**Books**

**Single author (Basic book citation):** Author. *Title: Subtitle*. Location: Publisher, Date. Medium.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical (in-text)</th>
<th>MLA 5.5.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This point has already been argued (Cullen 31).</td>
<td>... (Frye, <em>Double Vision</em> 85).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cullen has already argued this point (31).</td>
<td>Frye states that ... (<em>Double Vision</em> 85).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In <em>Bonaventure</em>, Cullen argued ... (31).</td>
<td>In <em>Double Vision</em>, Northrop Frye states ... (85).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Works Cited**


**Comments**

- Invert the author's name in the works cited list (last name, given names)
- Italicize the title and subtitle. Put a period after the complete title, unless the title ends in another punctuation mark. Follow capitalization rules (MLA 3.6.1)
- If the title page lists two or more publishers (not just two or more offices of the same publisher), include all of them, in the order given, separated by a semicolon (MLA 5.5.18), e.g.: London: Benn; New York: Barnes
- When a book does not give the publisher or the place of publication, use n.p.
- When a book does not give a date of publication, use n.d.
- If you cite multiple works by the same author (as in the Frye example above), you need to include the title (or a shortened version of it) in the *in-text citation*. In the *works cited* list, give the author's name in the first entry only, and use ---. for subsequent entries

**Multiple authors:** Authors. *Title: Subtitle*. Location: Publisher, Date. Medium.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical (in-text)</th>
<th>MLA 5.5.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... (Woodcock and Aguayo 152).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (Gilman et al. 350).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Works Cited**


**Comments**

- Only the first author's name is inverted (last name, first names)
- If there are more than three authors, you may name only the first author and add et al. (“and others”), or you may give all names in full in the order in which they appear on the title page
**Corporate author:** Author. Title: Subtitle. Location: Publisher, Date. Medium.  

**MLA 5.5.5**

**Parenthetical (in-text)**  
... (United Nations, Economic Commission for Africa 4-6).

In 1963 the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa predicted ... (4-6)

**Works Cited**  

**Comments**  
✓ Cite a corporate author (a commission, an association, a committee, etc.) by its name, but omit “A”, “An” or “The” in the name of the group, e.g.: American Philosophical Association

**Editor or compiler (anthology or compilation):**  

**MLA 5.5.3**

**Parenthetical (in-text)**  
... (Weisser 55).

**Works Cited**  

**Comments**  
✓ Add ed. and/or comp. after the name of the editor and/or compiler (eds. and comps. for multiple editors or compilers)

**No author or editor:**  

**MLA 5.5.9**

**Parenthetical (in-text)**  
... (Republic of China 206).

**Works Cited**  

**Comments**  
✓ Use the full title (if brief) or a shortened version and the page reference for in-text citations  
✓ Begin the entry in the works cited list with the title  
✓ Note: Titles of books and other long works, such as entire Web sites, are italicized. Titles of articles and other short works, such as brief documents from Web sites, are put in quotation marks

**Scholarly edition:**  

**MLA 5.5.10**

**Parenthetical (in-text)**  
... (Twain 25).

... (Smith and Branch 12).

**Works Cited**  


**Comments**  
✓ When citing mostly to an author’s work, cite to the author. Give the editors’ names, preceded by the abbreviation Ed. after the title (here the abbreviation Ed. means Edited by, so it is the same for one or multiple editors). Editors’ names are not inverted  
✓ When citing mostly to an editor’s comments, cite to the editor. Give the author’s name, preceded by the word By, after the title. The author’s name is not inverted
### Author and translator:

**MLA 5.5.11**

| Parenthetical (in-text) | ... (Levi 93).  
|------------------------|----------------
|                         | ... (Woolf 15).|

### Works Cited


### Comments

- When citing mostly to an *author’s work*, cite to the author. Give the translator’s name, preceded by the abbreviation *Trans.*, after the title. The translator’s name is not inverted.
- When citing mostly to a *translator’s comments*, cite to the translator. Give the author’s name, preceded by the word *By*, after the title. The author’s name is not inverted in this case.

### Abridged, revised, subsequent edition:

**MLA 5.5.13**

| Parenthetical (in-text) | ... (Bondanella 99).  
|------------------------|----------------
|                         | ... (Cavafy 38).|

### Works Cited


### Comments

- Give the edition by number (e.g. 2nd ed.), name (e.g. Rev. ed.) or year (e.g. 2003 ed.)
- Edition information comes after name of compiler, translator, or editor if there is one, otherwise after the title of the book.

### Multivolume work:

**MLA 5.5.14**

| Parenthetical (in-text) | ... (Sadie 2: 250).  
|------------------------|----------------
|                         | ... (Doyle 183).|

### Works Cited


### Comments

- If you are using *two or more* volumes, give the total number of volumes in the works cited list (e.g. 29 vols.); *in-text* cite the volume, followed by a colon and the page number(s).
- If you are using only *one* volume, state the number of the volume in the works cited list (e.g. Vol. 8); you do not need to state the volume in your *in-text* citation.
- The volume information comes before the publication information in the works cited list.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical (in-text)</th>
<th>MLA 5.5.15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book in a series:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (Neruda 35).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Works Cited</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Give the series name and the series number (if available), followed by a period, after the medium of publication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Use common abbreviations (see section 7.4 in the MLA handbook)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical (in-text)</th>
<th>MLA 5.5.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction, preface, foreword, afterword:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (Sears 345).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (Brodsky, ix).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Works Cited</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Cite to the author of the part you are citing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Add the name of the part (e.g.: Afterword) before the title of the complete work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Give the name of the author of the complete work after its title, preceded by the word By</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ If the part has a title, put it in quotation marks, and give it before the name of the part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical (in-text)</th>
<th>MLA 5.5.7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article in a reference book (encyclopedia, dictionary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (&quot;Noon&quot;).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (Allen 4: 235).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Works Cited</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ If the article is signed, start with the author’s name; if it is unsigned, start with the title</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ If citing a specific definition among several, add Def. and the appropriate designation (as in the 1st example)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ For familiar reference books: treat an entry as you would a piece in an anthology (5.5.6), but do not cite the editor of the work, and do not give full publication information; instead, list only the edition (if stated), the publication year and the medium (as in the 1st example). For less familiar reference books: give all available information (as in the 2nd example)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Work in an anthology or other book collection: MLA 5.5.6

Parenthetical (in-text)

... (More 475).

... (Douglass 290).

Works Cited


Comments

✓ Cite to the author of the work (essay, story, poem etc.) that you are citing
✓ Generally, put the title of the work in quotation marks (as in the first example). However, if the work was originally published independently, then italicize the title and do not use quotation marks around it (as in the second example).
✓ Italicize the title of the collection.
✓ If the collection has an editor or compiler, put this name after the title, preceded by the abbreviation Ed. or Comp. (it is the same abbreviation multiple editors or compilers). Editors’ and compilers’ names are not inverted.
✓ Provide the page numbers for the entire piece in the works cited list; if no page numbers are available, use n. pag.
✓ Conclude with the medium of publication

Literary and religious works MLA 6.4.8

Parenthetical (in-text)

... (Dostoevsky 5; pt. 1, ch.1).

... (Shakespeare 1.5.35-37).

... (New Jerusalem Bible, Ezek. 1.5-10).

Works Cited


Comments

✓ In-text citations:

✓ When referencing a classic prose work available in several editions, provide additional information (such as a chapter, part, or scene number) in addition to the page number. Give the page number first, followed by a semicolon, and then add the other identifying information (as in the 1st example)

✓ When referencing classic verse plays and poems, omit page numbers. Cite by division (act, scene, canto, book, part) and line, with periods separating the various numbers (as in the 2nd example)

✓ Titles of the books of the Bible and of famous literary works are often abbreviated (as in example 3)
PRINT PERIODICALS (journals, magazines, newspapers)

MLA 5.4.2 – 5.4.4

Parenthetical (in-text) ... (Williams 301).


Comments ✓ If a journal uses only issue numbers, treat the issue number as if it was a volume number
✓ If a journal is published in series, put the series information before the volume number, e.g.: 3rd ser., ns (=new series), os (=original series) – as in the 2nd example above
✓ If an article is not printed on consecutive pages (e.g.: it starts on page 5, but continues on page 20), write only the first page number, followed by a plus sign (e.g.: 5+)

Article in a magazine:
MLA 5.4.6

Parenthetical (in-text) ... (McEvoy 27).


Comments ✓ Give the full date or the month or months and year, whichever is available
✓ Do not include volume or issue numbers, even if they are given
✓ If an article is not printed on consecutive pages (e.g.: it starts on page 29, but continues on page 56), write only the first page number, followed by a plus sign (as in the 2nd example)

Article in a newspaper:
MLA 5.4.5

Parenthetical (in-text) ... (McLellan).


Comments ✓ Give the name of the newspaper as it appears on the masthead, but omit any introductory article (a, an, the)
✓ If the city of publication is not part of a locally published newspaper’s name, add it in square brackets after the name (this is not necessary for nationally published newspapers)
✓ Do not include volume or issue numbers, even if they are given
✓ If an edition is named on the masthead, add it after the date (as in the 2nd example)
✓ If an article is not printed on consecutive pages (e.g.: it starts on page F1, but continues on page F12), write only the first page number, followed by a plus sign (as in the 2nd example)
**Review article (in a journal, magazine or newspaper):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical (in-text)</th>
<th>... (Updike 78).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>... (Racial Stereotype 133).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Works Cited**


**Comments**

- Follow citation rules for a journal, magazine or newspaper article (whichever applies)
- If the review is titled but unsigned, begin the entry in the *works cited* list with the title of the review. Use the full title (if brief) or a shortened version and the page reference for *in-text* citations (as in the 2nd example)
- If the review is neither titled nor signed, begin the entry in the *works cited* list with Rev. of.
- If the work of someone other than an author is reviewed (an editor, a translator, or a director), use the appropriate abbreviation (ed., trans., dir.) instead of by

---

**Letter to the editor:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical (in-text)</th>
<th>... (Mehlman).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>... (Safer).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Works Cited**


**Comments**

- Follow citation rules for a journal, magazine or newspaper article (whichever applies)
- Add the word Letter after the name of the author
- Note: no page number is given in the *in-text citation* in the above examples, because the page number is already identified in the *works cited* list

---

**Anonymous article:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical (in-text)</th>
<th>... (It Barks).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Works Cited**


**Comments**

- Follow citation rules for a journal, magazine or newspaper article (whichever applies)
- Begin the entry in the *works cited* list with the title of the article
- Note: no page number is given in the *in-text citation* in the above example, because the page number is already identified in the *works cited* list
### Government publications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical</th>
<th>A paper by the Canadian Department of Justice discussed...(15).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(in-text)</td>
<td>...(Canada, Dept. of Justice 15).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>... (Cottrell 25).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Works Cited


#### Comments

✔ If no personal author is given, cite the government agency that issued it as author

### Conference proceedings (published):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical</th>
<th>... (Chang, Liaw, and Ruppenhofer 5).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(in-text)</td>
<td>... (Hualde 350).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Works Cited


#### Comments

✔ Treat published proceedings like a book, but add pertinent information about the conference (unless the book title already includes this information)

✔ Cite a specific presentation like a work in a collection of different authors (as in the 2nd example)
Films, videos, DVDs:  

Parenthetical (in-text)  
... *(It's a Wonderful Life).*

In Frank Capra's *It's a Wonderful Life*...

Works Cited  


Comments  
- Begin a film entry with the title and include director, distributor, year of release and the medium (as in the 1st example)
- You may include other data (names of writer, performers, producer) between the title and the distributor
- Cite a video, DVD, laser disc, slide program, or filmstrip like a film, but include the original release date (if relevant) (as in the 2nd example)

Television or radio programs (including transcripts):  

Parenthetical (in-text)  
... ("Phantom").

Works Cited  

Comments  
- An entry usually appears in the following order: title of the episode or segment (in quotation marks), title of the program or series (italicized), name of the network, call letters and city of the local station (if any), broadcast date, medium of reception
- Other information may be added (performers, director, narrator, number of episodes). Refer to MLA section 5.7.1 for examples
- If you are citing a transcript of a program, add the word Transcript at the end of the entry

Sound recordings:  

Parenthetical (in-text)  
... *(Mamas and the Papas).*

... *(Ellington).*

Works Cited  


Prestige, 1977. LP.

Comments  
- Which person is cited first (composer, conductor, ensemble, performer) depends on the desired emphasis
- You may include the date of recording (as in the 2nd example)
- Refer to MLA section 5.7.2 for more examples
Performance: MLA 5.7.4

Parenthetical (in-text) ... (*Titus Andronicus*).

Kim Collier’s directing of the play *Titus Andronicus* can be described as...


Comments ✓ Begin an entry of a performance (play, opera, ballet, concert) with the title, and include facts similar to a film (MLA 5.7.3 above). Conclude with the site and date of the performance and the word “Performance”

Visual Art: MLA 5.7.6

Parenthetical (in-text) ... (Perutz).

... (Moholy-Nagy).


Comments ✓ To cite a painting, sculpture, photograph or similar work, begin with the artist's name (if available), followed by the title, date (use n.d. if no date is available), medium of composition, where the work is housed/ located or the name of the collection, and the city
 ✓ If you use a reproduction state also the complete publication information (including the page, slide, figure or plate number) and the medium of reproduction (as in the 2nd example)

VARIOUS OTHER SOURCES

Personal interviews: MLA 5.7.7

Parenthetical (in-text) Frank Johnson holds the view that ...


Comments ✓ Give the name of the person interviewed, the type of interview (personal, telephone) and the date

Lectures, Speeches, Readings, Adresses (including class notes): MLA 5.7.11

Parenthetical (in-text) ... (Matuozzi). ... (Christensen).


Comments ✓ Give the speaker’s name, title of the presentation (if known), session (if applicable), meeting and sponsoring organization (if applicable), location, date and the form of delivery (e.g. Address, Lecture, Keynote speech, Reading
Class handouts:

**Parenthetical (in-text)**

... (Pedersen).

**Works Cited**

Pedersen, Cory. “Sexual Deviance.” Class handout for PSYC 3010, Kwantlen Polytechnic U, Surrey. 5 Apr. 2008. TS.

**Comments**

- MLA does not give specifics on citing these materials. The above are our recommendations, following MLA sections 5.7.12 and 5.7.13, but please check with your instructor
- “TS” stands for “typescript”

Custom course materials:

**Parenthetical (in-text)**

... (Sherry).

**Works Cited**


**Comments**

- MLA does not give specifics on citing these materials
- Our recommendations: either find the full citation information of the specific item and cite as usual OR treat the item as a work in an anthology following MLA section 5.5.6 (as in the above example), but please check with your instructor

Emails: MLA 5.7.13

**Parenthetical (in-text)**

... (Boyle).

**Works Cited**


**Comments**

- Give the name of the writer, subject line (if any), recipient, date and the medium of delivery.

Citing indirect sources: MLA 6.4.7

**Parenthetical (in-text)**

Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an “extraordinary man” (qtd. in Boswell 2: 450).

**Works Cited**


**Comments**

- Put the abbreviation qtd. in before the indirect source in the in-text reference
- Cite to the indirect source in your works cited list
Electronic References

This section shows examples for the most common citations to electronic references in MLA format. The complete MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers is on the reference shelves at REF LB 2369 M57 2009.

PARENTHEtical (IN-TEXT) CITATIONS

For in-text citations, generally follow the same rules as for print sources. Basic format: author’s last name plus a page reference. If there is no author, use the title instead. If there is no page number, include paragraph, section, chapter numbers or other types of reference markers if available (e.g.: Smith par. 4; “Anorexia” sec. 3).

NONPERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

A work cited only on the web: MLA 5.6.2.b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Works Cited examples</th>
<th>MLA 5.6.2.b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Comments ✓ Follow basic guidelines for print sources and include as many of these components as available:

- Author, compiler, director, editor, narrator, performer, translator
- Title of the work (italicized if independent; in quotation marks if it is part of a larger work); untitled works may be identified by a genre label (Home page, Introduction, Online posting, etc.) in the place of the title. A genre label is neither italicized nor put in quotation marks
- Title of the web site (italicized), if distinct from title of work
- Version or edition
- Publisher or sponsor of the site; if unavailable, use N.p.
- Date of publication; if unavailable, use n.d.
- Medium of publication (Web)
- Date of access
- **Note:** include a URL only when the reader likely cannot locate the source without it or when your instructor requires it. Put it after the date of access and enclosed in angle brackets <>
A work cited on the web and available in print:  

**Works Cited examples**


**Comments**

✓ Begin the entry with the relevant facts about the print publication

✓ If the print citation calls for inclusive page numbers and they are not present in the online source, use N. pag. (as in the 2nd example, which follows the print example for a work in an anthology)

✓ Instead of concluding with Print as the medium of publication, record the following information:
  - Title of the database or web site (italicized)
  - Medium of publication (Web)
  - Date of access

A work on the web and available in another non-print medium (e.g. movies, paintings):  

**Works Cited examples**


**Comments**

✓ Follow print guidelines outlined above for audiovisual media, performances, visual art

✓ Drop the medium of original publication (e.g. Television, Photograph, Film, CD, etc.)

✓ Conclude the entry with the following items:
  - Title of the database or web site (italicized)
  - Medium of publication (Web)
  - Date of access
PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

Scholarly journals published independently on the web: MLA 5.6.3

Parenthetical (in-text)

... (Cubukcu 98).

... (Dionisio and Cortijo 76).

... (Armstrong par. 4).

Works Cited


Comments

✓ Follow basic guidelines for print periodicals, but do not give Print as the medium of publication
✓ Use n. pag. if page numbers are not available or if they are not continuous across an issue
✓ Conclude the entry with the following items:
  o Medium of publication (Web)
  o Date of access

Article from an online database: MLA 5.6.4

Parenthetical (in-text)

... (Tolson 12).

... (Evangelista 729).

Works Cited


Comments

✓ Follow basic guidelines for print periodicals, but do not give Print as the medium of publication
✓ Use n. pag. if page numbers are not available
✓ Use the first page number and a plus sign when pagination is not continuous
✓ Conclude the entry with the following items:
  o Title of the database (italicized)
  o Medium of publication (Web)
  o Date of access

August 2012/UK