

# MLA CITATION BASICS

MLA 7<sup>th</sup> edition

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# MLA CITATION

## Fundamentals

## Generally, MLA citations follow the below format.

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

## Contributor Information and Titles

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

One author	Smith, John K. <i>Title</i> .
Two authors	Smith, John K., and Tim Sampson. <i>Title</i> .
Three authors	Smith, John K., Tim Sampson, and Alex J. Hubbard. <i>Title</i> .
More than three authors	Smith, John K., et al. <i>Title</i> .

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

One editor	Smith, John K., ed. <i>Title</i> .
Two editors	Smith, John K., and Tim Sampson, eds. <i>Title</i> .
One conductor	Smith, John K., cond. <i>Title</i> .

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

One editor	Smith, John. <i>Title</i> . Ed. Bill McCoy.
Two editors	Smith, John. <i>Title</i> . Ed. Bill McCoy and Tim Thomas.
One conductor and three producers	Smith, John. <i>Title</i> . Cond. Bill McCoy. Prod. Tim Thomas, Jane Horton, and Rex Bryant.

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

One author and editor	<i>Title</i> . By John Smith. Ed. Bill McCoy.
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Some sources may have corporate or group authors. Write these organizations where you would write the authors. If they are also publishers of the source, include it in the publication information as well.

Corporate author	Modern Language Association. <i>Title</i> .
Government author	Illinois Dept. of Industrial Relations. <i>Title</i> .

Some sources are found within other sources, such as a chapter in a book, or an article in a periodical. These rules apply both to the contributors of the chapter and book, or to the article.

Chapter author and editor and two book compilers	Smith, John. "Chapter." Ed. Bill McCoy. <i>Title</i> . Comp. Russell Engels and Steve Simpson.
<hr/>	
Author and translator of an article	Smith, John. "Chapter." Trans. Bill McCoy. <i>Periodical Title</i> .

## Title Rules

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

## Publication Information

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

Book	Last, First M. <i>Title</i> . City: Publisher, Year Published. Medium.
<hr/>	
Journal	Last, First M. "Article." <i>Title</i> Volume.Issue (Year): Page(s). Medium.
<hr/>	
Magazine	Last, First M. "Article." <i>Title</i> Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Medium.
<hr/>	
Newspaper	Last, First M. "Article." <i>Title</i> [City] Date Month Year, Edition, Section: Page(s). Medium.

If you cannot find all publication information, use place holders “N.p., n.p., n.d.” which represents no place, no publisher, and no date. If there are no page numbers use “N. pag.” Capitalize the abbreviations appropriately based on where they are placed.

### **Additional Information**

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

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

Smith, John. *Power*. Ed. Tom Riley. 5th ed. Vol 12. New York: Random, 2002. Print. Ser. 50.

### **Web Sources**

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

Cite your sources at [www.easybib.com](http://www.easybib.com) 

# MLA Examples of Popular Sources

### Book

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

**Ex:** Carley, Michael J. 1939: *The Alliance That Never Was and the Coming of World War II*. Chicago: Dee, 1999. Print.

### Chapter/Anthology

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**MLA** Last, First M. "Section Title." *Book/Anthology*. Ed. Book Editor. Ex: 5th ed. Edition. City: Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). Print.

**Ex:** Melville, Herman. *Hawthorne and His Mosses*. *The Norton Anthology of American Literature*. Ed. Nina Baym. 3rd ed. New York: Norton, 1989. 5-25. Print.

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

### Magazine

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**MLA** Last, First M. "Article Title." *Magazine Title* Date Month Year Published: Ex:1-5 or 15. Page(s). Print.

**Ex:** Pressman, Aaron. "Bottom Fishing in Rough Waters." *BusinessWeek* 29 Sept. 2008: 27. Print.

### Newspaper

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**MLA** Last, First M. "Article Title." *Newspaper Title* Date Month Year Published: Ex:1-5 or A12. Page(s). Print.

**Ex:** Campoy, Ana. "Gasoline Surges in Southeast After Ike." *The Wall Street Journal* 23 Sept. 2008: A14. Print.

## Journal

Two Authors
Ex: 13
Ex: 2-7 or 32.

**MLA** Last, First M., and First M. Last. "Article Title." *Journal Title* Volume.Issue (Year): Page(s).  
Print.

**Ex:** Bharadwaj, Parag, and Katerine T. Ward. "Ethical Considerations of Patients with Pacemakers." *American Family Physician* 78 (2008): 398-99. Print.

## Website

Date electronically published
Date Accessed

**MLA** Last, First M. "Article Title." *Website Title*. Publisher, Date Month Year. Web. Date Month  
Date Accessed  
Year.

**Ex:** MacMillan, Douglas. "Twitter Joins With Adobe, Salesforce to Sell Ads on Site." *Bloomberg.com*. Bloomberg L.P., 20 Feb. 2013. Web. 25 Feb. 2013.

## Online Database (Journal)

Ex: 12.3

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

**Ex:** Ahn, Hyunchul, and Kyoung-jae Kim. "Using Genetic Algorithms to Optimize Nearest Neighbors for Data Mining." *Annals of Operations Research* 263.1 (2008): 5-18. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 25 Sept. 2008.

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

### TV/ Radio

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**MLA** “Episode.” Contributors. *Program*. Network. Call Letter, City, Date. Medium.

**Ex:** “The Saudi Experience.” Prod. Mary Walsh. *Sixty Minutes*. CBS. WCBS, New York, 5 May 2009. Television.

### Film

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

**Ex:** *The Dark Knight*. Dir. Christopher Nolan. Perf. Christian Bale, Heath Ledger, and Aaron Eckhart. Warner Bros., 2008. DVD.

### Sound Recording

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**MLA** Contributors. “Song.” *Album*. Band. Manufacturer, Year. MP3, CD etc. Medium.

**Ex:** Corgan, Billy, and Butch Vig. “Today.” *Siamese Dream*. Smashing Pumpkins. Virgin Records America, 1993. CD.

### Visual Art / Photograph

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

**Ex:** Picasso, Pablo. *Three Musicians*. 1921. Oil on panel. Museum of Mod. Art, New York.

### Lecture / Speech

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

**Ex:** Obama, Barack H. “Inaugural Address.” 2009 Presidential Inaugural. Capitol Building Washington. 20 Jan. 2009. Address.

### Interview

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If any
Magazine, newspaper, television information

**MLA** Interviewee. "Title." Interview by interviewer. Publication information. Medium.

**Ex:** Abdul, Paula. Interview by Cynthia McFadden. *Nightline*. ABC. WABC, New York. 23 Apr. 2009. Television.

### Cartoon

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If any
Magazine, newspaper, book

**MLA** Last, First M. "Title." Cartoon / Comic strip. Publication information. Medium.

**Ex:** Trudeau, Garry. "Doonesbury." Comic strip. *New York Times* 8 May 2008: 12. Print.

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



# MLA Web Rules

**When citing sources from the Internet, try adding as much of the following in the same sequence:**

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

**1**      **2**      **3**      **4**      **5**      **6**      **7**      **8**  
Contributors. "Title." Website. Edition. Website Publisher, Date. Web. Date accessed.

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

## Sources Published Directly Online

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

### **Citing an article from an online only resource**

Friedland, Lois. "Top 10 Natural and Wildlife Adventure Travel Trips." *About.com*. New York Times Company, 22 Sept. 2008. Web. 25 Sept. 2008

### **Citing an entire website with no identifiable electronic publication date**

*EasyBib.com*. ImagineEasy Solutions, n.d. Web. 8 May 2009.

### **Citing an article from an online-only resource**

Chen, Stephanie. "Growing up is Hard with Mom in Prison" *CNN.com*. Cable News Network, 7 May 2009. Web. 8 May 2009.

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

### **Citing an article from an online newspaper**

Shorto, Russell. "Going Dutch." *New York Times*. New York Times, 3 May 2009. Web. 8 May 2009.

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

Glotzer, Richard and Anne Federlein. "Miles that Bind: Commuter Marriage and Family Strength." *Michigan Family Review* 12 (2007): 7-31. Web. 8 Apr. 2009.

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

## Sources Published Indirectly Online

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

### ***Citing a book originally in print found online***

Catton, Bruce. *The Civil War*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 2005. Google Book Search. Web. 15 May 2008.

### ***Citing a newsletter found online with no page information***

Puzzanchera, Charles. "Juvenile Arrests 2007." *Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (Apr. 2009): n. pag. *National Criminal Justice Reference Service*. Web. 8 May 2009.

### ***Citing a video found online***

West, Kanye. *Amazing*. Prod. Hype Williams. Roc-A-Fella Records, 2009. *Youtube*. Web. 8 Feb. 2009.

### ***Citing a painting viewed online***

Picasso, Pablo. *Three Musicians*. 1921. *ArtQuotes.net*. Web. 5 Apr. 2006.

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

Park, Obadiah. "Hey Ya." N.d. *TheSixtyOne.com*. Web. 10 Feb. 2007.

## ***Citing a digital image***

Hopper, Angie. *Hedgehog*. Digital image. *Flickr*. Yahoo! Inc., 22 July 2007. Web. 26 Feb. 2013.

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

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

Ahn, Hyunchul, and Kyoung-jae Kim. "Using Genetic Algorithms to Optimize Nearest Neighbors for Data Mining." *Annals of Operations Research* 263.1 (2008): 5-18. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 25 Sept. 2008.

Sources found in online databases typically have been published elsewhere. Include as much of the original publication information as possible, and then add the database name, medium (web), and the date accessed.

# MLA Parenthetical Citations

## Why we use parenthetical / in-text citations

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

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

### Example with author's name in text:

Johnson argues this point (12-13).

### Example without author's name in text:

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

## Citing sources with more than one author

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

(J. Johnson 12-13).

or

(John Johnson 12-13).

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

(Smith, Wollensky, and Johnson 45).



If there are more than three authors, you can cite all the authors with their last name, or you can cite the first author followed by "et al." Follow what is shown the works cited list.

(Smith et al. 45).

## Citing sources without an author

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

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

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

## Citing part of a work

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

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

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

When citing a specific page(s) of a multivolume work, precede the page number by the volume number and a colon. Do not separate by a comma.

It was arguably the most innovative period in history (*Webster* 4:12-15).

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

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

Example of an article in a periodical:

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

Use "par." or "pars." when referring to specific paragraphs.

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

## Citing group or corporate authors

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

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

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

## Citing an entire source

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

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

## Citing multiple works by the same author

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

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

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

## Citing indirect sources

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

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

## Citing literary / classic and religious works

For works such as novels, plays and other classic works, it’s helpful to provide further identifying information along with the page information. Do this by adding a semicolon and then the identifying information following the page number.

(Tolstoy 5; pt. 2, ch. 3).

When citing classic poems and plays, replace page numbers with division numbers (part, book, scene, act). The below refers to book 10 line 5. Bear in mind the divisions and the way they are written can vary by source.

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

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

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

## Placing parenthetical citations in direct quotations

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

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

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

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

## Citing online sources

Generally, follow the same principles of parenthetical citations. Refer to the author, and if possible, a permanent identifier that would be the same for any reader.

The economy will rebound with the new monetary policies (Smith).

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

### Citing online sources with no author

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

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

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

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

# MLA VISUAL GUIDES

Part 1

MLA 7<sup>th</sup> edition

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# MLA VISUAL GUIDES

Part 1

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

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

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

Website title →

Article title →

Author →

Publication date →

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

GAWKER MEDIA

ABOUT OUR TITLES OUR WORK OUR PRODUCTS

GIZMODO 8.6 MILLION MONTHLY

“ ONE OF THE BIGGEST BLOGS IN THE WORLD. - FORBES

470,000+ FOLLOWERS

464,000

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

**Citation:** Feinberg, Ashley. "What's the Safest Seat in an Airplane?" *Gizmodo*. Gawker Media, 28 Mar. 2013. Web. 30 Mar. 2013.

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

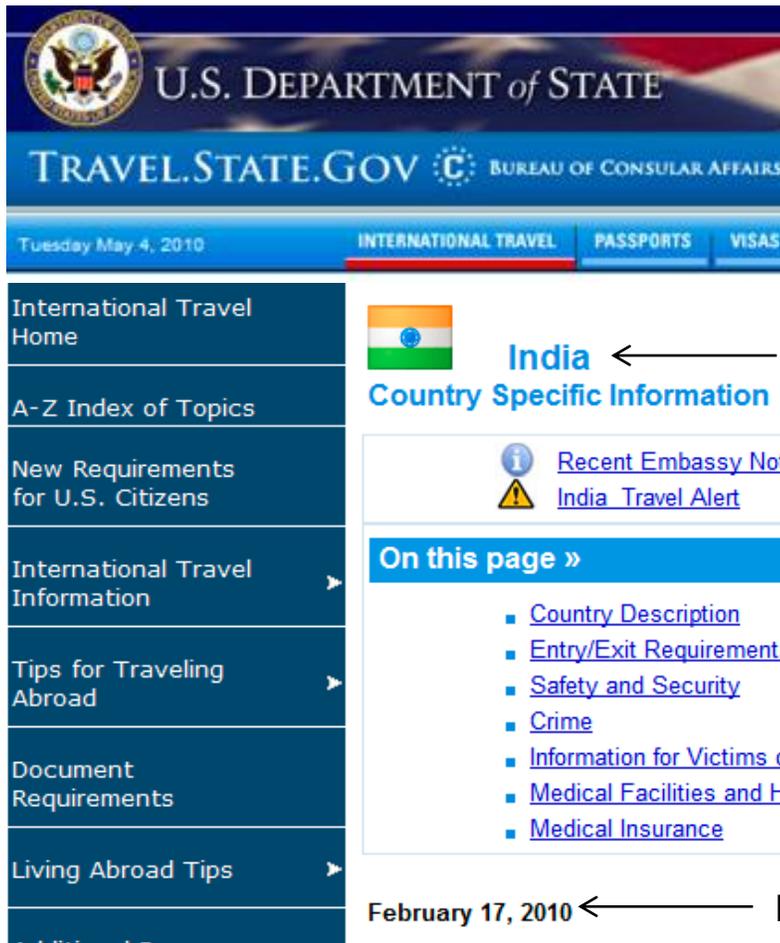
## Citing a website with no author

\*Depending on the content, credible websites do not always include authors.

**Structure:** "Website Article." *Website Title*. Website Publisher, Date  
Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

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

Website title



← Article title

Author: N/A  
When no author is identified, leave it out of the citation.

← Publication date

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

[About Us](#) | [Help & Contacts](#) | [Email this Page](#) | [Print](#) | [Search](#) | [Top of Page](#)  
This site is managed by the Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

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

**Citation:** "India." *Travel.State.Gov*. Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, 17 Feb. 2010. Web. 4 May 2010.

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

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

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

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

The image shows a screenshot of a news article from The New York Times. On the left side, there are five labels with arrows pointing to specific parts of the page:

- Website publisher:** Points to "The New York Times" at the top left.
- Website/blog title:** Points to the "FiveThirtyEight" logo in the center.
- Date Published:** Points to "Thursday, March 28, 2013" at the top left.
- Article Title:** Points to the main headline "Retirements Contributing to Largest Senate Turnover in Decades".
- Author:** Points to "By MICAH COHEN" below the headline.

The article content includes a sub-headline "Nate Silver's Political Calculus", a timestamp "March 28, 2013, 2:42 pm", a "Comment" button, and the beginning of the text: "The announcement on Tuesday by Senator Tim Johnson, Democrat of South Dakota, that he will not run for re-election in 2014 brings the total number of senators who have retired or resigned in the 113th Congress to eight."

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

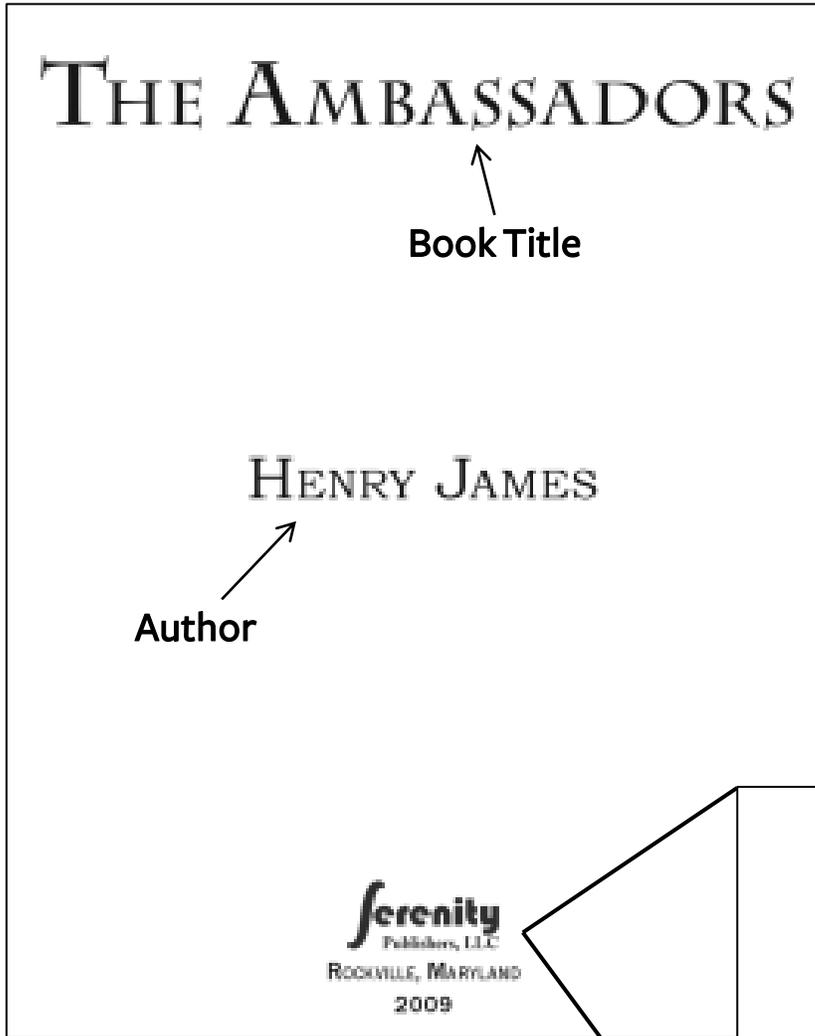
**Citation:** Cohen, Micah. "Retirements Contributing to Largest Senate Turnover in Decades." Web log post. *FiveThirtyEight*. The New York Times Company, 28 Mar. 2013. Web. 30 Mar. 2013.

Book: Written work or composition that has been published in print.

Citing a book in print

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

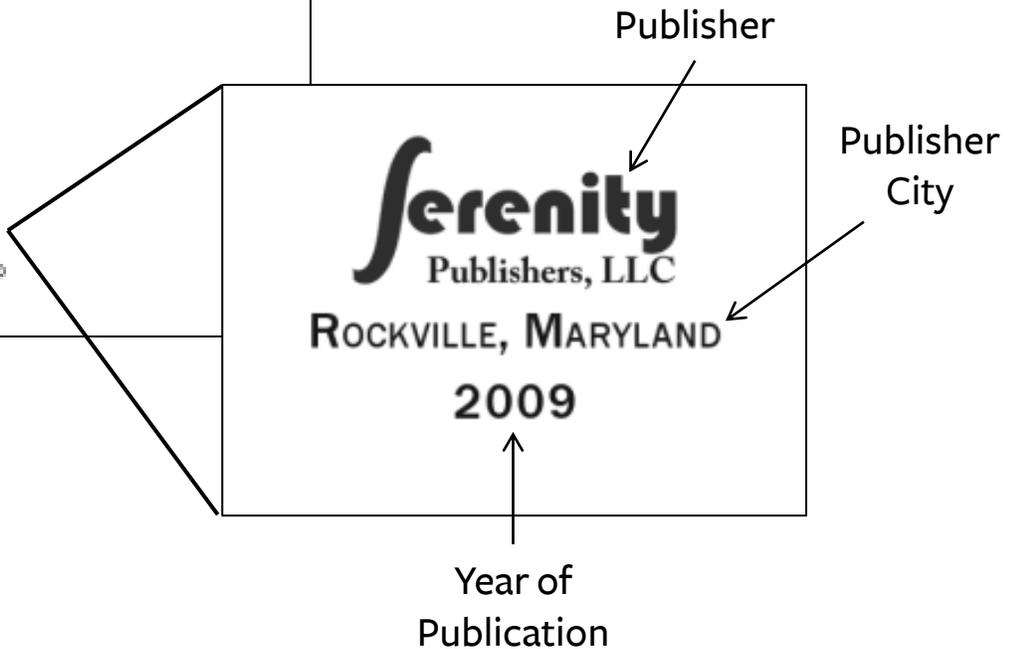
\*Note: MLA7 does not require the publisher's state in a book citation.



**Title Page**

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

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



Citation: James, Henry. *The Ambassadors*. Rockville: Serenity, 2009. Print.

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

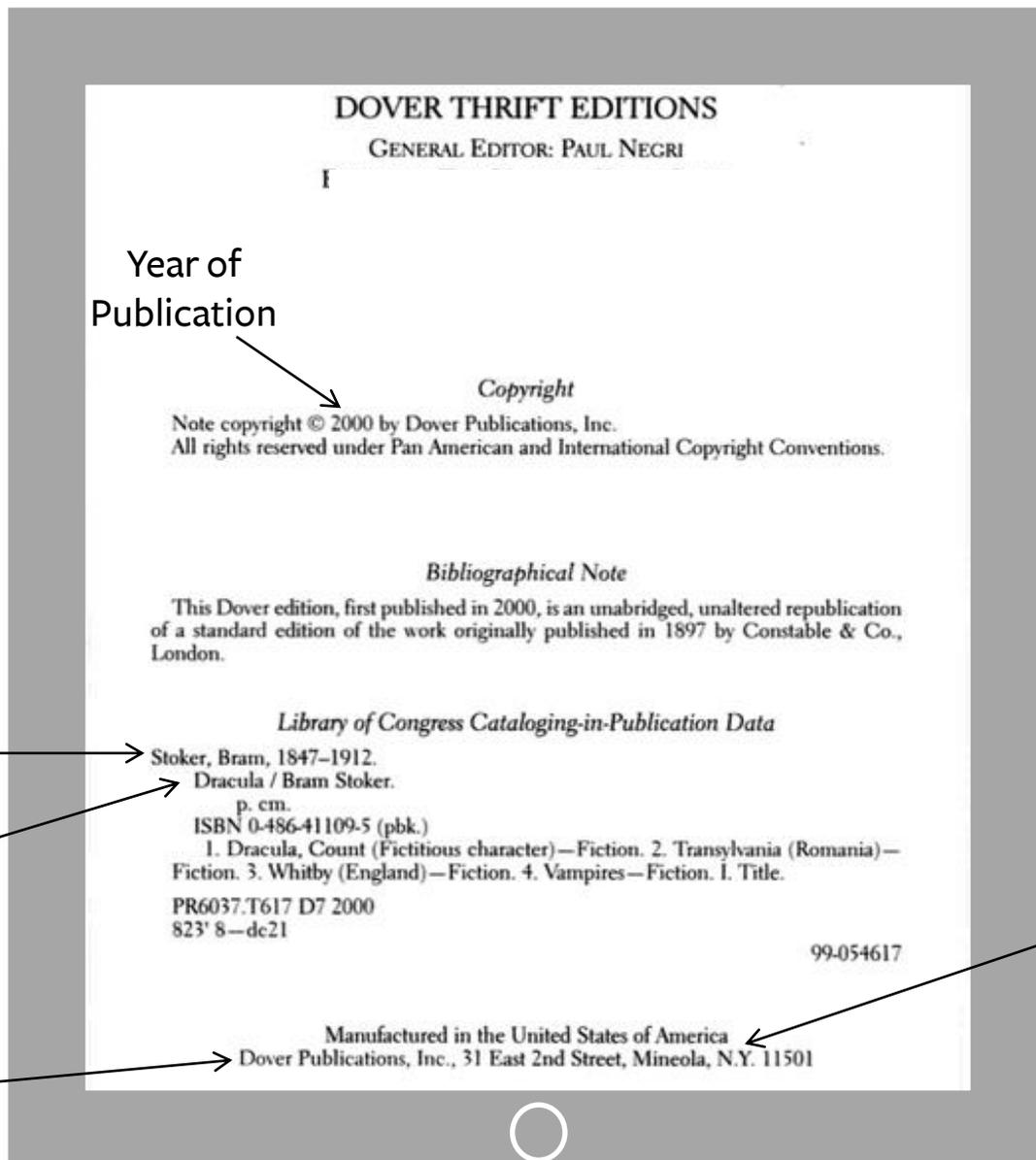
## Citing an ebook

\*Some ebooks may be available for download through your library.

**Structure:** Last, First M. *Book title*. Edition. Volume. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Series.

Medium.

\*Note: MLA7 does not require the publisher's state in an ebook citation. If the edition, volume or series is not available, leave it out.



**Structure:** Stoker, Bram. *Dracula*. Mineola: Dover Publications, 2000. Kindle Edition.

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

**Citing a book found in a database\***

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

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

**Database Name**



The image shows a detailed record page for an eBook. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a 'Detailed Record' section. It includes the title 'Environmental Cancer-- a Political Disease?', the author 'Lichter, S. Robert, Rothman, Stanley', and the date '1999'. Below this is a 'Table of Contents' section with a 'Cover' link. At the bottom of the sidebar is a 'Download This eBook (Offline)' button. The main content area shows the eBook cover, which features the title 'ENVIRONMENTAL CANCER—A POLITICAL DISEASE' in large red letters, a red question mark, and a globe. The authors' names 'S. ROBERT LICHTER & STANLEY ROTHMAN' are at the bottom of the cover. An arrow points from the text 'Some bibliographic data will be found on the database.' to the title and author information in the sidebar. Another arrow points from the text 'Additional data will be found on the title page of the ebook.' to the cover image.

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

**Citation:** Lichter, S. Robert, and Stanley Rothman. *Environmental Cancer—A Political Disease?* New Haven, CT: Yale UP, 1999. *eBook Collection*. Web. 1 Apr. 2013.

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

## Citing a journal article found through a database

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

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

The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements:

- Database name:** Academic Search Complete
- Search terms:** drug education AND youtube
- Article title:** YouTube, 'drug videos' and drugs education.
- Author:** Manning, Paul
- Source:** Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy. Apr 2013, Vol. 20 Issue 2, p120-130. 11p.

Annotations in the image point to these specific parts of the search results.

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

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

**Citation:** Manning, Paul. "YouTube, 'Drug Videos' and Drugs Education." *Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy* 20.2 (2013): 120-30. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 3 Apr. 2013.

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

Citing a journal article in print

**Structure:** Last, First M., and First M. Last. "Article title." *Journal Title*. Series Volume.Issue (Year Published): Page-Page. Print.

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

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

**Abstract**

**Background:** H1N1 pandemic in 2009–2010 created a state of panic not only in India, but in the whole world. The clinical picture seen with H1N1 is different from the seasonal influenza involving healthy young adults. Critical care management of

Much of the publication data can be found at the article’s footer, near the page numbers:

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

	DOI: 10.4103/0970-9185.92436	hospital admission is considered day 0 for time calculations. All medical records of these patients were collected and studied. A detailed medical history and examination done
---	---------------------------------	---

Journal of Anaesthesiology Clinical Pharmacology | January-March 2012 | Vol 28 | Issue 1 51



**Citation:** Anand, Raktima, Akhilesh Gupta, Anshu Gupta, Sonia Wadhawan, and Poonam Bhadoria. "Management of Swine-flu Patients in the Intensive Care Unit: Our Experience." *Journal of Anaesthesiology Clinical Pharmacology* 28.1 (2012): 51-55. Print.

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

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

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

**Structure:** Last, First M and First M. Last. "Article title." *Journal Title*. Series Volume.Issue (Year Published): Page-Page. Website Publication Year. Web. Date Month Year Accessed.

Volume, Issue,  
Publication Year

Journal title

Article title

Authors



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

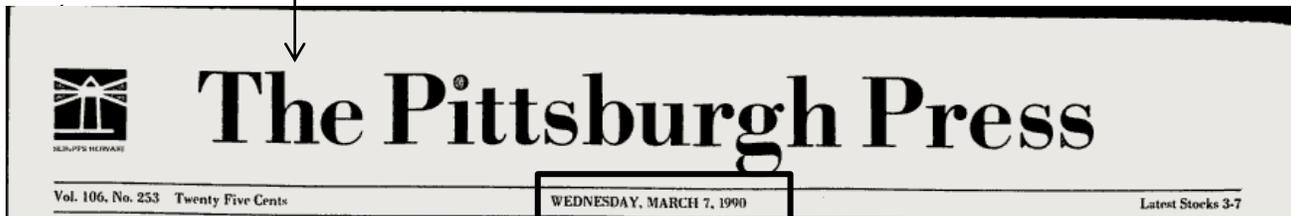
**Date Accessed:** This is the day that the article was found and read.

**Citation:** Marsh, Joanne, and Gill Evans. "Generating Research Income: Library Involvement in Academic Research." *Library and Information Research* 36.113 (2012): 48-61. 2013. Web. 2 Apr. 2013.

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

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

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



Date: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990

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

Article →

Author →



Edition & Section: N/A

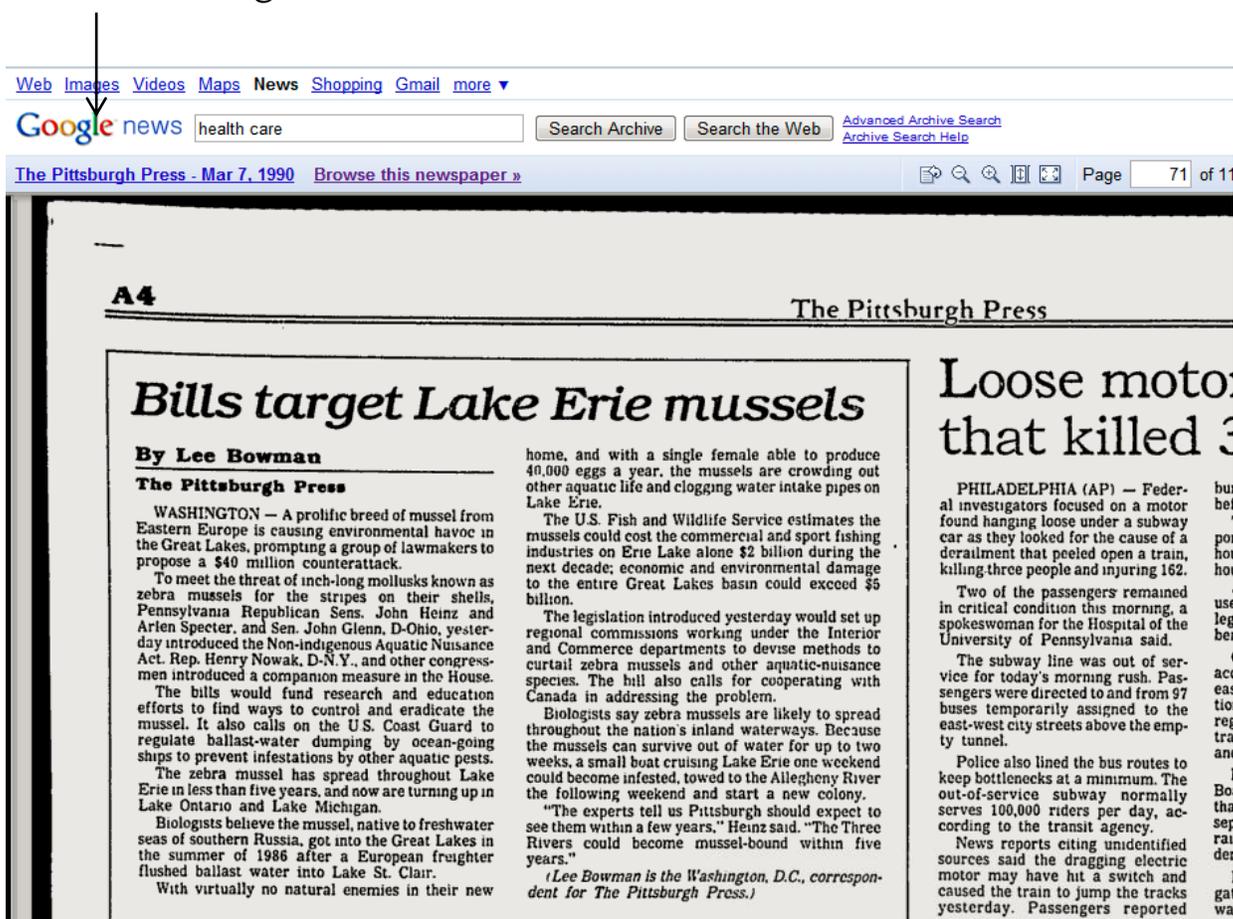
**Citation:** Bowman, Lee. "Bills Target Lake Erie Mussels." Pittsburgh Press  
7 Mar. 1990: A4. Print.

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

Note: This is for newspaper content found online.

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

Website: Google News



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

**Citation:** Bowman, Lee. "Bills Target Lake Erie Mussels." *Pittsburgh Press* 7 Mar. 1990: A4. *Google News*. Web. 16 Mar. 2010.

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

Note: This is for newspaper content found on databases.

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

Database: ProQuest Newspapers



ProQuest

Basic | Advanced | Topics | Publications | My Research 0 marked items

Databases selected: ProQuest Newspapers

**Document View**

Print | Email | Copy link | Cite this | Mark Document

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.  
**Fire and Fumes Can't Drive Indians From Hellish Village**  
 Geeta Anand. *Wall Street Journal*. (Eastern edition). New York, N.Y.: Apr 2, 2010. pg. A.1

**Abstract (Summary)**

The result is that dozens of new three-story buildings have stood empty for the past year, the desperate shortage of power to fuel its factories and produce electricity for its growing cities,

>> [Jump to indexing \(document details\)](#)

**Full Text** (1653 words)

(c) 2010 Dow Jones & Company, Inc. Reproduced with permission of copyright owner. Further

BOKAPAHARI, India -- This village may be as close as you can find on Earth to the biblical vi

Coal fires rage just below the surface, making places too hot to walk barefoot. Noxious gases

Thousands of residents live in this inferno, earning roughly \$2 a day pilfering coal they sell in t

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

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

**Citation:** Anand, Geeta. "Fire and Fumes Can't Drive Indians from Hellish Village." *Wall Street Journal*/2 Apr. 2010, Eastern ed.: A1. *ProQuest Newspapers*. Web. 5 Apr. 2010.

- Newspaper
- Article Title
- Publication date and page
- Edition
- Author

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

Note: This is for newspaper content published online

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

## Website/Newspaper



Article Title

Author: John D. Sutter

Date of Electronic Publication: Mar 31, 2010

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

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

**Citation:** Sutter, John D. "Why Internet Connections are Fastest in South Korea." *CNN Tech*. Cable News Network, 31 Mar. 2010. Web. 7 Apr. 2010.

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

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

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

## Website/Newspaper Title

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

Article Title

Author

Date of Electronic Publication

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

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

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

**Citation:** Hernandez, Javier C. "Sharp Rise in Home Sales in February." *New York Times*. New York Times, 5 Apr. 2010. Web. 7 Apr. 2010.

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

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

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

The screenshot shows the Gale Literary Databases interface. At the top, it says "Gale Literary Databases" and "Contemporary Authors". Below that, there is a "Recent Update" link with a calendar icon. The main entry is for "J. D. Salinger" with the dates "1919-2010". Below the name, it says "Also known as: J. D. Salinger, Jerome David Salinger, Jerome D. Salinger". At the bottom left, it says "Nationality: American" and at the bottom right, "Entry updated: 02/25/2010".

Database Name:  
Contemporary Authors

← Article Title

Author: None Listed

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

Article footer: Often contains database and publisher information

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

← Database Publisher:  
Gale

Database Name:

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

**Citation:** "J.D Salinger." *Contemporary Authors*. Gale, 25 Feb. 2010. Web. 26 Apr. 2010.

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

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

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

The screenshot shows the ProQuest interface. An arrow points to the 'Publications' tab, labeled 'Database Name: ProQuest Newspapers'. Another arrow points to the article title 'Fire and Fumes Can't Drive Indians From Hellish Village', labeled 'Article Title'. A third arrow points to the author 'Geeta Anand', labeled 'Author'. A fourth arrow points to the publication information '(Eastern edition). New York, N.Y.: Apr 2, 2010. pg. A.1', labeled 'Publication Date & Page'.

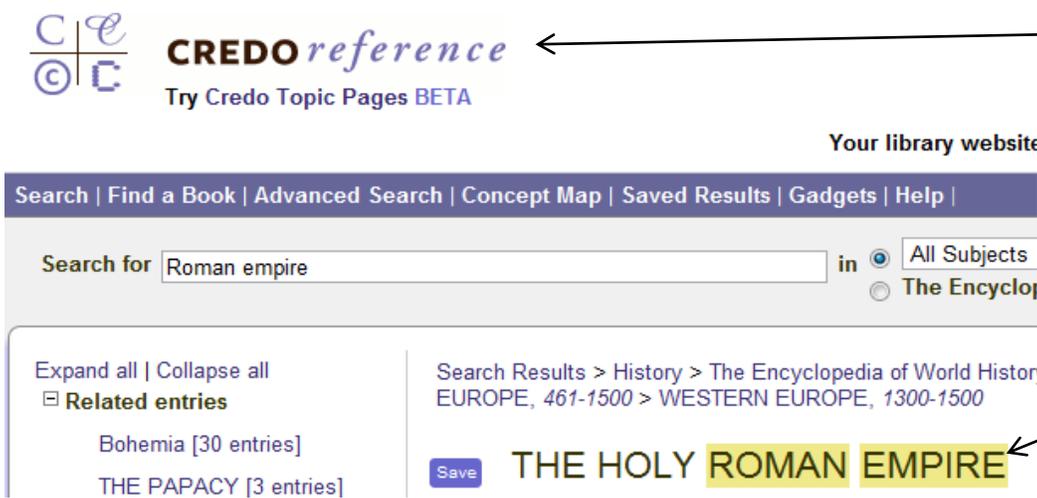
**Date of Access:** The day that you accessed and read the content.

**Citation:** Anand, Geeta. "Fire and Fumes Can't Drive Indians from Hellish Village." *Wall Street Journal*/2 Apr. 2010, Eastern ed.: A1. *ProQuest Newspapers*. Web. 5 Apr. 2010.

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

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

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

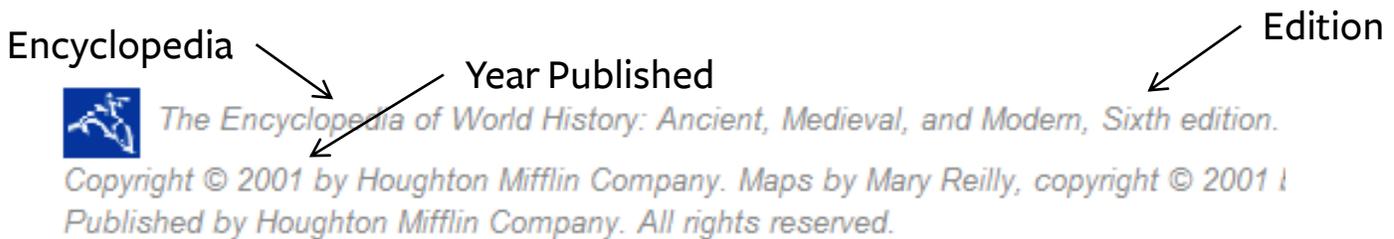


Database Name: Credo Reference

Author: None Listed

Article Title

Article footer – Shows original publication information of article.



City published: Boston  
(found in citation at the bottom of the page)

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

**Citation:** "The Holy Roman Empire." *The Encyclopedia of World History: Ancient, Medieval, and Modern*. 6th ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2001. *Credo Reference*. Web. 28 Apr. 2010.

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

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

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

Cover



← Magazine Title

Date of Publication  
Typically found on the magazine's spine or corner of the cover.



Author

Article Page



Start & End Pages  
Found by flipping through the magazine

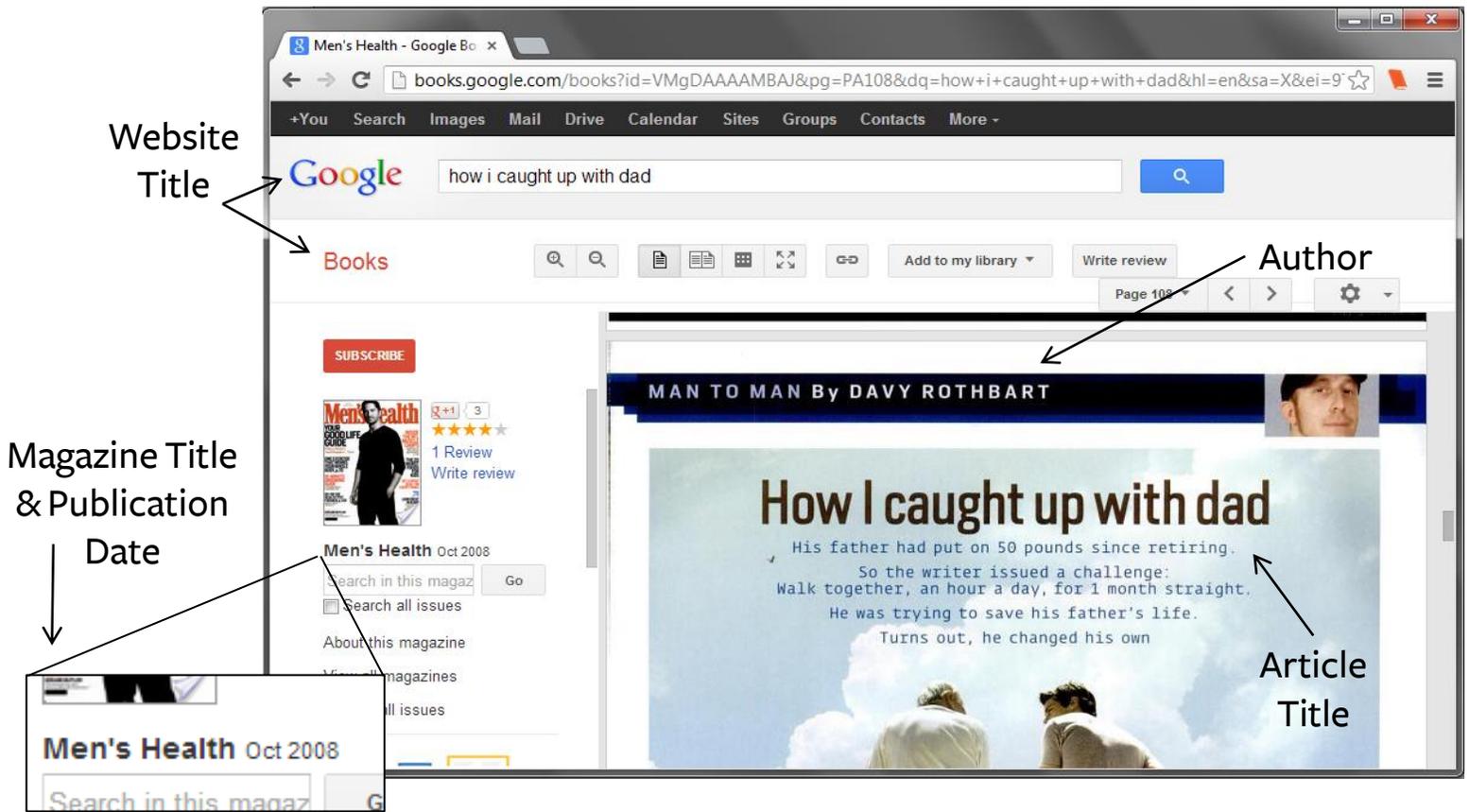
Article Title

Citation: Rothbart, Davy. "How I Caught up with Dad." *Men's Health* Oct. 2008: 108-13. Print.

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

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

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



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

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

**Citation:** Rothbart, Davy. "How I Caught up with Dad." *Men's Health* Oct. 2008: 108-13. Google Books. Web. 16 Mar. 2013.

Film: Motion picture; a movie.

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



Main performers

Title

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



Much of the bibliographic data is found on the back of the DVD, including:

- Director(s)
- Distributor
- Year of release
- Medium

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

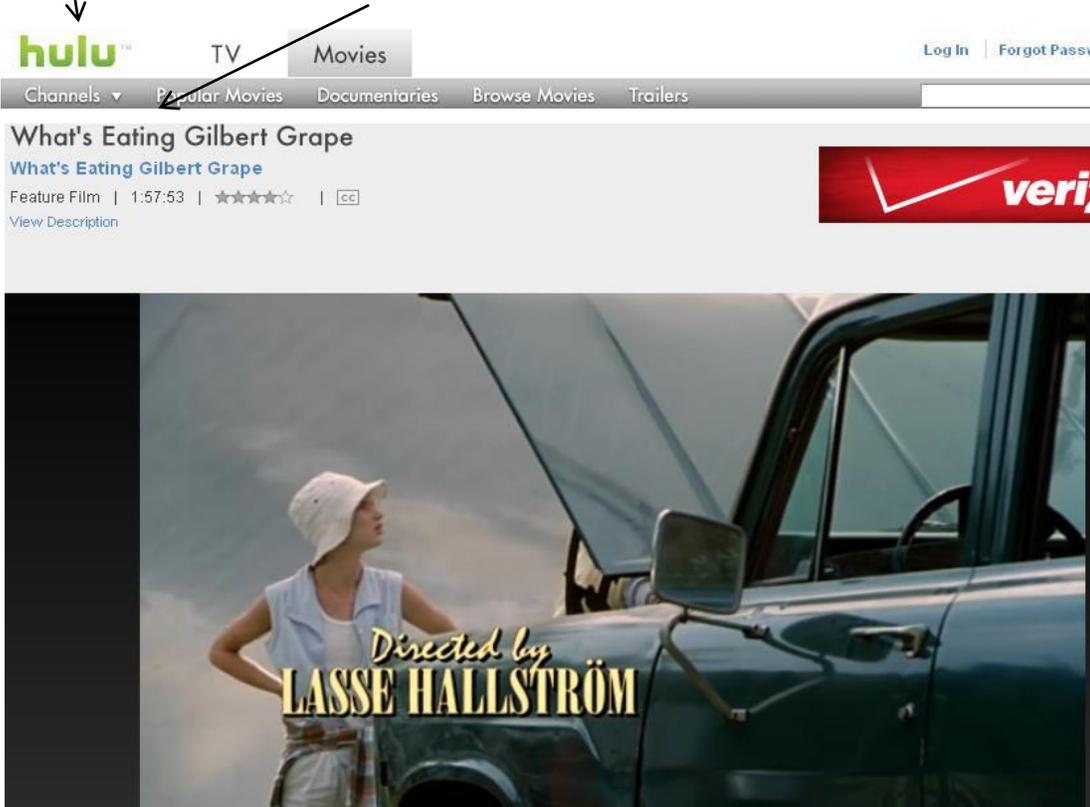
Film: Motion picture; a movie

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

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

Website

Title



TM © & Copyright © 2007 by Paramount Pictures. All Rights Reserved.

Film Description Found on the Bottom of the Page

Distributor

Title Details

Network / Studio

Paramount

Title

What's Eating Gilbert Grape

Channels

Comedy | Drama

Description

Gilbert Grape (Depp) lives in Endora, a place where nothing much happens. The only time the local police have anything to do is when Gilbert's autistic brother Arnie (DiCaprio) tries to climb up the watertower. Taking care of Arnie is mostly Gilbert's task, which is pretty demanding, at least while he's working at the local grocery store. Then one day Becky (Lewis) and her grandmother pass through Endora and hit some car trouble. Gilbert falls in love with Becky, but problems in his private life begin to pile up.

Genre

Drama

Release Date

12/17/1993

← Year of Release

← Performers

Citation: *What's Eating Gilbert Grape*. Dir. Lasse Hallstrom. Perf. Johnny Depp, Leonardo DiCaprio, and Juliette Lewis. Paramount, 1993. *Hulu*. Web. 2 July 2010.

Film: Motion picture; a movie

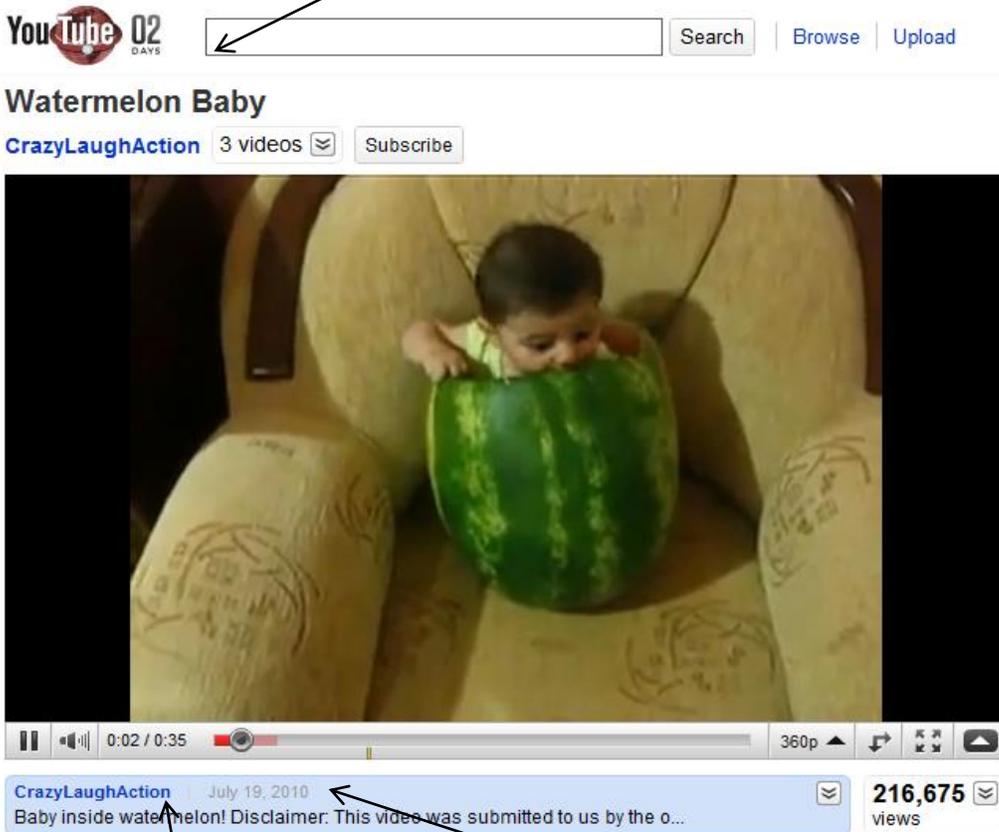
\*Note: This citation is for a video clip found online.

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

Website



Video Title



Contributor

Date Published

Distributor: None listed

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

**Citation:** *Watermelon Baby*. Prod. CrazyLaughAction. *YouTube*. Web. 22 July 2010.

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

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

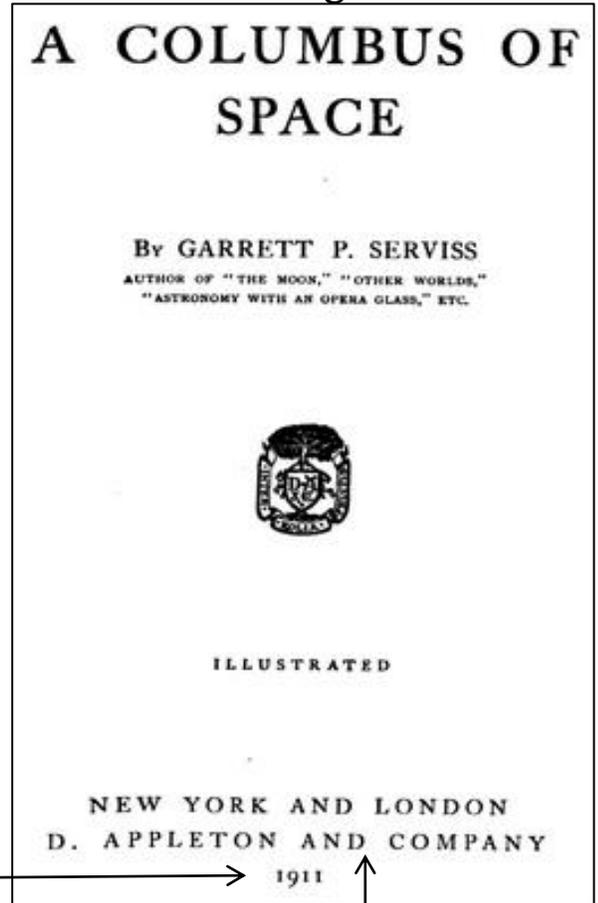
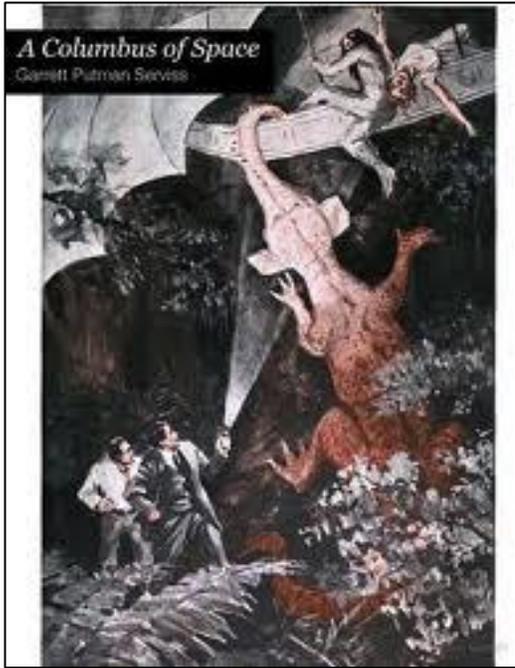
**Structure:** Last, First M. "Section Title." *Book/Anthology*. Ed. First M. Last. City: Publisher, Year Published. Page(s). Print.

Book Title

Front Cover

Title Page

Author



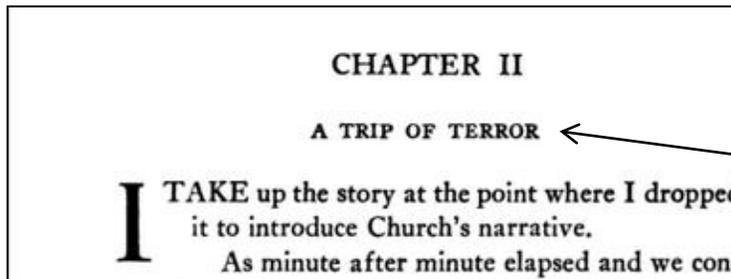
Year Published

Publisher

*\*Abbreviate appropriately*

Chapter Page Numbers

*\*Found by flipping through the book*



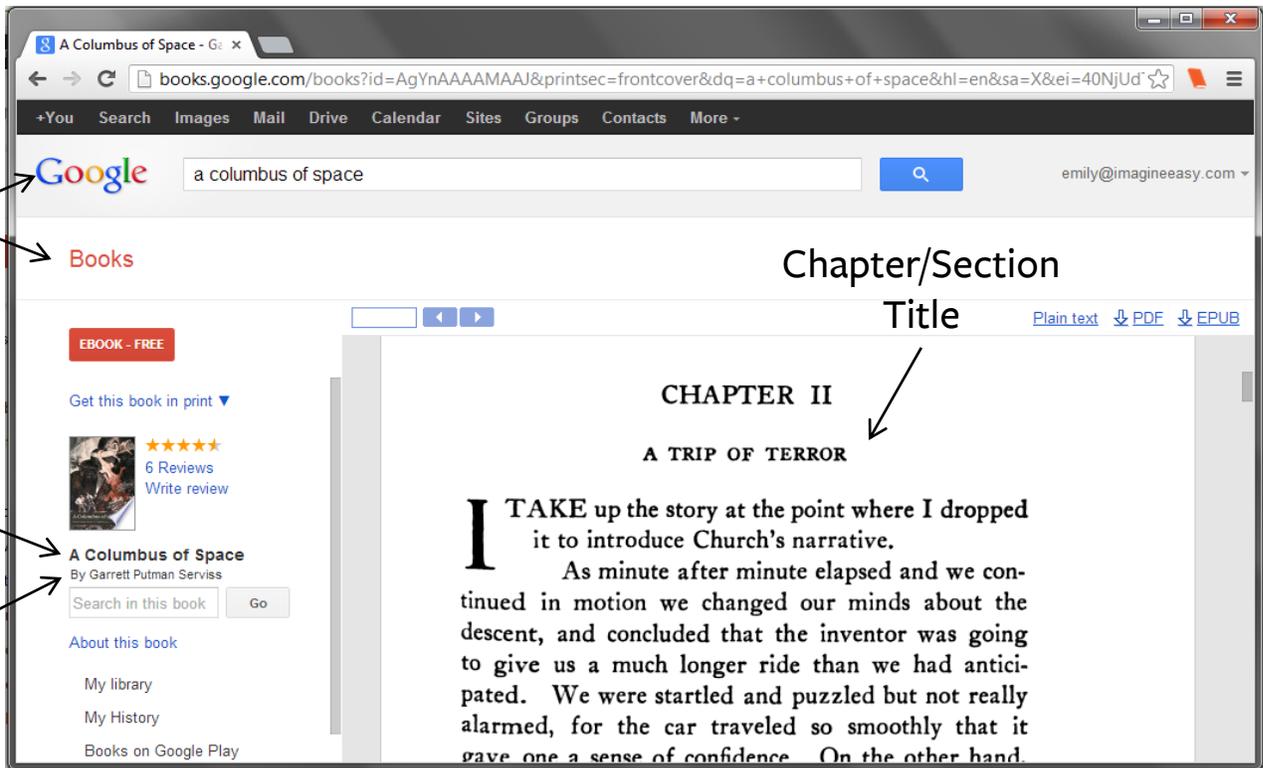
Chapter Title

**Citation:** Serviss, Garrett P. "A Trip of Terror." *A Columbus of Space*. New York: Appleton, 1911. 17-32. Print.

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

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

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



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

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

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

**Citation:** Serviss, Garrett P. "A Trip of Terror." *A Columbus of Space*. New York: Appleton, 1911. 17-32. *Google Books*. Web. 16 Mar. 2013.

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

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

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



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

Photograph Name

Photographer

*Juvisy, France*  
*Henri Cartier-Bresson (French, 1908-2004)*  
 1938. Gelatin silver print, printed 1947. Gift of the photographer.

Year Created

**Museum/collection:** Museum of Modern Art (where the photo is located)

**City:** New York City (city where photo is located)

**Citation:** Cartier-Bresson, Henri. *Juvisy, France*. 1938. Photograph. The Museum of Modern Art, New York City.

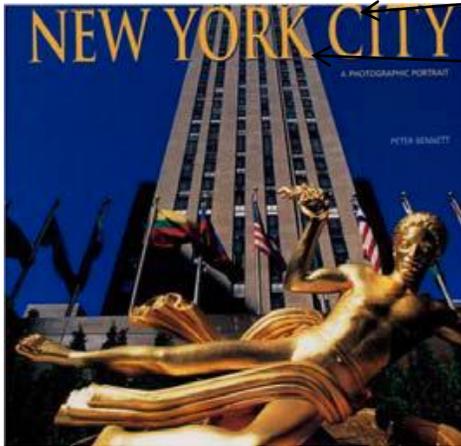
**Photograph:** An image produced by a camera

\*Note: This is for citing a photograph from a book

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

Front Cover

Book Title: New York City: A Photographic Portrait



Author/Photographer: Peter Bennett

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

Year Published: 2007

Publisher: Twin Light Publishers

Omit descriptive words from citation

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First published in the United States of America by:

Twin Lights Publishers, Inc.  
30 Hale Street  
Rockport, Massachusetts 01966  
Telephone: (978) 545-7398  
<http://www.twinlightspub.com>

Page of Photograph



Antique Shop, East Village

The East Village is famous for its small, cluttered antique shops that tempt the passersby with promises of irresistible "finds."

Photograph Name: Antique Shop, East Village

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

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

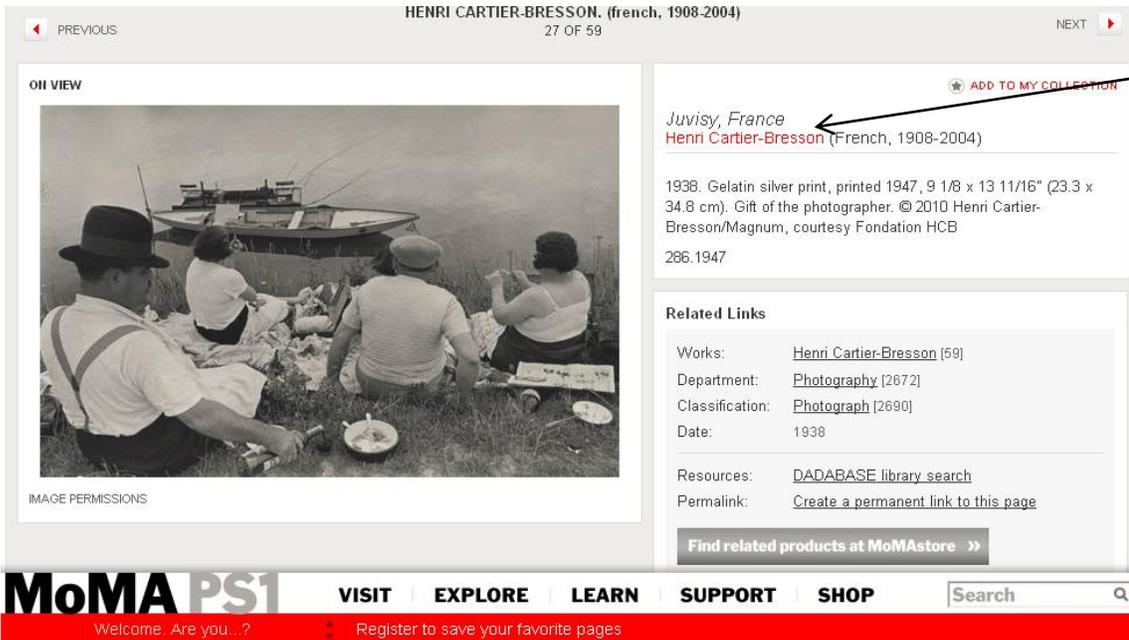
**Citation:** Bennett, Peter. *Antique Shop, East Village*. *New York City: A Photographic Portrait*. Massachusetts: Twin Lights, 2004. 8. Print.

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

\*Note: This is for citing a photograph found on a website

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

**Website:** MoMA (found on website header)



Photograph Information

**Website Footer**

Museum and Location

**The Museum of Modern Art**  
 11 West 53 Street New York, NY 10019  
 (212) 708-9400 | [Contact Us](#) | [Hours](#)

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

**Date Accessed:**

This is the day that you found the image.

**Citation:** Cartier-Bresson, Henri. *Juvisy, France*. 1938. The Museum of Modern Art, New York City. *MoMa*. Web. 24 June 2010.

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

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

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

Database: ARTstor



Photographer: Leonard Freed

Date Created: 1965      Photograph name: Holidaymakers stuck in traffic jam

Collection/Museum and City: N/A

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

**Citation:** Freed, Leonard. *Holidaymaker Stuck in Traffic Jam*. 1965. ARTstor. Web. 1 July 2010.

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

**Structure:** Last, First M. *Title/Description*. Digital image. *Website Title*. Website Publisher, Date Month Year Published. Web. Date Month Year Accessed. <URL>.

\*Note: URL Is optional. Check with your teacher or librarian.

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



Website of image

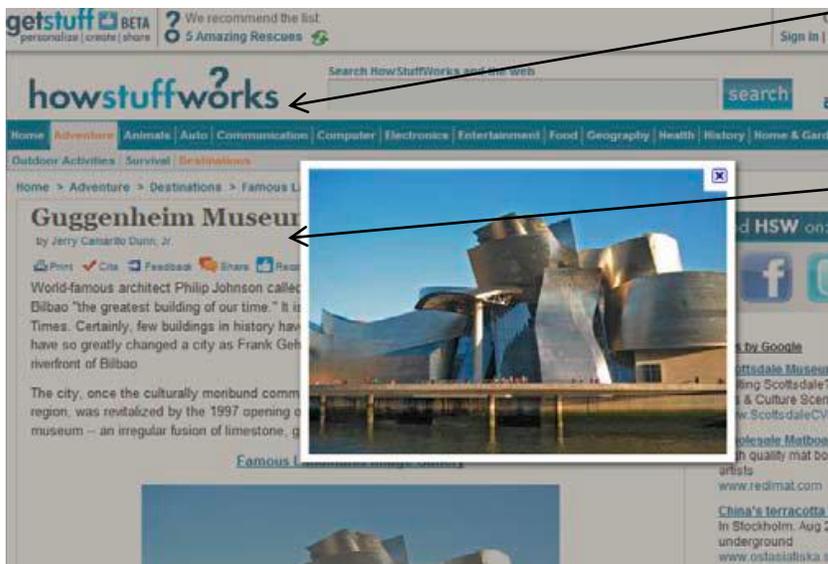
Photographer: N/A

Website Name: howstuffworks

Date of electronic publication: N/A

Description: Guggenheim Museum in Spain

Information found from image caption. There is no official title for the image



Website Footer

Copyright © 1998-2010 HowStuffWorks, Inc.

Website Publisher

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

**Citation:** Guggenheim Museum in Spain. Digital image. *HowStuffWorks*. HowStuffWorks. Web. 22 July 2010.

# MLA VISUAL GUIDES

Part 2

MLA 7<sup>th</sup> edition

**1****Encyclopedias**

---

pages 1-3

**2****Reports**

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page 4

**3****Interview**

---

page 5

**4****TV and Radio Broadcasts**

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page 6

**5****Dictionaries**

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**6****Scholarly Projects**

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**7****Bibles**

---

page 9

**8****Blogs**

---

page 10

**9****Lectures**

---

page 11

**10****Musical Recordings**

---

page 12

# MLA VISUAL GUIDES

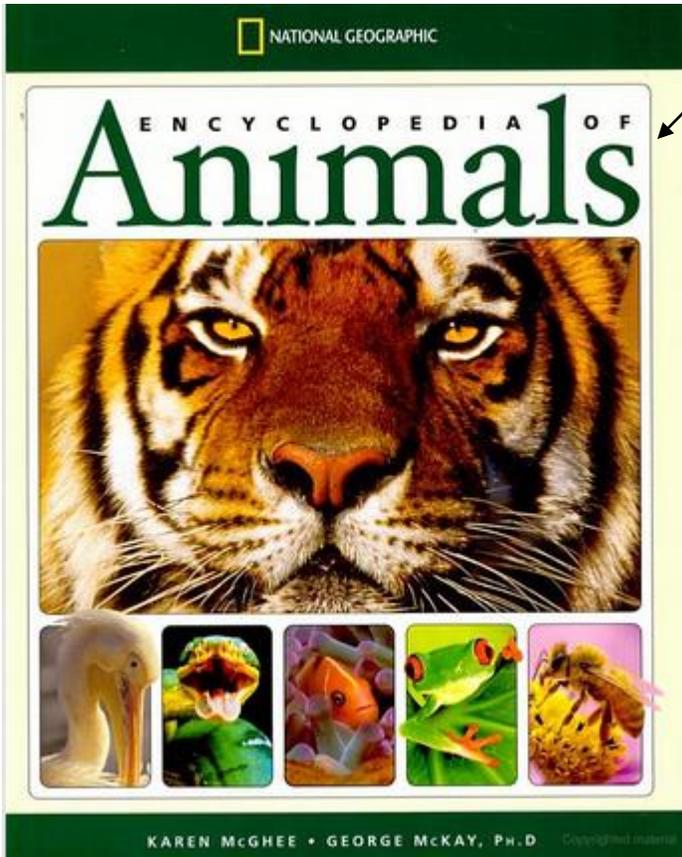
Part 2

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

Citing an Encyclopedia in Print

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

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



Encyclopedia Name

The title page(s) will have publication information

First published in North America in 2007 by the National Geographic Society  
1145 17th Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036-4688

First published in North America in 2007 by the National Geographic Society 1145 17th Street N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036-4688

Publisher

City of Publication

Year of Publication

Author (s)

\*Note: If no edition or volume number is given, leave it out.

Article Title

Page



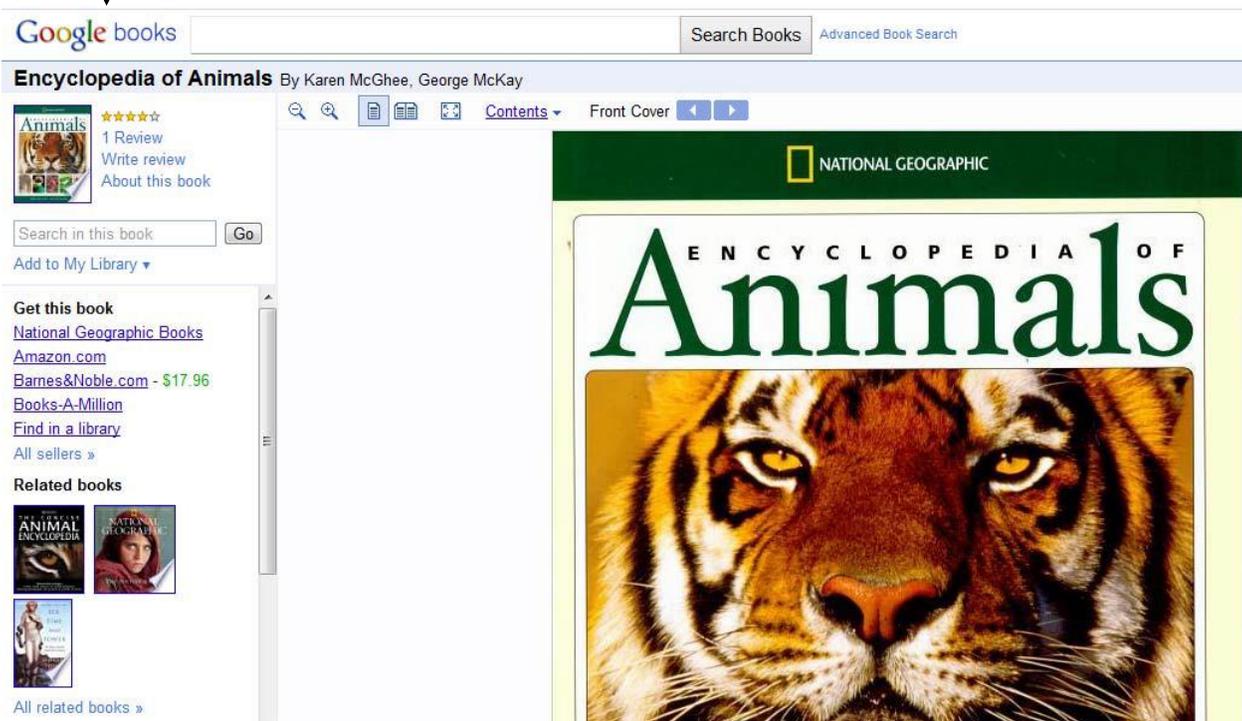
Citation: McGhee, Karen, and George McKay. "Old World Monkeys." *Encyclopedia of Animals*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 2007. 30. Print.

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

### Encyclopedia Found Online

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

### Website Title



**Date accessed:** This is the date you accessed the source

\*Note: When citing sources reproduced online from their print versions, it is not necessary to include online information such as the website publisher or the date of electronic publication. The date of online publication was not available and was not included in citation.

**Citation:** McGhee, Karen, and George McKay. "Old World Monkeys." *Encyclopedia of Animals*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 2007. 170-71. *Google Books*. Web. 2 July 2010.

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

Encyclopedia article found in a database

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

**Database**

Bookmark Dictionary Title List Help

Basic Search Subject Guide Search Advanced Search

Back to previous page

Save this document Previous Next

**Search**

GO

within this publication

**Related Subjects**

- Advertising
- Advertising media
- Brand names
- Food

**ReadSpeaker:** Listen

**Title:** Advertising of Food (Article Title)

**Author(s):** Heather Holmes (Author)

**Source:** Encyclopedia of Food and Culture. Ed. Solomon H. Katz. Vol. 1. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2003. p16-20. (Encyclopedia title, editor, publication information and page numbers.)

**Document Type:** Topic overview

**Bookmark:** Bookmark this Document

**eBook links:** eTable of Contents | eBook Index | List of Illustrations

Charles Scribner's Sons® Full Text: COPYRIGHT 2003 Charles Scribner's Sons, COPYRIGHT 2006 Gale, Cengage Learning

Date accessed: This is the date you accessed the source

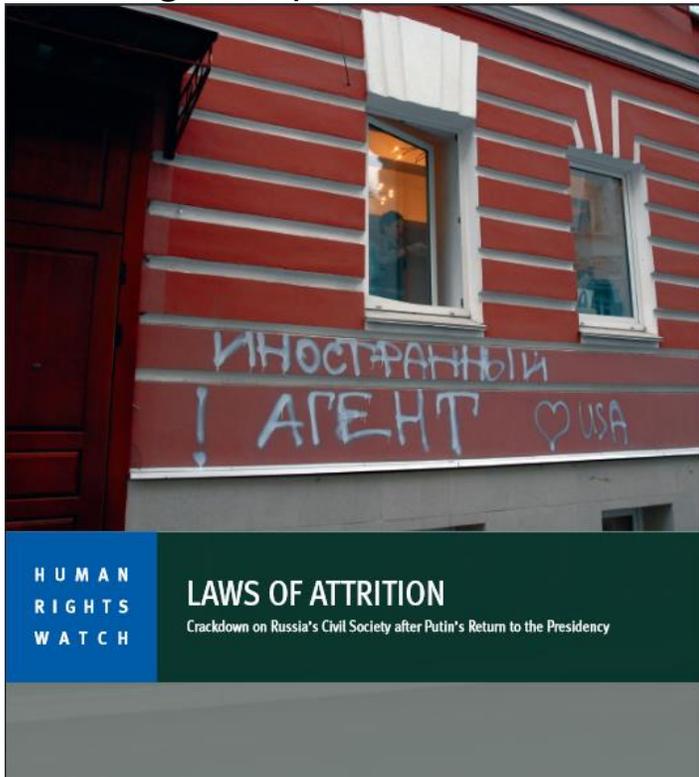
\*Note: If no edition or volume number is given, leave it out.

Citation: Holmes, Heather. "Advertising of Food." *Encyclopedia of Food and Culture*. Ed. Solomon H. Katz. Vol. 1. New York: Scribner's, 2003. 16-20. *Gale Virtual Reference Library*. Web. 2 July 2010.

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

Structure: Last, First M., First M. Last, First M. Last. *Report Title*. Rep. # no. #. ed. #. Vol. #. City: Publisher, Year. Print. Series Number.

First Page of Report



Report Title

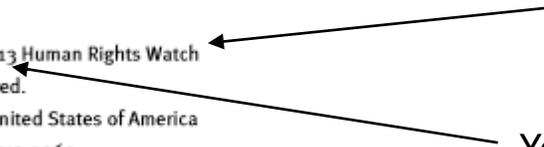


Title Page

Publisher

Copyright © 2013 Human Rights Watch  
 All rights reserved.  
 Printed in the United States of America  
 ISBN: 978-1-62313-0060  
 Cover design by Rafael Jimenez

Year



Author and City information taken from the “Acknowledgements” page at the end of the document. No number, volume, edition, or series number information available.

Citation: Gorbunova, Yulia, Konstantin Baranov. *Laws of Attrition: Crackdown on Russia's Civil Society After Putin's Return to the Presidency*. New York: Human Rights Watch. Print.

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

## Citing an interview in print

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

Magazine  
Name



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

Interview Title

\*In this case, the title also includes the person being interviewed (interviewee) and the interviewer.

Date

April 2009

Oprah Talks to Michelle Obama

Oprah.com | From the April 2009 issue of O, The Oprah Magazine



The Exclusive O Interview

*Our new First Lady on the surprises of life in the White House ("If you want pie, there's pie! If something breaks, it's fixed. In an hour")...the rules she's laid down for Malia and Sasha ("I want the kids to be treated like children, not little princesses")...and how she hopes to use "one of the best jobs in the world" to help women transform their lives.*

On the second floor of the White House, the Yellow Oval Room—part of the First Family's private residence—offers a stunning view of the nation's capital. The Washington Monument stretches into the heavens. The Lincoln Memorial sits above the glassy water of the Reflecting Pool. In the distance, you can see the U.S. Capitol, where the world's attention was focused on January 20 as millions gathered to witness an event many had thought would never happen. This room is where I interviewed First Lady Michelle

Obama in February, and as I gazed out the windows and took in the view, I was struck by the immense legacy she and her family have inherited. I felt the weight of history, and I understood what she means when she says, as she often does, "This is not about us."

Yet for all the majesty of the White House, the First Lady has already infused it with a palpable ease; her presence makes the place feel open and approachable. When we sit down to talk, she seems as relaxed as she did when I first interviewed her and her husband in their Chicago apartment in 2004. "This room has the best light in the house," she tells me as we settle in, shoes off, on a comfortable sofa. "And there's pie here, too. The pie in the White House is dangerously good."

The Obamas packed up their belongings in Chicago and headed for Washington in early January so 10-year-old Malia and 7-year-old Sasha could get started at their new school. A few weeks later, Michelle and her mother, Marian Robinson, began settling the family into their new home. When I returned to Chicago after the inauguration, I spent the weekend thinking, "I wonder what the Obamas are doing now?" Later, when I was looking for some cough syrup in my medicine cabinet, I suddenly thought, "Michelle never has to go out to buy cough syrup again!" For the First Lady and her family, it's a whole new reality. As we talk, she tells me how they're adjusting—and what she's planning to do in her awesome new role.

—Oprah

Pages (not shown):  
Found at bottom of  
the page

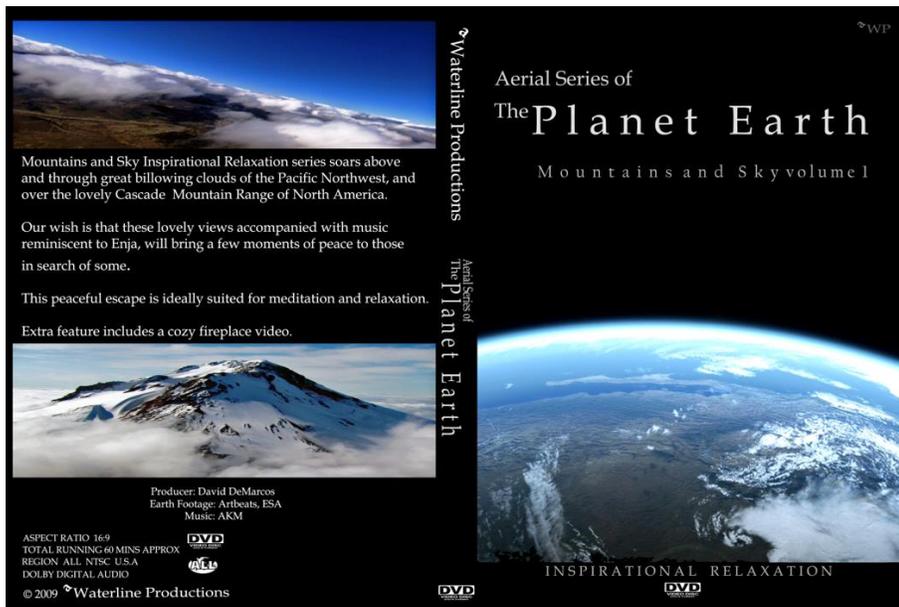
**Citation:** Obama, Michelle. "Oprah Talks to Michelle Obama." Interview by Oprah Winfrey. *O, The Oprah Magazine* Apr. 2009: 116-125. Print.

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

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

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

DVD Cover



← Program Title  
 ← Show/Episode Title



← Producer and Other Affiliates

← Recording Company Name and Location

Writer information not found; name of producer put instead.

**Citation:** DeMarcos, David, prod. "Mountains and Sky." *Aerial Series of the Planet Earth*. Discovery Channel. 12 Feb. 2009. Television.

Dictionary: An alphabetical collection of words and their corresponding definitions.

Citing a dictionary entry from a website

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

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

**ci-ta-tion** *noun* \sī-'tā-shən\  
**Definition of CITATION** **Like**  
**1** : an official summons to appear (as before a court)  
**2 a** : an act of quoting; *especially* : the citing of a previously settled case at law  
**b** : EXCERPT, QUOTATION  
**3** : MENTION: as  
**a** : a formal statement of the achievements of a person receiving an academic honor  
**b** : specific reference in a military dispatch to meritorious performance of duty  
 — **ci-ta-tion-al** *adjective*  
 See [citation](#) defined for English-language learners »  
 See [citation](#) defined for kids »  
**Examples of CITATION**  
 • He was issued a *citation*.  
 • He received a *citation* for reckless driving.  
 • gave her a *citation* for bravery  
**First Known Use of CITATION**

Entry Name

Definition Number of Choice: 2

Citation: "Citation." Def. 2. *Merriam Webster-Online*. Merriam Webster, n.d. Web. 24 Sept. 2011.

Scholarly Project: An academic project involving research, analysis, and presentation of findings.

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

The diagram shows a rectangular box representing a document page. Inside the box, the text is as follows:

**The University of Montana Basketball Survey**

Submitted to the Hoops Restoration Task Force,  
University of Montana Athletic Department

12/12/01

*Research conducted by:*  
*Chris Edwards, Cory Giddings, Denise Rattray,  
Annie Ussin, Shauna Valdez, and Echo Vincent*

Three arrows point from labels on the right to specific parts of the page:
 

- An arrow labeled "Project Title" points to the title "The University of Montana Basketball Survey".
- An arrow labeled "Date" points to the date "12/12/01".
- An arrow labeled "Authors" points to the list of names under "Research conducted by:".

Website title and sponsor taken from web page from which the project was accessed.

Citation: Edwards, Chris, Cory Giddings, Denise Rattray, Annie Ussin, Shauna Valdez, and Echo Vincent. *The University of Montana Basketball Survey*. *Sample Research Projects from PAS*. University of Montana, 12 Dec. 2001. Web. 24 April 2013.

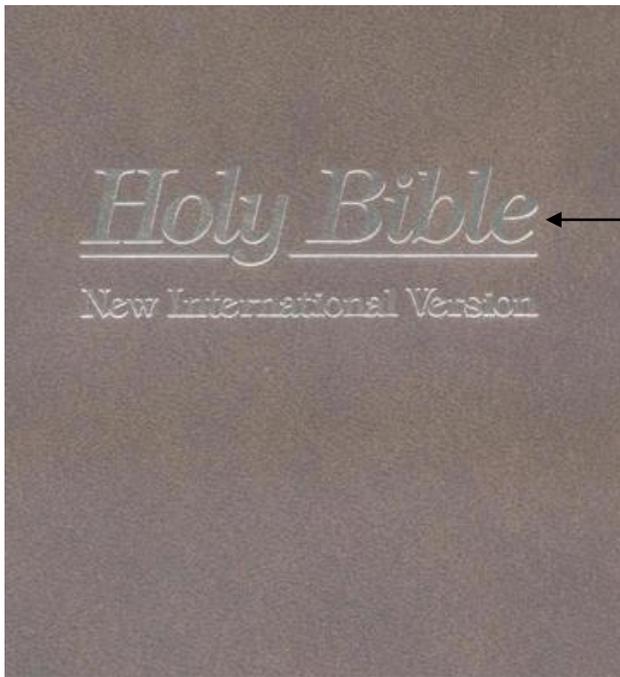
Bible: A chronological collection of sacred or religious texts.

Citing a bible in print

Structure: *Bible Title*. Edition. ed. Vol. Number. City: Publisher, Year. Print.

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

### Bible Cover



Bible Title

### Copyright Information

Year: Use the most recent

The Holy Bible, New International Version®  
Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984 by International Bible Society

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 78-69799  
Published by Zondervan Publishing House  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49530, U.S.A.  
<http://www.zondervan.com>

Publication Information:  
Publisher and City

All rights reserved  
Printed in the United States of America  
RRD

99 00 01 02 50

Citation: *The Holy Bible, New International Version*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan House, 1984. Print.

**Blog:** A regularly updated website including articles, comments, reviews or interviews.

\*Blogs are not always reviewed for authority or impartiality. Make sure to evaluate them for credibility!

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

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

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

The image shows a screenshot of a blog post. On the left, there are five labels with arrows pointing to corresponding elements on the page:

- Website publisher:** Points to "The New York Times" at the top left.
- Website/blog title:** Points to the "FiveThirtyEight" logo in the center.
- Date Published:** Points to "Thursday, March 28, 2013" below the logo.
- Article Title:** Points to "Retirements Contributing to Largest Senate Turnover in Decades" in blue text.
- Author:** Points to "By MICAHA COHEN" below the title.

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

**Citation:** Cohen, Micah. "Retirements Contributing to Largest Senate Turnover in Decades." Web log post. *FiveThirtyEight*. The New York Times Company, 28 Mar. 2013. Web. 30 Mar. 2013.

**Lecture:** An oral presentation intended to present information about a particular subject; can be a speech, reading, or address.

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

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

### First Page of Lecture Slides



Presentation Title

Author(s):  
Buffy J. Hamilton

Event Name

Date

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

**Musical Recording:** Any track or album from a compact disc, MP3 recording, MIDI, cassette, or vinyl recording.

**Structure:** Artist Last, First M. "Track Name." *Album Name*. By Writer First M. Last. Cond. Conductor First M. Last. Perf. First M. Last. Band/Group Name. Rec. Date Month Year. Producer First M. Last, Year. CD/MP3/MIDI/Cassette/Vinyl.

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

### Front Cover



Author/Band/Group Name

Album Title

Performers

Back or Inside Cover

Producer and other affiliates

Recording date and producer name and location



**Citation:** Beethoven, Ludwig van. "Allegro Con Brio." 1970. *Piano Concertos Complete*. Perf. Friederich Gulda, Wiener Philharmoniker. Decca Music Group, 1970. CD.