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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One author</th>
<th>Smith, John K. Title.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two authors</td>
<td>Smith, John K., and Tim Sampson. Title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three authors</td>
<td>Smith, John K., Tim Sampson, and Alex J. Hubbard. Title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than three authors</td>
<td>Smith, John K., et al. Title.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One editor</th>
<th>Smith, John K., ed. Title.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two editors</td>
<td>Smith, John K., and Tim Sampson, eds. Title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One conductor</td>
<td>Smith, John K., cond. Title.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One author and editor</td>
<td><em>Title</em>. By John Smith. Ed. Bill McCoy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate author</td>
<td>Modern Language Association. <em>Title</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government author</td>
<td>Illinois Dept. of Industrial Relations. <em>Title</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>Last, First M. <em>Title</em>. City: Publisher, Year Published. Medium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>Last, First M. “Article.” <em>Title</em> Volume.Issue (Year): Page(s). Medium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>Last, First M. “Article.” <em>Title</em> Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Medium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Last, First M. “Article.” <em>Title</em> [City] Date Month Year, Edition, Section: Page(s). Medium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:


**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
**MLA Examples of Popular Sources**

**Book**

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

**Ex:**  

**Chapter/Anthology**

**MLA**  

**Ex:**  

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

**Magazine**

**MLA**  
Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Magazine Title* Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Print.

**Ex:**  

**Newspaper**

**MLA**  
Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Newspaper Title* Date Month Year Published: Page(s). Print.

**Ex:**  
### MLA Examples of Popular Sources

#### Journal

**MLA**


#### Website

**MLA**

Last, First M. “Article Title.” *Website Title*. Publisher, Date Month Year. Web. Date Month Year.


#### Online Database (Journal)

**MLA**

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


*Note that all months in MLA are abbreviated except for May, June and July. For example, “February” is “Feb.”
**MLA Examples of Popular Sources**

**TV/ Radio**

**MLA**

**Ex:**

**Film**

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

**Ex:**

**Sound Recording**

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

**Ex:**

**Visual Art / Photograph**

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

**Ex:**

**Lecture / Speech**

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

**Ex:**
Interview

MLA

Ex:

Cartoon

MLA
Last, First M. “Title.” Cartoon / Comic strip. Publication information. Medium.

Ex:

*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)
5. Publisher or sponsor of website
6. Date of electronic publication
7. Medium of publication (web)
8. 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


Citing an entire website with no identifiable electronic publication date


Citing an article from an online-only resource


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

Citing an article from an online newspaper


*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.


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**


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


**Citing a video found online**


**Citing a painting viewed online**

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


Citing a digital image


*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


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.

Cite your sources at www.easybib.com
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.
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.