

MLA Paper Format

- Margins:** Reset margins to one inch exactly on top, bottom, left, and right (FILE, PAGE SETUP). This includes the works cited page.
For text, Align Left only.
- Font and Ink:** Use size 12 font in Times New Roman. Use black ink on white printer paper.
- Spacing:** Double-space throughout the paper, including the heading, the text, long quotes, and the works cited page. NOTE: Use only one space after each period.
- Indentation:** Use a ½” tab to indent the beginning of each paragraph. Do not skip extra spaces between paragraphs.
- Pagination:** (VIEW, HEADER AND FOOTER) Tab twice, then type your last name and a space. Click on # in HEADER/FOOTER toolbar. Pagination should appear on *every* page, from the first page of text through the works cited page. Do not use a hyphen, # symbol, comma, or extra words--just last name, space, and number.
- Heading:** Type your full name on the first line, the teacher’s name on the second line, the unabbreviated class name on the third line, and the unabbreviated date on the fourth line.
For the date use international format (23 September 2020). Do not use a comma.
- Title:** Center the title on the first line after the heading. Don’t skip any extra spaces. Do not use quotation marks or underlining (unless your title contains someone else’s words or title).
Do not enlarge the font or use bold print. Use the same size and style as the text of the paper.
Capitalize the first letter of the first, last, and all important words. You do not need to capitalize *a, an, the*, or short conjunctions or prepositions unless they are the first or last words.

*Sample **first** page with heading and title*
NOTE: 1" margins all around, double-spacing

Doe 1

Jane Doe

Ms. Spellcorrectlyplease

Unabbreviated Class Name

12 March 2020

Ellington's Adventures in Music and Geography

In studying the influence of Latin American, African, and Asian music on modern American composers, music historians tend to discuss such figures as Aaron Copland, George Gershwin, and Henry Cowell. (Finish introduction with a great thesis statement!)

*Sample **second** page with page number*
NOTE: 1/2" margins for header, 1" margins for text, double-spacing

Doe 2

Ellington's earliest attempts to move beyond the four-minute limit imposed by the

*Sample **Works Cited Page** with page number*

Doe 7

Works Cited

"Boleyn, Anne." *Biography.com*. 2006. A&E Television Networks. 13 Feb. 2006.

MLA In-Text Documentation

Whenever you use another's words, facts, or ideas – whether as a direct quote or paraphrased into your own words - you must cite the source. This allows you to avoid plagiarism while enabling the reader of your work to verify or follow up on your research. The most practical way to supply this information is to insert a brief parenthetical acknowledgement within the body of your text. Each of these in-text references must point clearly to a specific citation that appears in a Works Cited list at the end of your paper.

It is easiest to draft your Works Cited list in advance, so you will know what information to put in your parenthetical citations.

Use of Authors' Names

Always mention the author's name—either in the text itself or in the parenthetical citation—unless no author is provided.

If the author's name is mentioned in the text

If the author's name is used in the text introducing the source material, then cite the page number(s) in parentheses.

Branscomb argues that "it's a good idea to lurk (i.e., read all the messages without contributing anything) for a few weeks, to ensure that you don't break any of the rules of netiquette" when joining a listserv (7).

If the author's name is not mentioned in the text

If the author's name is not used in the sentence introducing the source material, then include the author's last name in the parenthetical citation before the page number(s). Note that no comma appears between the author's name and the page number(s).

The modern world requires both the ability to concentrate on one thing and the ability to attend to more than one thing at a time: "Ideally, each individual would cultivate a repertoire of styles of attention, appropriate to different situations, and would learn how to embed activities and types of attention one within another" (Bateson 97).

If there is more than one work by the same author

If a document uses more than one work by an individual author, include an abbreviated form of the title of the work in addition to the author's name and relevant page number(s). Separate the author's name and the title with a comma:

Hypertextuality makes text borderless as it "redefines not only beginning and endings of the text but also its borders—its sides, as it were" (Landow, *Hypertext* 79).

If two authors have the same last name

If the document uses two sources by authors with the same last name, include the author's first name in the text or the first initial and last name in the parenthetical citation:

Tom Peters talks about a company that facilitates employees' renewal by shutting down its factory for several hours per week while teams work through readings on current business topics (57).

One company facilitates its employees' renewal by shutting down its factory for several hours per week while teams work through readings on current business topics (T. Peters 57).

If there are two or three authors

If a source has two or three authors, place all of the authors' last names in the text or in the parenthetical citation:

A team can be defined as "a small number of people with complementary skills who are committed to a common purpose, performance goals, and approach for which they hold themselves mutually accountable" (Katzenbach, Smith, and Jones 45).

If there are four or more authors

If a source has four or more authors, include the first author's last name followed by et al. (Latin for "and others"), either in the text or in the parenthetical citation. You can also name all of the authors:

Cogdill et al. argue that "making backchannel overtly available for study would require making its presence and content visible and its content persist, affecting the nature of the backchannel and raising social and ethical issues" (109).

If the source has a corporate author

If a source has a corporate author, include the author's name and the page(s). If the corporate author's name is long, it should be included in the text rather than the parentheses:

According to the Centre for Development and Population Activities, interest in gender roles and responsibilities over the past decade has been "driven by the realization that women often do not benefit from development activities and in some cases become even poorer and more marginalized" (3).

If no author is identified

If a source does not include an author's name, substitute an abbreviated title in the text or parenthetical citation. The abbreviated title should begin with the word that the source is alphabetized by in the works cited page. Italicize the title if the source is a book; if the source is an article, use quotation marks. This example is from a website without page numbers.

The use of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems has grown substantially over the past five years as companies attempt to adapt to customer needs and to improve their profitability ("Making CRM Work").

If citing the Bible

In your first parenthetical citation, you want to make clear which Bible you're using (and italicize the title), as each version varies in its translation, followed by book (do not italicize), chapter and verse.

Ezekiel saw "what seemed to be four living creatures," each with faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (*New Jerusalem Bible*, Ezek. 1.5-10).

(New International Version, Gen. 3.15).

(2 Cor. 5.17).

All future references can then just cite book, chapter, and verse, since you've established which edition of the Bible you will be using.

- In parenthetical references, the titles of the books of the Bible are often abbreviated.
- A period separates chapter and verse.
- The first time you refer to a particular version of the Bible, include the name of the version, followed by a comma.
- You do not need to identify the version in subsequent references unless you switch to a different version.

Common abbreviations for books of the Bible

Old Testament (OT)

Gen.	Genesis	Num.	Numbers	Dan.	Daniel
1 Kings	1 Kings	2 Chron.	2 Chronicles	Hag.	Haggai
Eccles.	Ecclesiastes	Jer.	Jeremiah	Ruth	Ruth
Obad.	Obadiah	Nah.	Nahum	Job	Job
Exod.	Exodus	Deut.	Deuteronomy	Hos.	Hosea
2 Kings	2 Kings	Ezra	Ezra	Zech.	Zechariah
Song Sol. (also Cant.)	Song of Solomon (also Canticles)	Lam.	Lamentations	1 Sam.	1 Samuel
Jon.	Jonah	Hab.	Habakkuk	Ps.	Psalms
Lev.	Leviticus	Josh.	Joshua	Joel	Joel
1 Chron.	1 Chronicles	Neh.	Nehemiah	Mal.	Malachi
Isa.	Isaiah	Ezek.	Ezekiel	2 Sam.	2 Samuel
Mic.	Micah	Zeph.	Zephaniah	Prov.	Proverbs
		Judg.	Judges	Amos	Amos
		Esth.	Esther		

New Testament (NT)	Eph.	Ephesians	Jude	Jude	
Matt.	Matthew	Tit.	Titus	Rom.	Romans
2 Cor.	2 Corinthians	2 John	2 John	1 Thess.	1 Thessalonians
1 Tim.	1 Timothy	John	John	Jas.	James
2 Pet.	2 Peter	Phil.	Philippians	Rev. (also Apoc.)	Revelation (also
Mark	Mark	Philem.	Philemon	Apocalypse)	
Gal.	Galatians	3 John	3John	1 Cor.	1 Corinthians
2 Tim.	2 Timothy	Acts	Acts	2 Thess.	2 Thessalonians
1 John	1 John	Col.	Colossians	1 Pet.	1 Peter
Luke	Luke	Heb.	Hebrews		

Placement of Citations

- Place the citation at the end of the quoted or paraphrased sentence, not in the middle.
- Place a citation after direct quotes, even if paraphrased material from the same page follows the quote.
- When material from one source and the same page numbers is paraphrased throughout multiple sentences, use one citation at the end of the paraphrased sentences rather than a citation at the end of each sentence.
- Parenthetical citations usually appear after the final quotation mark and before the period. An exception occurs, however, in quotes of four or more lines since these quotes are presented as block quotes: that is, they are indented and use no quotation marks.

BLOCK QUOTES:

- For quotations that are more than four typed lines of prose or more than three lines of poetry, place quotations in a free-standing block of text and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, with the entire quote indented one inch from the left margin; maintain double-spacing. Only indent the first line of the quotation by a half inch if you are citing multiple paragraphs. Your parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark. Your analysis of the quote will continue on the next line clear to the left without an indent. When quoting verse, maintain original line breaks. (You should maintain double-spacing throughout your essay.) For example:

Nelly Dean treats Heathcliff poorly and dehumanizes him throughout her narration:

They entirely refused to have it in bed with them, or even in their room, and I had no more sense, so, I put it on the landing of the stairs, hoping it would be gone on the morrow. By chance, or else attracted by hearing his voice, it crept to Mr. Earnshaw's door, and there he found it on quitting his chamber. Inquiries were made as to how it got there; I was obliged to confess, and in recompense for my cowardice and inhumanity was sent out of the house. (Bronte 78)

Here, Nelly's narration shows that...

Poetry of three lines or less should be quoted and documented as follows:

In her poem "Sources," Adrienne Rich describes "The faithful drudging child / the child at the oak desk whose penmanship, / hard work, style will win her prizes" (23).

Poetry of more than three lines should be quoted and documented as follows:

In her poem "Sources," Adrienne Rich explores the roles of women in shaping their world:

The faithful drudging child
the child at the oak desk whose penmanship,
hard work, style will win her prizes
becomes the woman with a mission, not to win prizes
but to change the laws of history. (23)

ADDING OR OMITTING WORDS IN QUOTATIONS:

- If you add a word or words in a quotation, you should put brackets around the words to indicate that they are not part of the original text.

Jan Harold Brunvand, in an essay on urban legends, states, "Some individuals [who retell urban legends] make a point of learning every rumor or tale" (78).

- If you omit a word or words from a quotation, you should indicate the deleted word or words by using ellipsis marks, which are three periods (. . .) with a space before and after each one. For example:

In an essay on urban legends, Jan Harold Brunvand notes that "some individuals make a point of learning every recent rumor or tale . . . and in a short time a lively exchange of details occurs" (78).

MLA Works Cited Page

Works Cited is a list of sources that you have incorporated within your paper. It is not a list of all the works that you found that addressed your topic. The word “bibliography,” which means a list of the sources consulted and cited in a paper, has been replaced with the term “works cited” in the MLA format.

It is best to write the **Works Cited** list before you write the report so that you will know what information to use as you write your parenthetical citations.

Typing Format for the Works Cited Page

This is a sample Title Page.

A
BOOK OF NONSENSE.

Author — BY EDWARD LEAR.

WITH ALL THE ORIGINAL PICTURES AND VERSES.



There was an Old Derry down Derry, who loved to see little folks merry;
So he made them a Book, and with laughter they shook
At the fun of that Derry down Derry.

Publishing
Company

BOSTON:
ROBERTS BROTHERS.

1894.

City

Title: Type the title, Works Cited, one inch down from the top of the page and centered. Do not enlarge, bold print, or use quotation marks or italics. Do capitalize the *w* and the *c*.

Order: Alphabetize using the first word of each entry. (*A*, *an*, and *the* should not be considered when alphabetizing, nor should they appear as part of a shortened title in parenthetical documentation). Do not number entries.

Indenting: Start each entry at the left margin (one inch from the edge) and continue all the way to the right margin. Usually, web addresses will need to be divided by manually inserting a space after a slash (/). Get as close to the one-inch margin as possible when deciding where to divide. Indent second and third lines one tab (five spaces), so only the beginning of each entry is at the left margin. (FORMAT, PARAGRAPH, SPECIAL, HANGING, set .5).

Author: Put last name first for the primary author. Additional authors should be listed first name first. (Example: Smith, John, Ted Brown, and Mary Jones.) If more than three authors are listed, use the abbreviation “et al.” which means “and others.” (Smith, John, et al.) If you have the same author for more than one source, start the second entry for that author with three hyphens and a period instead of the name.) If no author is listed, begin with the editor’s name (followed by a comma and the abbreviation *ed.*) or, if no editor is listed, with the chapter or article.

SIMON PULSE
New York London Toronto Sydney

Multiple Cities, use the first one

Sometimes you have to look on the copyright page for the city of publication. The street address is not needed in works cited.

THE BELL JAR. Copyright © 1971 by Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc. Foreword copyright © 1996 by Frances McCullough. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews. For information address HarperCollins Publishers, Inc., 10 East 53rd Street,

New York, N.Y. 10022

The date is on the copyright page. Use the latest one.

HarperCollins books may be used for promotional use. For information please write: Special Markets Department, HarperCollins Publishers, Inc., 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022.

25th Anniversary edition published 1996.

Copyright Info: Leave out the words *Co., Inc., Ltd., Publishing House*, etc. Use the first city and the most recent year listed. Lesser known cities should include the state abbreviation or country (if out of the U.S.). Treat one-volume encyclopedias as books.

Page Numbers: If you don't use an entire work, document the page range of the article. Use numbers and a hyphen for the page numbers within an entry. Leave out the word *pages* and any number symbol such as #. (Examples: 27-38.) You do not need to list page or paragraph numbers from web articles unless the numbers are visible in the site. You do not need page numbers for alphabetical entries (dictionaries, etc.).

Dates: Abbreviate months in works cited entries. When you have a day, month, and year, put the day first, then the abbreviated month with a period, and then the year, followed by a period, like this: 23 Jan. 2001. Abbreviations for months are Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec.

Titles of Works

Capitalization

DO Capitalize

- ❖ first word
- ❖ last word
- ❖ all principal words
- ❖ nouns
- ❖ pronouns
- ❖ verbs
- ❖ adjectives
- ❖ adverbs
- ❖ subordinating conjunctions (after, although, because, while, etc.)

DO NOT Capitalize

- ❖ articles (a, an, the – unless the first word)
- ❖ prepositions
- ❖ coordinating conjunctions (and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet)
- ❖ "to" in infinitives

Punctuation

Colon – use to separate a title from a subtitle (unless the title ends in a question mark, an exclamation point, or a dash).

Use punctuation as it appears in the title.

Italics Vs. Quotation Marks

Italicize – titles of works published independently

- ❖ books
- ❖ plays
- ❖ long poems published as books
- ❖ pamphlets
- ❖ periodicals (newspapers, magazines, journals)
- ❖ films, radio, and television programs
- ❖ compact discs, audiocassettes, record albums
- ❖ ballets, operas and other long musical compositions (except those identified simply by form, number, & key)
- ❖ paintings and works of sculpture
- ❖ ships, aircraft, and spacecraft

Quotation Marks – titles of works published within larger works

- ❖ names or articles
- ❖ essays
- ❖ short stories
- ❖ short poems
- ❖ chapters of books
- ❖ individual episodes of television and radio programs
- ❖ short musical compositions (songs)
- ❖ unpublished works (e.g. lectures and speeches)

Exceptions

Do NOT underline or use quotation marks to indicate names of

- ❖ sacred writings (including all books and versions of the Bible)
- ❖ laws, acts, and similar political documents
- ❖ instrumental musical compositions identified by form, number, and key
- ❖ series, societies, buildings, and monuments
- ❖ conferences, seminars, workshops, and courses

Abbreviations

Geographic Names

- ❖ spell out the names of states, territories, and possessions of the US in the text except usually in addresses and sometimes in parentheses
- ❖ spell out in the text the names of countries (with few exceptions – USSR)
- ❖ in documentation abbreviate the names of states, provinces, and countries (no period in between abbreviations that are all caps (e.g. US) but periods after other abbreviations (e.g. Eng. for England))

Common Scholarly Abbreviations

- ❖ most of the abbreviations listed would replace the spelled forms only in parentheses, tables, and documentation

abr.	abridgment, abridged, abridged by	et al.	and others	qtd.	quoted
adapt.	adapter, adaptation, adapted by	illus.	illustrator, illustration, illustrated by	rpt.	reprint, reprinted, reprinted by
anon.	anonymous	introd.	introduction, introduced by	sec.	sections
app.	appendix	narr.	narrator, narrated by	ser.	series
assn.	association	n.d.	no date of publication	sic.	thus in the source (in square brackets as an editorial interpolation, otherwise in parentheses; not followed by an exclamation point)
c.	circa, or around (used with approximate dates)	no.	number		
ch.	chapter	n.p.	no place of publication; no publisher		
col.	column	n.pag.	no pagination		
comp.	compiler, compiled by	par.	paragraph	U	University
dir.	director, directed by	pt.	part	UP	University Press
ed.	editor, edition, edited by	pub.	publisher, publication, published by	vers.	version
				vol.	volume

Format for Works Cited Entries

The formats shown below are based on the **sixth edition** of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* by Joseph Gibaldi.

Books

Source	MLA Format with Example
One author	<p><i>Last Name of Author, First Name. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Clancy, Tom. <i>Clear and Present Danger</i>. New York: Berkley Books, 1989. Print.</p>
Additional source by same author	<p><i>Three hyphens. Title. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>---. <i>The Hunt for Red October</i>. New York: Berkley Books. 1985. Print.</p>
Two or three authors	<p><i>Last Name of Author, First Name (of 1st author listed), First Name Last Name (of 2nd author listed), and First Name Last Name (of 3rd author listed). Title. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Crisfield, Deborah W., and Mark Gola. <i>Winning Soccer for Girls</i>. New York: Facts on File, 2002. Print.</p>
More than three authors	<p><i>Last Name, First Name (of 1st author listed), et. al. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Kieran, John , et al. <i>The Story of the Olympics</i>. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippencott Co., 1977. Print.</p>

<p>Book with one editor</p>	<p><i>Last Name of Editor, First Name, ed. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Bloom, Harold, ed. <i>Langston Hughes</i>. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1989. Print.</p>
<p>Book with two editors</p>	<p><i>Editor Last Name, First Name, and Editor First Name Last Name, eds. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Clark, Anne Rogers, and Andrew H. Brace, eds. <i>International Encyclopedia of Dogs</i>. New York: Howell Book House, 1995. Print.</p>
<p>Literary work included in an anthology or collection (essay, short story, poem, play, etc.)</p>	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author of Work. "Title of Work." Title of Book. Editor First Name Last Name. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Page Numbers. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Hurston, Zora Neale. "The Gilded Six-Bits." <i>Calling the Wind: Twentieth-Century African-American Short Stories</i>. Ed. Clarence Major. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1993. 69-78. Print.</p>
<p>Article in a well-known reference work, encyclopedia, or dictionary</p>	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author of Article (if given). "Title of Article." Title of Reference Book. Edition of Book (if given). Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>"Courage." <i>The Oxford English Dictionary</i>. 2nd ed. 1989. Print.</p> <p>Deese, David A. "Persian Gulf War." <i>World Book</i>. 2001 ed. Print.</p> <p>"Lucretia Coffin Mott." <i>Encyclopedia of World Biography</i>. 1998. Print.</p>

<p>Article in a reference work or encyclopedia that is not well-known</p>	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author of Article (if given). "Title of Article."</i></p> <p>Title of Reference Book. <i>Ed. Editor's First Name Last Name (if given).</i></p> <p><i>Volume Number (if given). City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Hillstrom, Laurie Collier. "Dave Matthews Band." <i>Contemporary Musicians</i>. Ed. Sean Pollock. Vol. 18. Detroit: Gale, 1997. Print.</p> <p>"Iverson, Allen." <i>Macmillan Profiles: Athletes and Coaches of Winter</i>. New York: Macmillan, 2000. Print.</p> <p>Wood, Phyllis. "Angelina Weld Grimke." <i>Notable Black American Women</i>. Ed. Jessie Carney Smith. Detroit: Gale, 1992. Print.</p>
<p>Introduction, preface, foreword, or afterword to a book</p>	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author of Part Being Cited. Title of Part Being Cited. Title of Book. By First Name Last Name of Author of Book (if different from part being cited) or Last Name of Author of Book (if same as part being cited). City of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication. Page Numbers. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Brown, J. Carter. Foreword. <i>Georgia O'Keefe Art and Letters</i>. Ed. Jack Cowart and Juan Hamilton. New York: New York Graphic Society Books, 1987. vii. Print.</p> <p>Drabble, Margaret. Introduction. <i>Middlemarch</i>. By George Eliot. New York: Bantam, 1985. vii-xvii. Print.</p>

Periodicals

Notes: Abbreviate all months except May, June, and July. If the article is not printed on consecutive pages, write only the first page number and add a plus sign. For newspapers that are not nationally known or that do not include the city of publication in their titles, include the city in brackets but do not underline it.

Source	MLA Format with Example
Magazine article with one author	<p data-bbox="440 443 1424 611"><i>Last Name of Author, First Name of Author. "Title of Article." Title of Magazine Day Month Year of Magazine: Page Numbers. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p data-bbox="440 653 1354 758">Elkins, David. "The Overbooked Child: Are We Pushing Our Kids Too Hard?" <i>Psychology Today</i> Feb. 2003: 64-70. Print.</p> <p data-bbox="440 793 1370 898">Hochwald, Lambeth. "The Top Ten Healthiest Companies for Women." <i>Health</i> July/August 2003: 148+. Print.</p> <p data-bbox="440 934 1398 1039">McGuigan, Cathleen. "Why Should We Care?" <i>Newsweek</i> 12 May 2003: 56. Print.</p>
Magazine article with two authors	<p data-bbox="440 1073 1398 1241"><i>Last Name of Author, First Name of Author, and First Name Last Name of Author. "Title of Article." Title of Magazine Day Month Year: Page Numbers. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p data-bbox="440 1283 1425 1388">Tumulty, Karen, and James Carney. "Bush's Fuzzy Science." <i>Time</i> 10 Sept. 2001: 35. Print.</p>
Editorial in a Magazine	<p data-bbox="440 1430 1419 1598"><i>Last Name of Author, First Name of Author. "Title of Editorial." Editorial. Title of Magazine Day Month Year: Page Numbers. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p data-bbox="440 1640 1365 1745">Kniffel, Leonard. "Who Wants to Be the First to Go to Jail?" Editorial. <i>American Libraries</i> Aug. 2002: 46. Print.</p>

Scholarly journal	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume Number (Year of Publication): Page Numbers. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Wineburg, Sam. "Historical Thinking and Other Unnatural Acts." <i>Phi Delta Kappan</i> 80 (1999): 488-99. Print.</p>
Newspaper article	<p><i>Last Name of Author, First Name of Author (if given). "Title of Article." Title of Newspaper [City (if not a part of newspaper title)] Day Month Year, edition (if given): Section Page. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Jeromack, Paul. "This Once, a David of the Art World Does Goliath a Favor." <i>New York Times</i> 13 July 2002, late ed.: B7+. Print.</p> <p>"Top Americans in Tour de France." <i>USA Today</i> 23 July 2003: C1. Print.</p> <p>Walker, Andrea K. "Jobless Decline a Sign of Despair." <i>Sun</i> [Baltimore] 2 Aug. 2003: A1. Print.</p>
Newspaper editorial	<p><i>Last Name of Author, First Name of Author (if given). "Title of Editorial." Editorial. Title of Newspaper [City (if not a part of newspaper title)] Day Month Year, edition (if given): Section Page. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>"Springsteen's Empty Sky." Editorial. <i>Sun</i> [Baltimore] 10 Aug. 2002: A10. Print.</p>

Review in a magazine or newspaper	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Reviewer. "Title of Review." Rev. of Title of Work, by First Name Last Name of Author/Editor/Director. (If review is of a performance add information about the production.) Title of Periodical Day Month Year: Section Page. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>McCauley, Mary C. "Superstar Has Staying Power Even after 30 Years." Rev. of <i>Jesus Christ Superstar</i>, by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Weber. Morris A. Mechanic Theatre, Baltimore. <i>Sun</i> [Baltimore] 10 Apr. 2003: E1. Print.</p>
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Miscellaneous Print and Nonprint Sources

Source	MLA Format with Example
Bible	<p><i>Title of the Bible, Version. Editors. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>The Holy Bible, Revised Standard Version. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1952. Print.</p> <p><i>The Modern Reader's Bible.</i> Richard G. Moulton, editor. New York: Macmillan, 1918. Print.</p>
Brochure or pamphlet	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author (if given). Title. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p><i>Oskar Schindler.</i> Washington, D. C.: United States Holocaust Museum, n.d. Print.</p> <p><i>Russia (Russian Federation).</i> Orem: CultureGrams, 2001. Print.</p>

Television or radio broadcast	<p><i>“Title of Episode or Segment.” Title of Program. Title of Series (if given).</i></p> <p><i>Name of Network. Call Letters, City of Local Station (if given).</i></p> <p><i>Broadcast Date. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>“A Conversation with Amy Tan.” <i>The Oprah Winfrey Show</i>. NBC. WEEK, Peoria. 3 Jan. 2000. Television.</p> <p>“Johannesburg Earth Summit.” <i>NOW with Bill Moyers</i>. PBS. WTVP, Peoria. 30 Aug. 2002. Television.</p>
Video	<p>Title of Video. <i>Director First Name Last Name. Distributor, Year of Release.</i></p> <p><i>Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p><i>Alexander Solzenitshyn: One Word of Truth</i>. Dir. Peter Lisam. Films for Humanities, 1983. DVD.</p>
CD-ROM	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author (if given). “Title of Article (if given).” Title of Publication. Publication Medium. City of Publication: Name of Publisher, Date of Publication. Medium of Publication.</i></p> <p>Schaller, George B. “Gorillas.” <i>World Book Multimedia Encyclopedia</i>. CD ROM. Chicago: World Book, 2001.</p> <p>Walters, Gordon, ed. “The Catcher in the Rye.” <i>Masterplots Complete</i>. CD-ROM. Pasadena: Salem Press, 1999.</p>
Personal interview	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Person Interviewed. Kind of Interview (Personal interview Telephone interview, E-mail interview, etc.). Day Month Year of Interview.</i></p> <p>Rami, Pathik. Personal interview. 1 June 2003.</p>

Internet – Non Fee-Based (If you are using a fee-based database via the Internet, refer to the next section for formats.)

Source	MLA Format with Example
<p>Note: If the citation information does not lead readers to easily find the source, then URL should be provided. Otherwise, URL is no longer needed.</p>	
<p>Professional or personal site</p>	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Site Creator (if given). Site Title or, if there is no title, use a description such as Home page. Day Month Year of electronic publication of latest update (if given). Name of Institution or Organization Associated with Site (if given). Medium of Publication. Day Month Year of Access.</i></p> <p><i>Club Drugs. 25 June 2003. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Web. 1 Aug. 2003.</i></p> <p><i>Smith, John. Home page. Mar. 2001. Web. 12 Dec. 2002.</i></p>



Title of Web site

Sponsoring Organization



The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), is part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the principal biomedical and behavioral research agency of the United States Government. NIH is a component of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



Document within an information database or scholarly project	<p><i>Last Name of Author, First Name (if given). "Title of Document." Title of Website. Day Month Year of Electronic Publication or of Latest update.</i></p> <p><i>Name of Institution/Organization that Sponsors the Site (if given).</i></p> <p><i>Medium of Publication. Day Month Year of Access.</i></p> <p>"Ron(ald William) Howard Biography: (1954-)." <i>Biography.com</i>. 2009.</p> <p>A&E Television Networks. Web. 1 May. 2009.</p> <p>"The Greenhouse Gas Effects." <i>Information Please Almanac</i>. n.d. n.p. Web. 13 Jan. 2003.</p>
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The screenshot shows the Biography.com website. At the top left is the logo "bio. TRUE STORY." followed by navigation links: "VIDEOS", "TV", "PEOPLE", "BIO'S BEST", "GAMES", and "BORN O". Below this is a search bar with the text "SEARCH BIOGRAPHY.COM" and a "GO" button. A blue arrow points from the word "VIDEOS" to the label "Title of Website". Below the search bar is a pagination link: "Page: «PREV 1 2 NEXT»". A blue box highlights the text "Ron(ald William) Howard Biography (1954-)", with a blue arrow pointing to the label "Title of Document". Below this is another pagination link: "Page: «PREV 1 2 NEXT»", with a red box around it and a red arrow pointing to the label "Indication that page numbers will be used for in-text citation". At the bottom left, the copyright notice "© 1991-2009 A&E Television Networks All Rights Reserved" is visible, with a blue box around "2009" and a blue arrow pointing to the label "Date of the Latest Update". A blue arrow points from the text "A&E Television Networks" to the label "Name of Sponsoring Organization".

<p>Online magazine, journal, or newspaper article</p>	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author (if given). "Title of Article." Title of Periodical Day Month Year of Publication. Medium of Publication. Date of Access.</i></p> <p>Alexander, Keith L. "The 21st Century's Answer to the Wright Brothers: Father and Daughter Team up in 737 Cockpit." <i>The Washington Post</i> 5 Aug. 2003. Web. 6 Aug. 2003.</p> <p>Fording, Laura. "Viruses with a Cause." <i>Newsweek</i> 20 Mar. 2003. Web. 21 Mar. 2003.</p>
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Title of Periodical

The screenshot shows the top portion of the Washington Post website. The masthead logo "The Washington Post" is circled in red, with a red line pointing to the label "Title of Periodical". To the right, the text "TODAY'S III" and "Subscribe | F..." is visible, with a red line pointing to the label "Title of Article". Below the masthead is a navigation bar with "NEWS", "POLITICS", "OPINIONS", and "BU". A search bar is located below the navigation bar. The main article title "The 21st Century's Answer To the Wright Brothers" is circled in red, with a red line pointing to the label "Title of Article". Below the title is the subtitle "Father and Daughter Team Up in 737 Cockpit". The author information "By Keith L. Alexander" is circled in red, with a red line pointing to the label "Author". Below the author name is the text "Washington Post Staff Writer". The date "Tuesday August 5, 2003" is circled in red, with a red line pointing to the label "Date of Publication". The page number "Page A01" is also visible. On the left side, there is a vertical label "Advertisement" and a "replay" button.

Fee-Based Databases Accessed Via the Internet

Examples of Databases:

Name of Database:	Name of Service:	Web Address:
<i>American Government</i>	ABC-CLIO	http://www.americangovernment.abc-clio.com
<i>American History</i>	ABC-CLIO	http://www.americanhistory.abc-clio.com
<i>bigchalk Library</i>	ProQuest	http://www.bigchalk.com
<i>CQ Researcher</i>	CQ Press	http://www.library.cqpress.com
<i>Literature Online for Schools (LION)</i>	ProQuest	http://www.lion-schools.com
<i>Literature Resource Center</i>	Gale Group	http://galenet.galegroup.com
<i>Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center</i>	Gale Group	http://galenet.galegroup.com
<i>SIRS Researcher</i>	SIRS Publishing	http://sks19.sirs.com
<i>World History: The Modern Era</i>	ABC-CLIO	http://www.worldhistory.abc-clio.com

Internet – Fee-Based

Full-text magazine or newspaper article	<p><i>Last name, First Name of Author of Article (if given). "Title of Article." Title of Magazine Day Month Year of Article: Page Numbers. Name of Database. Name of Service. Name of Library, Location of Library. Medium of Publication. Date of Access.</i></p> <p>"Busted Big Time." <i>Maclean's</i> 16 Dec. 2002: 15. <i>Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center</i>. Gale Group. Dunlap Pub. Lib., Dunlap, IL. Web. 3 Aug. 2003.</p> <p>McDonnell, Patrick J. "INS Ends Life as Separate Agency; Its Absorption by Homeland Security Raises Concerns." <i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1 Mar. 2003: B1. <i>bigchalk Library</i>. ProQuest. Dunlap High School Lib., Dunlap, IL. Web. 20 Mar. 2003.</p>
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<p>Full-text scholarly journal article</p>	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author of Article. "Title of Article." Title of Journal where Originally Published Volume (Date): Page Numbers. Name of Database. Name of Service. Name of Library, Location of Library. Medium of Publication. Date of Access.</i></p> <p>Norseng, Mary Kay. "Suicide and Ibsen's Hedda Gabler." <i>Scandinavian Studies</i> (1999): n. pag. <i>Literature Online for Schools</i>. ProQuest. Dunlap High School Lib., Dunlap, IL. Web. 30 Nov. 2002.</p> <p>Timmerman, John H. "The Squatter's Circle in <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>." <i>Studies in American Fiction</i> (Autumn 1989): 203-211. <i>Literature Resource Center</i>. Gale. Dunlap Pub. Lib., Dunlap, IL. Web. 4 Aug. 2003.</p>
<p>Essay with no previously published version (ex. biography, study guide)</p>	<p><i>"Title of Article." Name of Database. Name of Service. Name of Library, Location of Library. Medium of Publication. Date of Access.</i></p> <p>"Benjamin Franklin." <i>American History</i>. ABC-CLIO. Dunlap High School Lib., Dunlap, IL. Web. 26 Feb. 2003.</p> <p>"Maya Angelou (1920-): Biography." <i>Literature Online for Schools</i>. ProQuest. Dunlap High School Lib., Dunlap, IL. Web. 18 Jan. 2003.</p>

<p>Essay/article from an edited book</p>	<p><i>Last Name, First Name of Author of Essay/Article. "Title of Essay/Article."</i></p> <p><i>Title of Edited Book. Ed. First Name Last Name of Editor(s). Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Page Numbers. Name of Database. Name of Service. Name of Library, Location of Library. Medium of Publication. Date of Access.</i></p> <p>Benton, Richard P. "The Cask of Amontillado." <i>Reference Guide to Short Fiction</i>. Ed. Noelle Watson. Farmington Hills, MI: St. James Press, 1994. n.pag. <i>Literature Resource Center</i>. Gale Group. Dunlap Pub. Lib., Dunlap, IL. Web. 5 Nov. 2002.</p>
<p>Primary document</p>	<p><i>"Document Title (Date of Document)." Name of Database. Name of Service. Name of Library, Location of Library. Medium of Publication. Date of Access.</i></p> <p>"Treaty of Paris (1783)." <i>World History: The Modern Era</i>. ABC-CLIO. Dunlap High School Lib., Dunlap, IL. Web. 1 Mar. 2003.</p>
<p>Image, map, audio, video, statistics, timeline</p>	<p><i>"Title of Item." Medium. Name of Service. Name of Library, Location of Library. Medium of Publication. Date of Access.</i></p> <p>"Constitutional Convention." Image. <i>American Government</i>. ABC-CLIO. Dunlap High School Lib., Dunlap, IL. Web. 18 Aug. 2002.</p>

The previous examples represent only a sampling of sources and their bibliographic formats. For information about sources not mentioned here, such as newspaper editorials, government documents, maps, photographs, microforms, etc., consult the latest edition of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* by Joseph Gibaldi. The website for the Modern Language Association (<http://www.mla.org>) is also helpful, but provides information for citing Internet resources only.