This material is to be used for classroom purposes only. Any other use of this material violates copyright law.
For poems that are not divided into numbered parts or stanzas, use line numbers. For a first reference, use the word “lines”: (lines 5-8). Thereafter use just the numbers: (12-13).

26. **Novel with numbered divisions** When a novel has numbered divisions, put the page number first, followed by a semicolon, and then the book, part, or chapter in which the passage may be found. Use abbreviations such as “bk.; “pt.;” and “ch.”

One of Kingsolver’s narrators, teenager Rachel, pushes her vocabulary beyond its limits. For example, Rachel complains that being forced to live in the Congo with her missionary family is “a sheer tapestry of justice” because her chances of finding a boyfriend are “dull and void” (117; bk. 2; ch. 10).

27. **Sacred text** When citing a sacred text such as the Bible or the Qur’an, name the edition you are using in your works cited entry (see item 39 on p. 493). In your parenthetical citation, give the book, chapter, and verse (or their equivalent), separated with periods. Common abbreviations for books of the Bible are acceptable.

Consider the words of Solomon: “If your enemy is hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he is thirsty, give him water to drink” (Oxford Annotated Bible, Prov. 25.21).

The title of a sacred work is italicized when it refers to a specific edition of the work, as in the preceding example. If you refer to the book in a general sense in your text, neither italicize it nor put it in quotation marks (see also the note on p. 344 in section 42a).

The Bible and the Qur’an provide allegories that help readers understand how to lead a moral life.

**56b MLA list of works cited**

The elements you will need for the works cited list will differ slightly for some sources, but the main principles apply to all sources, whether in print or from the Web. You should identify an author, a creator, or a producer whenever possible; give a title; and provide the date on which the source was produced. Some sources will require page numbers; some will require a publisher or sponsor; and some will require other identifying information.

Section 56b provides details for how to cite many of the sources you are likely to encounter. It also provides hints for what you can do when a source does not match one of the models exactly. When you cite sources, your goals are to show that your sources are reliable and relevant, to provide readers with enough information to find sources easily, and to provide that information consistently according to MLA conventions.

- Directory to MLA works cited models, page 432
- General guidelines for the works cited list, page 470

**General guidelines for listing authors**

The formatting of authors’ names in items 1–12 applies to all sources — books, articles, Web sites — in print, on the Web, or in other media. For more models of specific source types, see items 13–79.

1. **Single author**

```
author: last name first
title (book) publisher
Bowker, Gordon. James Joyce: A New Biography. Farrar, Straus and Giroux,
year 2012.
```

2. **Two authors**

```
first author: last name first second author: last name first
title (book) publisher year
```

3. **Three or more authors** Name the first author followed by “et al.” (Latin for “and others”). In an in-text citation, use the same form for the authors’ names as you use in the works cited entry. See item 7 on page 461. (See examples on p. 472.)
General guidelines for the works cited list

In the list of works cited, include only sources that you have quoted, summarized, or paraphrased in your paper. MLA's guidelines are applicable to a wide variety of sources. At times you may find that you have to adapt the guidelines and models in this section to source types you encounter in your research.

Organization of the list

The elements, or pieces of information, needed for a works cited entry are the following:

- The author (if a work has one)
- The title
- The title of the larger work in which the source is located (MLA calls this a "container") — a collection, a journal, a magazine, a Web site, and so on
- As much of the following information as is available about the source and the container:
  - Editor, translator, director, performer
  - Version
  - Volume and issue numbers
  - Publisher or sponsor
  - Date of publication
  - Location of the source: page numbers, URL, DOI, and so on

Not all sources will require every element. See specific models in this section for more details.

Authors

- Arrange the list alphabetically by authors' last names or by titles for works with no authors.
- For the first author, place the last name first, a comma, and the first name. Put a second author's name in normal order (first name followed by last name). For three or more authors, use "et al" after the first author's name.
- Spell out "editor," "translator," "edited by," and so on.

Titles

- In titles of works, capitalize all words except articles (a, an, the), prepositions, coordinating conjunctions, and the to in infinitives — unless the word is first or last in the title or subtitle.
- Use quotation marks for titles of articles and other short works.
- Italicize titles of books and other long works.

Publication information

- MLA no longer requires the place of publication for a book publisher.
- Use the complete version of publishers' names, except for terms such as "Inc." and "Co.", retain terms such as "Books" and "Press." For university publishers, use "U" and "P" for "University" and "Press."
- For a book, take the name of the publisher from the title page (or from the copyright page if it is not on the title page). For a Web site, the publisher might be at the bottom of a page or on the "About" page. If a work has two or more publishers, separate the names with slashes.
- If the title of a Web site and the publisher are the same or similar, use the title of the site but omit the publisher.

Dates

- For a book, give the most recent year on the title page or the copyright page. For a Web source, use the copyright date or the most recent update date. Use the complete date as listed in the source. (See item 13a.)
- Abbreviate all months except May, June, and July and give the date in inverted form: 13 Mar. 2016.
- If the source has no date, give your date of access at the end: Accessed 24 Feb. 2016.

Page numbers

- For most articles and other short works, give page numbers when they are available, preceded by "p." (or "pp." for more than one page).
- Do not use the page numbers from a printout of a Web source.
- If an article does not appear on consecutive pages, give the number of the first page followed by a plus sign: 35+

URLs and DOIs

- Give a permalink or a DOI (digital object identifier) if a source has one. (See item 14c.)
- If a source does not have a permalink or a DOI, include a URL (omitting the protocol, such as http://).
- For a library's subscription database, such as Academic ASAP or JSTOR, include only the basic URL for the database home page. (See item 15d.)
- For open databases and archives, such as Google Books, give the complete URL for the source. (See item 30c.)
4. Organization or company as author

author: organization name, not abbreviated


Your in-text citation also should treat the organization as the author (see item 8 on p. 462).

5. No author listed

a. Article or other short work

 article title


title of short work


b. Television program

 episode title

"Fast Times at West Philly High." Frontline, produced by Debbie Morton.

title of TV show


title (Web site)


6. Two or more works by the same author

First alphabetize the works by title (ignoring the article A, An, or The at the beginning of a title). Use the author’s name for the first entry; for subsequent entries, use three hyphens and a period. The three hyphens must stand for exactly the same name as in the first entry.


7. Two or more works by the same group of authors

Alphabetize the works by title. Use the authors’ names in the proper form for the first entry (see items 1–4). Begin subsequent entries with three hyphens and a period. The three hyphens must stand for the same names as in the first entry.


8. Editor or translator

Begin with the editor's or translator's name. After the name(s), add “editor” (or “editors”) or “translator” (or “translators”). (See p. 474.)
How to answer the basic question
“Who is the author?”

PROBLEM: Sometimes when you need to cite a source, it’s not clear who the author is. This is especially true for sources on the Web or other nonprint sources, which may have been created by one person and uploaded by a different person or an organization. Whom do you cite as the author in such a case? How do you determine who is the author?

EXAMPLE: The video “Surfing the Web on the Job” (see below) was uploaded to YouTube by CBSNewsOnline. Is the person or organization who uploads the video the author of the video? Not necessarily.

**Surfing the Web on The Job**

CBSNewsOnline - 42,491 videos

Uploaded on Nov 12, 2009
As the Internet continues to emerge as a critical facet of everyday life, CBS News' Daniel Sieberg reports that companies are cracking down on employees' personal Web use.
11. Author using a pseudonym (pen name) or screen name

Give the author's name as it appears in the source (the pseudonym), followed by the author's real name, if available, in parentheses. (For screen names in social media, see items 78 and 79.)


12. Author quoted by another author (indirect source)

If one of your sources uses a quotation from another source and you'd like to use the quotation, provide a works cited entry for the source in which you found the quotation. In your in-text citation, indicate that the quoted words appear in the source (see item 23 on p. 466). In the following examples, Belmaker is the source in the works cited list; Townsend is quoted in Belmaker.

SOURCE (BEMAKER) QUOTING ANOTHER SOURCE (TOWNSEND)

Peter Townsend, a journalist working with the DOHA Center for Press Freedom in Qatar, says there is one obvious reason that some countries in the Middle East have embraced social media so heartily: "It's kind of the preferred way for people to get news, because they know there's no self-censorship involved," Townsend said in a phone interview.

WORKS CITED ENTRY


IN-TEXT CITATION

Peter Townsend points out that social media in the Middle East are "kind of the preferred way for people to get news, because they know there's no self-censorship involved" (qtd. in Belmaker).

Articles and other short works

- Citation at a glance: Article in a journal, page 478
- Citation at a glance: Article from a database, page 480

13. Basic format for an article or other short work

a. Print

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>author:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>last name first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>article title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journal title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volume, issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>page(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


b. Web

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>author:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>last name first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title of short work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title of Web site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


c. Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>author:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>last name first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>article title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journal title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volume, issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>page(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


14. Article in a journal

a. Print

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>author:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>last name first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>article title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journal title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volume, issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>page(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Citation at a glance
Article in a journal (MLA)
To cite an article in a print journal in MLA style, include the following elements:
1. Author(s) of article
2. Title and subtitle of article
3. Title of journal
4. Volume and issue numbers
5. Date of publication (including month or season, if any)
6. Page number(s) of article

WORKS CITED ENTRY FOR AN ARTICLE IN A PRINT JOURNAL

Author(s) of article
Title and subtitle of article
Title of journal
Volume and issue number
Date of publication (including month or season, if any)
Page number(s) of article

For more on citing articles in MLA style, see items 13–16.

14. Article in a journal (cont.)

b. Online Journal

Author:

Journal title
Date
Page(s)
URL

15. Article in a magazine

a. Print (monthly)

Author:

b. Print (weekly)

Author:
Citation at a glance
Article from a database (MLA)

To cite an article from a database in MLA style, include the following elements:

1. Author(s) of article
2. Title and subtitle of article
3. Title of journal, magazine, or newspaper
4. Volume and issue numbers (for journal)
5. Date of publication (including month or season, if any)
6. Page number(s) of article
7. Name of database
8. DOI or permalink, if available; otherwise, shortened URL of database

WORKS CITED ENTRY FOR AN ARTICLE FROM A DATABASE


For more on citing articles from a database in MLA style, see items 13–16.

15. Article in a magazine (cont.)

C. Web

URL: www.salon.com/2012/11/27/the_surveillance_state_high_school/.

d. Database


16. Article in a newspaper If the city of publication is not obvious from the title of the newspaper, include the city in brackets after the newspaper title (see item 5a).

a. Print

author: Sherry, Allison. "Volunteers’ Personal Touch Turns High-Tech Data into Votes."
16. Article in a newspaper (cont.)

b. Web

author: last name first, "article title." Web site title, date, URL.


c. Database

article title, newspaper title, date, page(s), label.


17. Abstract or executive summary

Include the label "Abstract" or "Executive summary," neither italicized nor in quotation marks, at the end of the entry (and before any database information).

a. Abstract of an article


b. Abstract of a paper


c. Abstract of a dissertation

Moore, Courtney L. "Stress and Oppression: Identifying Possible Protective Factors for African American Men." Dissertation, Chicago School of

d. Executive summary


18. Article with a title in its title

Use single quotation marks around a title of a short work or a quoted term that appears in an article title. Italicize a title or term normally italicized.


19. Editorial

Cite as a source with no author (see item 5) and use the label "Editorial" at the end (and before any database information).


20. Unsigned article

Cite as a source with no author (see item 5).


21. Letter to the editor

Use the label "Letter" at the end of the entry (and before any database information). If the letter has no title, place the label after the author's name.

22. Comment on an online article  If the writer of the comment uses a screen name, see item 11. After the name, include "Comment on" followed by the title of the article and the author of the article (preceded by "by"). Continue with publication information for the article.

author:

screen name

author of article

article title

"We Are All Implicated: Wendell Berry Laments a Disconnection from Community and the Land," by Scott Carlson.

Web site title date URL


In-Jefferson-Lecture-Wendell/131548.

23. Paper or presentation at a conference  If the paper or presentation is included in the proceedings of a conference, cite it as a selection in an anthology or a collection (see item 35; see also item 44 for proceedings of a conference). If you viewed the presentation live, cite it as a lecture or public address (see item 61).

first author: "et al." for last name first others

presentation title

Zuckerman, Ethan, et al. "Big Data, Big Challenges, and Big Opportunities."

conference title

Presentation at Wired for Change: The Power and the Pitfalls of Big Data,

conference information date URL


multimedia/wired-for-change-big-data-big-challenges-and-big-opportunities/.

24. Book review  Name the reviewer and the title of the review, if any, followed by "Review of" and the title and author of the work reviewed. Add the publication information for the publication in which the review appears. If the review has no author and no title, begin with "Review of" and alphabetize the entry by the first principal word in the title of the work reviewed.

a. Print


b. Web


c. Database


25. Film review or other review  Name the reviewer and the title of the review, if any, followed by "Review of" and the title and writer or director of the work reviewed. Add the publication information for the publication in which the review appears. If the review has no author and no title, begin with "Review of" and alphabetize the entry by the first principal word in the title of the work reviewed.

a. Print


b. Web


26. Performance review  Name the reviewer and the title of the review, if any, followed by "Review of" and the title and author of the work reviewed. Add the publication information for
the publication in which the review appears. If the review has no author and no title, begin with "Review of" and alphabetize the entry by the first principal word in the title of the work reviewed.


27. Interview Begin with the person interviewed, followed by the title of the interview (if there is one). If the interview does not have a title, include the word "Interview" after the interviewee's name. If you wish to include the name of the interviewer, put it after the title of the interview.

a. Print


b. Web


c. Television or radio


d. Personal To cite an interview that you conducted, begin with the name of the person interviewed. Then write "Personal interview" or "Telephone interview," followed by the date of the interview.


28. Article in a dictionary or an encyclopedia (including a wiki) List the author of the entry (if there is one), the title of the entry, the title of the reference work, the edition number (if any), the publisher, and the date of the edition. Page numbers are not necessary because the entries in the source are arranged alphabetically and are therefore easy to locate.

a. Print


b. Web


29. Letter

a. Print

Begin with the writer of the letter, the words "Letter to" and the recipient, and the date of the letter. Add the title of the collection, the editor, and publication information. Add the page range at the end.


b. Web

After information about the letter writer, recipient, and date (if known), give the name of the Web site or archive, italicized; the publisher or sponsor of the site; and the URL.


c. Personal To cite a letter that you received, begin with the writer's name and add the phrase "Letter to the author," followed by the date.

30. Basic format for a book

a. Print or e-book. If you have used an e-book, give the e-reader type at the end of the entry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wolfe, Tom</td>
<td><em>Back to Blood</em></td>
<td>Little, Brown</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beard, Mary</td>
<td><em>SPQR: A History of Ancient Rome</em></td>
<td>Liveright Publishing</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolstoy, Leo</td>
<td><em>War and Peace</em></td>
<td>1869. Translated by Richard Pevear and Larissa Volokhonsky, Alfred A. Knopf, 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Web. Give whatever print publication information is available for the work, followed by the title of the Web site and the URL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Translator</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Web site</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

c. Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>City and date of original</th>
<th>Database title</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goldsmith, Oliver</td>
<td><em>The Vicar of Wakefield: A Tale</em></td>
<td>Philadelphia, 1801</td>
<td>America's Historical Imprints</td>
<td>info-web.newsbank.com.ezproxy.bpl.org/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Citation at a glance:

Book (MLA)

1. Author(s)
2. Title and subtitle
3. Publisher
4. Year of publication (latest year)

**TITLE PAGE**

*THE LADY AND THE PEACOCK*

The Life of Aung San Suu Kyi

PETER POFHAM

FROM COPYRIGHT PAGE

*THE LADY AND THE PEACOCK: The Life of Aung San Suu Kyi*

Copyright © Peter Popham, 2011, 2012

Pages xli-xiv and 436 are a continuation of this copyright page.

WORKS CITED ENTRY FOR A PRINT BOOK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Popham, Peter</td>
<td><em>The Lady and the Peacock: The Life of Aung San Suu Kyi</em></td>
<td>The Experiment</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more on citing books in MLA style, see items 30-41.
31. Parts of a book

a. Foreword, introduction, preface, or afterword

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


b. Chapter in a book


32. Book with a title in its title

If the book title contains a title normally italicized, neither italicize the internal title nor place it in quotation marks. If the title within the title is normally put in quotation marks, retain the quotation marks and italicize the entire book title.


33. Book in a language other than English

Capitalize the title according to the conventions of the book’s language. If your readers are not familiar with the language, include a translation of the title in brackets.


34. Entire anthology or collection

An anthology is a collection of works, often with various authors and an editor for the entire volume.

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

35. One selection from an anthology or a collection

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


36. Two or more selections from an anthology or a collection

For two or more works from the same anthology, provide an entry for the entire anthology (see item 34) and a shortened entry for each selection. Alphabetize the entries by authors’ or editors’ last names.

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

| publisher: | year: | page(s): pp. 94-136. |

37. Edition other than the first

Include the number of the edition (2nd, 3rd, and so on). If the book has a translator or an editor in addition to the author, give the name of the translator or editor before the edition number, (see item 9 for a book with an editor or translator).

Citation at a glance
Selection from an anthology or a collection (MLA)

To cite a selection from an anthology in MLA style, include the following elements:

1. Author(s) of selection
2. Title and subtitle of selection
3. Title and subtitle of anthology
4. Editor(s) of anthology
5. Publisher
6. Year of publication
7. Page numbers of selection

WORKS CITED ENTRY FOR A SELECTION FROM AN ANTHOLOGY


For more on citing selections from anthologies in MLA style, see items 34–36.

38. Multivolume work

Include the total number of volumes at the end of the entry, using the abbreviation “vols.” If the volumes were published over several years, give the inclusive dates of publication.


If you cite only one volume in your paper, include the volume number before the publisher and give the date of publication for that volume. After the date, give the total number of volumes.


39. Sacred text

Give the title of the edition (taken from the title page), italicized; the editor's or translator's name (if any); and publication information. Add the name of the version, if there is one, before the publisher.


41. Republished book  After the title of the book, give the original year of publication, followed by the current publication information. If the republished book contains new material, such as an introduction or an afterword, include information about the new material after the original date.


42. Pamphlet, brochure, or newsletter  Cite a pamphlet, brochure, newsletter, or other small, self-contained publication as you would a book.


43. Dissertation  

a. Published  For dissertations that have been published in book form, italicize the title. After the title, give the label "Dissertation," the name of the institution, and the year the dissertation was accepted.


b. Unpublished  Begin with the author's name, followed by the dissertation title in quotation marks. After the title, add the label "Dissertation," the name of the institution, and the year the dissertation was accepted.


44. Proceedings of a conference  Cite as you would a book, adding the name, date, and location of the conference after the title.


45. Manuscript  Give the author, a title or a description of the manuscript, and the date of composition (if known), followed by the location of the manuscript, including a URL if it is found on the Web.


Web sites and parts of Web sites  

46. An entire Web site  

a. Web site with author or editor  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>author or editor</th>
<th>title of Web site</th>
<th>publisher/sponsor</th>
<th>update date</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>