, 8th ed.

Examples

A Google e-book


Examples from Durham Tech Databases

ebrary


Infobase e-books

Examples from NC LIVE e-books

This link searches multiple databases containing e-books available through NC LIVE, including ebrary, Biblioboard, Gale Virtual Reference Library, Netlibrary, MyiLibrary, and ABC-Clio. You should try to identify which specific database the e-book is located in.

MyiLibrary


Biblioboard [includes the Homegrown e-book Collection]


eBook Collection (EBSCOhost)

**A Work Contained in a Print Anthology or Collection**

An anthology is a book of collected resources around a topic. Anthologies can consist of works published in the anthology alone, articles previously printed in other books or journals, or any number of sources. Use the information provided in the anthology to determine how much information you need to provide.

For articles or other works reprinted in an anthology and containing previous publication information, see *Works Reprinted in Anthologies and Books (Print & Digital)* section.

**An article from a print anthology or collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Title of Work.” <em>Title of Anthology</em>, edited by First Lastname of editor, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers of article.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

“ed.” should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and numerical editions (14th ed., 9th ed., Revised ed., etc.). “vol.” stands for “volume” and should precede the number of the volume.

**Examples:**

**A book or longer work in an anthology**


Format the title of the work from the anthology as it would be outside of the anthology; for example, books and plays also contained in anthologies should have italicized titles.
A section of an entry in an anthology not attributed to a specific author, such as the “introduction,” “themes,” or “historical context” sections


You should include a brief description of the section if it is not provided as part of the title (Introduction to, Themes in, Historical context of). This should not be in italics since it is not a formal title. The rest of the citation follows the standard book format.

**Cross-referencing two or more works from an anthology**

To avoid unnecessary repetition in citing two or more works from the same collection on a Works Cited page, you may create a complete entry for the anthology and shortened cross-reference entries for individual works within the book. These would appear alphabetized within the entire Works Cited list.

In a cross-reference, state the author and title of the smaller work in the anthology, the last name of the editor/s of the book, and the page numbers. A separate entry should be for the anthology itself.

Consult *MLA Handbook* section 2.7.5 (pp. 115-16) for further information.

**Example**


Fitzgerald, F. Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald. “Show Mr. and Mrs. F to Number—.” Craig, pp. 130-42.
**A Work Reprinted in an Anthology or Book**

Something is only cited as a reprint if the anthology or book you are consulting contains previous publication information. If no previous publication information is contained within the current resource, cite as an article in an anthology or book.

**A work reprinted in a print anthology or book**

| Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Article Title.” Name of Book or Anthology, edited by Editor(s) names, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, date of publication, pp. page numbers of article. Originally published in [Previous publication information included in book or anthology]. |

Previous publication information should be formatted according to 1) the format in which the work was originally published (book, magazine, scholarly journal, etc.) and 2) the information included in the book in which it is reprinted. You do not need to consult outside sources to enhance a citation for a reprinted work.

”ed.” should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and numerical editions (14th ed. 9th ed. 2nd ed. etc.). “vol.” stands for “volume” and should precede the number of the volume.

**Examples**

**An essay reprinted from a scholarly journal**


This anthology does not include an edition statement.
An essay reprinted from a book


An essay reprinted with partial previous publication information


Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.

Check the Quick Citation Tips part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions.
A work reprinted in a digital anthology or book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Article Title.” Name of Book or Anthology, edited by Editor(s)
names, edition statement, e-book [if digitized or available online or other version
statement to specify e-edition], volume number, Publisher, date of publication, pp. page
numbers of article. Database name, web address. Originally published in [Previous
publication information included in book or anthology].

Previous publication information should be formatted according to 1) the format the work was originally
published in (book, magazine, scholarly journal, etc.) and 2) the information included in the book in
which it is reprinted. You do not need to consult outside sources to enhance a citation for a reprinted
work.

“ed.” should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and
numerical editions (14th ed., 9th ed., 2nd ed. etc.). “vol.” stands for “volume” and should precede
the number of the volume.

Examples from Durham Tech Databases

Artemis Literary Sources (Gale): An article reprinted from a book

O'Faolain, Sean. "Ernest Hemingway: Men without Memories." Short Story Criticism, edited by Laurie
go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=SGAACE553115816&v=2.1&u=durham_tccl&it=r&p=GLS&sw=w&a
sid=106da1443bf2e3a0d06fc11c100fc5d5. Originally published in The Vanishing Hero: Studies in

Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources
to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source
you are currently using.

Check the Quick Citation Tips part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information
questions, including missing publication information.
Artemis Literary Sources (Gale): An article reprinted from a scholarly journal


Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.

Check the Quick Citation Tips part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information.

ebrary: An article reprinted from a website


Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.
An Article, Essay, or Chapter from a Book

Articles may have different authors than the editor of the book. If no author is provided, the editor is not considered the author for this type of citation.

Be sure you are not citing an anthology. If unsure, ask or consider if the book has multiple volumes. If it has multiple volumes, it is more likely to be an anthology.

An article, essay, or chapter from a print book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) of essay. “Title of Article, Essay, or Chapter.” Title of Book, edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers of article, essay, or chapter.

If previous publication information is available, cite this as A work reprinted in a print anthology or book.

“ed.” should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and numerical editions (14th ed., 9th ed., 2nd ed. etc.). “vol.” stands for “volume” and should precede the number of the volume.

Examples

An article or chapter in an edited print book


An article or chapter in a book without an editor

An article, essay, or chapter from an e-book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) of essay. “Title of Essay.” Title of Book, edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, e-book, volume number, Publisher, year, pp. page numbers of essay. Title of database or website, web address/permalink or DOI.

“ed.” should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and numerical editions (14th ed., 9th ed., 2nd ed. etc.). “vol.” stands for “volume” and should precede the number of the volume.

If the book has no edition statement or no volume numbers, leave that information out of the citation.

Example

A chapter from an e-book in a database:


The Internet Archive (archive.org) is a free database of many types of digitized media, including books. This citation is for a book digitized and available through the Internet Archive. Publication information is found by going to the title page of the digitized book. This book does not have an edition or volume statement.

Example from Durham Tech Databases

Gale Virtual Reference Library (available through NC LIVE e-books)

An Encyclopedia Article

An encyclopedia article in a print encyclopedia

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Title of Article.” *Title of Encyclopedia*, edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers.

“vol.” stands for “volume” and should precede the number of the volume.

An article in a print encyclopedia without an author


An encyclopedia article online

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Title of Article.” *Title of Website*, edition statement, publisher or sponsor of site, date of publication or creation, web address.

If the encyclopedia is on the web and is not a reproduction of a print edition, cite as an article on a website. In many cases, the publisher or sponsor will be the same as the title of the website; in that case, it is not necessary to include it in the citation.

Example

Encyclopedia Britannica Online (www.britannica.com)

An encyclopedia article from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Title of Article.” Title of Encyclopedia, edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, e-book [if appropriate], volume number, Publisher, year published. Title of database or website, web address/permalink or DOI.

If previous publication information is available, cite using Works Reprinted in Digital Anthologies and Books format.

Example from Durham Tech Database

Credo Reference


Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.
A Dictionary Entry

A print dictionary (Merriam-Webster’s, American Heritage, Oxford etc.)

“Title of Entry.” Title of Dictionary, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers.

A dictionary follows the same citation format as a book.

Example

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary


A specialized or subject-specific dictionary

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Title of Entry.” Title of Dictionary, edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers.

Example

Stedman’s Medical Dictionary

A Scholarly Journal

A scholarly journal is a formal, academic publication that publishes reports and reviews on certain topics. They usually contain research-based writings and are used to share research findings and developments.

Scholarly journals are often peer-reviewed. This means that a board of editors who are experts on the journal’s topic read the articles before they are accepted and published in a scholarly journal. The goal is that this review process contributes to the accuracy of the information published in these journals.

An article in a print scholarly journal

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Journal Article." Title of Journal, volume number, issue number, date published, pp. page numbers.

“vol.” stands for “volume” and should precede the number of the volume. “no.” should precede the issue number.

While many articles in databases are also produced in print format, cite according to where you accessed the source. If you use the scholarly journal itself in physical format to read the article, cite the journal information as the container. If you used an article from a database, cite both the journal and database as separate containers and see the format for a scholarly journal article from a database or online.

Example

A print scholarly journal article


A print scholarly journal article with three or more authors

An article in a scholarly journal from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Journal Article." Title of Journal, volume number, issue number, date published, pp. page numbers. Database Name, web address/permalink or DOI.

"vol." stands for volume and should precede the number of the volume. "no." should precede the issue number.

List authors in the order they appear on the article in individual articles. DO NOT alphabetize authors within individual articles.

Cite both the publication information for the journal in which the article and appears and the database. Each are important in showing the location of the source.

Do not copy and paste the web address at the top of the screen as the location of the article unless you have no other options. Look for a permalink or DOI in a database.

Examples from Durham Tech Databases

ProQuest Central


This scholarly journal article in a database has more than 4 authors and has a web address with a DOI.

ProQuest Education Journals


This scholarly journal article in a database has no DOI, but does have a permalink.
Examples from Durham Tech Databases (continued)

**JSTOR**


When a DOI is not incorporated into a web address, it should be preceded by “doi:”

**Ovid**


**Science Direct**

An article in a scholarly journal online

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Journal Article." Title of Journal, volume number, issue number, date published, web address/permalink or DOI.

Example

This article also has a print edition, but since this version of the source is freely available online, omit the page numbers and only provide the DOI.

Examples from Durham Tech Journal Subscriptions
Durham Tech subscribes to several individual journals. These should be cited as an article in a scholarly journal found online since they are not accessed through a database, but through the journal’s page.

Journal of Black Psychology

Social Problems
**A Magazine or Trade Journal**

Magazines and trade journals (magazine publications that are centered on trends and topics in jobs or professions) are cited in the same way.

**An article in a print magazine or trade journal**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine or Trade Journal*, volume number, issue number, date published, pp. page numbers.

Not all magazines or trade journals include volume or issue numbers.

Publication dates will vary according to how often a magazine or trade journal is published.

**Examples**

**An article from a weekly magazine**


**An article in a magazine or trade journal published every month or two months**


This magazine is published every two months, so the publication date should include both months.
An article in a magazine or trade journal from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." Title of Magazine or Trade Journal, volume number, issue number, date published, pp. page numbers. Database Name, web address/permalink or DOI.

Not all magazines or trade journals include volume or issue numbers.
Publication dates will vary according to how often a magazine or trade journal is published.

Examples from Durham Tech Databases

ABI/INFORM Collection

SIRS Issues Researcher

The page numbers in this article are not sequential, so the first page of the article is listed with a + beside it.
An article in a magazine or trade journal online

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Title of article.” *Title of Website (can include “.com”), publisher or sponsor of the website, date published, web address/permalink or DOI.

Cite articles found on magazine websites as an article on a website. If previous publication information is available, you do not need to include it. In many cases, the publisher or sponsor will be the same as the title of the website; in that case, it is not necessary to include it in the citation.

Check the Quick Citation Tips part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information.

Examples

Consumer Reports Online

An article published only online


An article also published in the print magazine


OR


This was also published in the September 2013 edition of the print magazine. You may choose to include the original publication date immediately after the source title, as in the first example. However, since the article consulted was online and has a different publication date, you may also choose to just use the date associated with the article you consulted, as in the second example.
A Newspaper or Wire Feed

Newspaper and wire feed (or news feed) articles are cited using the same format, as are other daily or almost daily news publications.

A newspaper article from a print newspaper

Lastname, Firstname of author (if stated). "Title of Article." Name of Newspaper, edition, date published, pp. section page(s).

You do not need to include the volume and issue numbers for newspapers even if they are listed in bibliographic information or on the publication. It is also not necessary to include the publisher in a newspaper citation.

Examples

A newspaper with an edition statement


This citation includes an edition statement. The D1+ for the page number indicates that the article begins on page 1 in section D and continues elsewhere in the print publication.

An editorial


If useful, you may identify the type of article (Editorial, Feature, etc.) at the end of the citation.

A newspaper with numbered sections

A newspaper article from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." Title of Newspaper, edition statement, publication date, pp. page numbers. Database Name, web address/permalink or DOI.

Wire feeds may not include page numbers in databases since they are often published in multiple papers. Page numbers for newspapers may be labeled according to section (A1, B3, etc.).

Examples from Durham Tech Databases

The CQ Researcher -- Short report


CQ Researcher is both the title of the periodical and the database. It should be included in both locations in the citation.

The CQ Researcher -- Long report


Page, volume, and issue numbers can be found by clicking on “View PDF.”
Examples from Durham Tech Databases (continued)

Opposing Viewpoints in Context


Not all permalinks or document links will be short. Provide the entire web address as provided in the database as long as it leads back to the original source.

ProQuest Newsstand—Newspaper article


For local newspapers, you may include the city name in square brackets after the name of the publication.

ProQuest Newsstand—Wire feed

A newspaper article online, including on a newspaper website

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Title of article.” Title of Newspaper Website [City of Newspaper if not stated and local], edition statement, publisher or sponsor of the website, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

Cite articles found on newspaper websites as an article on a website. If previous publication information is available, you do not need to include it. It is not necessary to include the publisher of an article on a website where the publisher’s name is very similar to the name of the website.

Check the Quick Citation Tips part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions.

Examples


A newspaper article online, including date of access


You may want to include the date accessed for current news events since information may be updated.
A Website

You may have to search around to find authorship and publication information on websites. Check the “About” pages and copyright statements of the websites. It is not necessary to include the publisher of an article on a website where the publisher’s name is very similar to the name of the website.

Current MLA standards require a full web address in the location portion of the citation. Remove the initial http:// or https:// and conclude with a period. You may also remove proxy server web components, but that is not required.

If a web address does not reliably link back to the source, you may use the web address for the website’s homepage.

A whole website

Lastname, Firstname of author, editor, or compiler of website. Name of Website. Edition statement, name of publisher or sponsor of the website, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

If a statement such as “Web Edition” is used, you may use that as the edition statement.

For websites lacking a date of publication, use the most recent copyright or publication date. You may want to include the date accessed since information may be updated.

You may want to use this citation type if you use multiple smaller subpages from a particular larger page and citing them distinctly seems unnecessarily repetitive. MLA does not take a stance on whether this constitutes an article from a website or a website in its entirety.

Example


The previous webpage contains many subpages. If you mostly use only one or two subpages, you may want to cite those individual pages as an article on a website. Provide citations that make your sources as clear as possible.
An article on a website

Lastname, Firstname of author or editor of article. “Title of Article.” Name of Website, edition statement, name of publisher or sponsor of the website, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

If a statement such as “web edition” is used, you may use that as the edition statement.

For websites lacking a date of publication, use the most recent copyright or publication date. You may want to include the date accessed since information may be updated.

Publishers are also not necessary to include an article on a website where the publisher’s name is very similar to the name of the website.

Examples

An article on a website with an author


This citation contains a publication statement because the publisher’s name (the University of Illinois and Framingham State University) and name of the website (Modern American Poetry) are not similar.

An article on a website with a corporate or group author


The group is listed as the author. All other parts of the citation are the same as for an article on a website.
An article on a website with an author using a pseudonym


If an author uses a pseudonym or a screen name, you may use that as the author’s name.

An article on a website without a permanent web address

Sometimes a web address that leads directly to a source is used only for an individual session or is accessible only once you log in to a website with your account. If a web address does not reliably lead back to a source when others try to access it, provide a link to the homepage of the website.

**Durham Tech Example**

**CFNC**


CFNC is frequently used at Durham Tech, especially in ACA 122. If you are logged in to CFNC, the web address may be very long and not redirect back to the page you used if others try to use that link.

OR

“Adult Education Teacher.” *CFNC.org*, College Foundation of North Carolina, 2001-06, www1.cfnc.org/Plan/For_A_Career/Career_Profile/Career_Profile.aspx?id=eemcty4rMhauzEoNWaDcmwXAP3DPAXXAP3DPAX.

If you are not logged in to CFNC, the web address in the browser should redirect back to the article.
A Government or Corporate Website

If a publication is authored by a commission, an association, a committee, a government department or sub-department, or any other group whose members are not individually identified in the publication, it may be considered a governmental or corporate website. Corporate or governmental authorship is usually limited to formally organized groups.

An article on a government or corporate website with a corporate author

| Country or State of Government Body [if not listed in the name of the department], name of corporate body or government department responsible for the article. “Title of Article.” Name of the Website or Series if different than department/publisher, edition statement, publisher or sponsor of site, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI. |

This citation combines government publication information with general website information. If a governmental agency or corporation is both the author and editor of a source, omit its name in the author location, begin with the title of the source, and use the governmental agency or corporation as the publisher. If a website name is the same as the department or agency, omit it as website name and use it as publisher instead.

Government departments are arranged from largest to smallest if multiple departments are responsible for a publication.

If citing an author instead of a government department, omit the Country of Government Body section of the citation. For more information, see the MLA Handbook 8th ed. 2.1.3.

Examples

An article from a national government department website


There are several government departments and divisions listed as responsible for creating and maintaining this article. They should be listed in largest-to-smallest order.
**Occupational Outlook Handbook (Online)**


If a governmental agency or corporation is both the author and editor of a source, omit its name in the author location, begin with the title of the source, and use the governmental agency or corporation as the publisher instead.

**Example**


**An article on a government or corporate website with an author**

Lastname, Firstname of author. “Title of Article.” *Name of the Website or Series*, edition statement, name of corporate body or government department responsible for the article, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

**Example**

A report on a government or corporate website

| Lastname, Firstname of authors of report. Title of Article. Name of Series [if relevant], edition statement, name of corporate body or government department(s) responsible for the article, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI. |

Reports are longer documents. Their titles should be italicized.

If a governmental agency or corporation is both the author and editor of a source, omit its name in the author location, begin with the title of the source, and use the governmental agency or corporation as the publisher instead.

Examples

A report from an organization


The World Health Organization is the author, website name, and publisher of this document. It is put in the publisher location in the citation in this case.

A government report online

Audio

A streaming audio file from online, not downloaded

Author or creator of audio Lastname, Firstname. “Title of Segment, song, or audio.” Title of Series, Album, etc., other contributors, number (episode, season, etc.), publisher or sponsor of website, publication date, web address/permalink.

Streaming audio can include music, podcasts, or other audio content. If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend. You may also cite the transcript of audiofiles using this format.

Additional information about the source may be added after the title of the recording (show title, series, album name, etc.) as needed, including additional information about episodes, including narrators, performers, or information about the program (publisher, sponsor, etc.). Provide information that is relevant to how you used the source in your assignment.

Examples

A radio segment streamed from the web


If necessary, this citation could also include the radio show’s host, the individual being interviewed as the author, and many other details. Select additional details relevant to how the source was used for an assignment.

A podcast streamed from the web


Additional information has been added to denote season and episode numbers. The type of sound clip (Podcast, Radio show, Rock music, etc.) does not need to be noted.
A streaming audio file from a database, not downloaded

Author of audio Lastname, Firstname. “Title of Segment, song, or audio.” Title of Series, Album, etc., other contributors, publisher or sponsor of website, publication date. Database name, web address/permalink or DOI.

Streaming audio can include music, podcasts, or other audio content. If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend. You may also cite the transcript of audiofiles using this format.

Additional information about the source may be added after the title of the recording (show title, series, album name, etc.) as needed, including additional information about episodes, including narrators, performers, or information about the program (publisher, sponsor, etc.). Provide information that is relevant to how you used the source in your assignment.

Examples

A song from an online music database


Spotify, play.spotify.com/track/0aWMVrwxPNYkKmFthzmpRi.

The original release date of the album, 1959, is included after the title of the song. The date later in the citation is when this digital edition was released. Spotify is a database of music and is therefore included in the citation.

A transcript of the audio of a program (radio, television, etc.) from a database


A transcript is denoted by adding the word “Transcript” to the end of a bibliographic entry. This entry also contains a database name.
A CD or other physical sound recording

| Lastname, Firstname(s) of artist or band name of performer or author. Title of Album. Other contributors, version, publisher or sponsor of recording, date of publication. Medium of publication (CD, LP, EP. Audiocassette, 8-track, etc.). |

Additional information relevant to the citation may be included after the Title of the Album, including conductor, composer, date of recording, writer (written by), or additional performers.

Specifying the type of recording at the end of the citation is not required, but is helpful.

Examples

A music CD


A CD recording of a radio series


Additional information about the producer of the show and the series where this CD originally aired (the radio show The State of Things) was added to this citation.

An audiobook on CD


The author of the book is listed at the beginning of an audiobook citation. The narrator is listed after the title of the audiobook and labeled in the other contributors location of the citation. This citation adds the number of discs of the CD, which is not required, but can be included.
A track from a CD or other physical sound recording

Lastname, Firstname(s) of artist or band name of performer or author. “Title of Song or Track.” Title of Album, other contributors, version information, publisher or sponsor of recording, date of publication. Medium of publication (such as CD, LP, EP, Audiocassette, 8-track, etc.).

You may need to use a CD booklet or information about the CD to find the track title. Specifying the type of recording at the end of the citation is not required, but is helpful.

Examples

A multi-disc CD recording


This citation includes the composer as the author and performance information to distinguish this performance from others. The number of discs is also included at the end of the citation.

A CD that accompanies a textbook


This is a CD that goes along with a book. The title of the track corresponds to the chapter in the book. Cite the information as presented on the CD booklet, not the information contained in the textbook.
A downloaded audio file

Lastname, Firstname(s) of artist or band name of performer or author. “Title of Song or Track (if relevant).” Title of Album, other contributors, version (digital edition, audiobook, etc.), edition statement, Publisher, date of publication. File type (optional).

Downloaded audio can include music, podcasts, or other audio-only content in a variety of file formats. There is no set format for citing a downloaded audio file since different files will require different information.

Additional information may be added after the title of the recording (show title, series, album name, etc.) as needed, including additional information about episodes, including narrators, performers, or information about the program (publisher, sponsor, etc.).

Examples

A downloaded song


The citation includes all the relevant information for citing a song. It ends with the file type (MP3) to specify that the version of the song used in this citation is the digital one, not the CD.

A downloaded audiobook


The citation includes information about the book, including author, series title, and narrator. Audiobook is added as part of the version portion of the citation.
**Video**

A movie (DVD, film, VHS, or downloaded)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Film. Original year of release. Directed by Firstname Lastname, performances by Firstname Lastname(s) of Major Performers (if relevant), version (if digital), edition statement, distributor or studio name, release year of edition used. Publication Medium (if Film, DVD, Videocassette).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

You may add additional relevant information before Distributor or Studio name. If performers or directors are not needed, you may not need to cite them. Specifying the type of recording at the end of the citation is not required, but is helpful.

You may omit the original year of release if the release year of the edition used is the same.

**Examples**

**A videocassette**


**A DVD**


**A downloaded movie**


This video was purchased through Amazon video, which is noted as the version of the film. Since it is purchased and downloaded, a web address is not used.
A movie streamed online

Title of Film. Original year of release. Directed by Firstname Lastname, performances by Firstname Lastname(s) of Major Performers (if relevant), edition statement, distributor or studio name, release year of edition used. Database or website name, web address/permalink.

You do not need to go outside the website or database for additional publication information. You may also want to add addition information if relevant to how you used the film, such as composer or videographer.

You may omit the original year of release if the release year of the edition used is the same.

Example

Netflix


A studio name is no provided on the Netflix information page, so that has been omitted from the citation.

Example from Durham Tech Database

Films on Demand


This example does not contain directors or performers because they are not listed in the database entry. It does include a series name (Digital Media for Business Marketing).
A TV show, viewed online

“Title of the episode or segment.” Title of the series, other contributor information (directors, performers, etc.), edition statement (series, episode), name of the network of production, date aired or created. Name of Database or Website, web address/permalink.

You do not need to go outside the website or database for additional publication information. You may also want to add addition information if relevant to how you used the film, such as composer or videographer.

If a TV show is viewed on TV (or DVR), omit the database information.

Examples

Hulu


Example from Durham Tech Database

Films on Demand

A streaming video posted online

Lastname, Firstname of author or poster’s username (Firstname Lastname if also known). “Title of Video.” Name of Streaming Video Site. Publisher or sponsor of site where video appears, Date of video posting (DD Mon. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

There is no set format for citing streaming video; however, digital files that are not downloaded may be cited as an article on a website. If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend.

It is not necessary to include the publisher of an article on a website where the publisher’s name is very similar to the name of the website.

Examples

YouTube

BarackObama.com (Barack Obama). "President Obama Speaks to Seniors." YouTube, 9 Sept. 2009,
youtu.be/AjIuc72fveY.

If you know the real name of an author who has posted using a pseudonym, put it in parenthesis after the username/pseudonym.

Big History Project. “Big History Project: A Story for Everyone.” YouTube, 2 Nov. 2013,
youtu.be/yPe6zjeccjs.

Vine

sandiegozoo (San Diego Zoo). “Om nom nom! 😋 #babyhippo.” Vine, 2 Sept. 2015,
vine.co/v/eTKqrLMEXdI.

In this case, the caption of the video becomes the title. San Diego Zoo has been added after the username in order to provide clearer information about the creator of the video.
An Interview

A published interview

Lastname, Firstname of person interviewed. “Title of the interview.” Interview by Firstname

Lastname, [Publication information for where the interview appears: magazine, newspaper, website, video, database, etc.]

If there is no title of the interview, you may use Interviewed by Firstname Lastname of Interviewer or Interview as the title. You may also include this information after the title of the interview in the citation. You may also use the word “Interview” (without quotation marks) as the title if no title exists.

Examples

An streaming audio interview on a website


An interview in a newspaper


This citation includes the author of the article as the interviewer. It also includes database information to complete the citation. This could also be cited as an article in a newspaper in a database.
**A transcript of an interview**

Lastname, Firstname of person interviewed. “Title of the interview.” Interview by Firstname Lastname. [Publication information for where the interview appears: magazine, newspaper, website, video, database, etc.]]. Transcript.

**Example**

**A transcript of a television interview online**


Since the transcript is posted online, the citation uses the article on a webpage format after the interview information.

**A personally-conducted interview**

Lastname, Firstname of person interviewed. Interview. By Firstname Lastname of Interviewer. Date conducted (DD Mon. YYYY format).

**Example**

### Social Media

#### A tweet (Twitter)

@Username (Firstname Lastname of author if known). “Entire text of tweet including #hashtags and 😊 emojis.” *Twitter*, Date of tweet (DD Mon. YYYY format), Time posted a.m./p.m., web address of tweet.

Do not change punctuation or capitalization of the tweet. Include any hashtags or web addresses that may be included. If emojis or other symbols do not cut and paste into your citation, that is okay.

#### Examples

@c8tJANE (Catherine Goodson). “Spend hours looking for scat in leaf litter, can't find it. Look up, study animal is sitting & watching from 10 feet away. #fieldworkfail.” *Twitter*, 26 Aug. 2015, 2:17 p.m., twitter.com/c8tJANE/status/636648632394117121.

@Olympics. “Men's 3000m steeplechase has just finished! Congrats, Conseslus Kipruto (#KEN) on winning #gold and breaking the OR! #Olympics #Rio2016.” *Twitter*, 17 Aug. 2016, 8:07 a.m., twitter.com/Olympics/status/765928070910017536.
An entire blog

Lastname, Firstname of author or username. Title of Blog. Additional contributors, edition, publisher or sponsor of website, copyright date, web address of blog homepage.

A blog is cited like a website. If a blogger has a username, use the same format for noting that as with a tweet. You may need to go to an About page for some of this information. If no main author or authors are listed, do not include them in the citation.

It is not necessary to include the publisher in a web citation where the publisher’s name is very similar to the name of the website.

Examples


A blog post

Lastname, Firstname of author (username). “Title of Blog Entry.” Title of Blog, additional contributors, publisher or sponsor of blog, publication date, web address or permalink.

Use the same general format as an article on a website. If the blog post has no title, use the descriptive title “Blog post.” Do not italicize or capitalize using title case for descriptive titles.

It is not necessary to include the publisher in a website citation where the publisher’s name is very similar to the name of the website.

Examples

An Image

A picture or work of art reprinted in a book

Lastname, Firstname of artist. *Title of Image or Work of Art*. Year of creation, current physical location of the work of art (museum name, private collection, etc.). *Title of Book*, edited by Firstname Lastname, Publisher, publication date, Plate or image number and/or page number. Type of work of art.

Location of work of art can mean either the name of a museum or, if part of a private collection, “Private collection.” If relevant, you may include the type of work of art (Painting, Photograph, Gelatin silver print, Mixed media installation, etc.) at the end of the citation.

Examples


The title is descriptive, not formal, so it is not italicize or capitalized in title case. Though this book has an author of the text, he is considered an editor or compiler of the images in the book.


The location of the artwork is not provided in this text, so it is omitted from the final citation.
A picture, image, or work of art posted or viewed online

```
Lastname, Firstname of artist. Title of Image or Work of Art. Collection name, Year of creation, 
physical location of the work of art. Name of Database or Website, other contributors, 
publisher or sponsor of website, date of online posting, web address or permalink.
```

Omit parts of the citation that are not included with the image you have used. You may also choose to 
cite this type of source as an article on a webpage.

If the photograph does not also appear in a museum or other location, omit that part of the citation.

It is not necessary to include the publisher in a website citation where the publisher’s name is very 
similar to the name of the website.

Examples

A photograph on a website with the photographer named

2015, proof.nationalgeographic.com/2015/08/03/photo-of-the-day-best-of-july-2/.

An image that is part of a larger collection

Adams, Ansel. “Burned Area, Glacier National Park.” Records of the National Park Service: Ansel Adams 
Photographs, 1941, National Archives Still Picture Branch, 79-AAE-3. National Archives, United 
States National Archives & Records Administration, www.archives.gov/research/ansel- 
adams/images/aae03.jpg

This photograph is one within a collection of a series of photographs also located in a physical archive. 
The first part of the citation contains information about the image’s physical location, including a control 
number (used to locate the photograph). The second part of the citation shows its location on the web. 
You may cite this photograph as part of a collection if it helps give more detail about how you have used 
the source.
A image of art from museum’s webpage


The name of the museum is also the name of the website. Since they represent different parts of the citation (physical location and digital location), they are both included.

A clip art image or other general image from the web with an author and clear title


This is a stock photograph containing a photographer’s username. There is no date of creation provided.

A clip art image or other general image from the web without an author or clear title


When a source does not have a clear title, provide a brief descriptive title (not in quotation marks); capitalize only the first letter and any proper nouns in the descriptive title. Include as much information as possible from the location where you found the source. If you download the image to use in a presentation, you may still want to include the web address.
Can’t Figure Out What You Have?

First check the MLA manual. There are many specific types of sources that already have formats that are not covered in this booklet.

If you’re using a web resource, you may need to find out more information about the website or publication. See the *MLA Handbook*.

Some internet resources are difficult to figure out. Do your best. If in doubt, ask your instructor, tutor, or librarian for help.

And if you’re still confused? *Ask for help.*

Additional Resources

For more information, consult the following resource:


The website for MLA is [http://www.mla.org](http://www.mla.org).
Index of Specific Websites, Durham Tech Databases, and Journals

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