CITING PRINT & MEDIA SOURCES USING MLA

For more extensive rules and examples, consult the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* 7th ed., or the MLA website (www.mla.org).

**THE WORKS CITED PAGE** lists all the works from which information has been taken and that have been cited in the text of the project. This list is placed at the end of a research project.

### Guidelines for formatting the works cited page
- Begin the list of works cited on a new page, continuing the page numbers from the body of the paper.
- Center the title of the page (Works Cited) an inch from the top of the page.
- Entries are arranged in a single list alphabetically by the first piece of information in the entry.
- Align the start of each entry with the left margin. Indent any subsequent lines one-half inch (or five spaces).
- Double-space the list, both within and between entries.

### Guidelines for formatting citations from print sources
- Provide complete publication information for each resource, taken directly from the work itself.
- If no author is given, begin the citation with the title (ignore *A*, *An*, or *The* when alphabetizing the list).
- If no place of publication is given, use N.p.:  • If no name of a publisher is given, use :n.p.
- If no date of publication is given, use n.d.  • If no page numbers are given, use n. pag.

### IN-TEXT CITATIONS (also called parenthetical citations) are used in the body of a research project to acknowledge the original author or source each time words, facts, or ideas are incorporated from an outside source. In-text citations identify specifically where in the original work material was found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guidelines for creating in-text citations</th>
<th>In-text citation example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.2 The first piece of information given in an in-text reference must match the first piece of information given in the corresponding entry on the list of works cited (usually author or title).</td>
<td>This point already had been argued unsuccessfully (Jones 294-95).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• When possible, follow that information with the exact page numbers from the original source.</td>
<td>Critics of the concept ask if a large society would be able to handle the loss (&quot;Surveillance Society&quot; 115).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Place the in-text citation as near as possible to the material being cited.</td>
<td>The crash of 1929 was one such event (&quot;The Great Depression&quot; 37), but many others can be considered as evidence of this type of economic cycle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 7.3 When the author or title of the source is given in a sentence, the in-text citation needs only provide the page numbers. | Kozol reported this finding in 1989 (2). |
|   | In his *Autobiography*, Franklin notes he prepared a list of thirteen virtues (135-37). |

| 7.4.2 If the source provides fixed paragraph or section numbers, include the appropriate abbreviation before the relevant numbers. | This was not unusual for the time (Mouton pars. 19-20). |
|   • If the source lacks numbering, omit numbers from the in-text citation. | Greenpeace notes that this phenomenon has been seen mainly in North America (Smith). |

| 7.4.6 If the works cited list contains more than one work by the same author, the in-text citation should include the appropriate title (which may be shortened), followed by the page numbers. | This work of Shakespeare's has been called "a comedy of the grotesque" (Frye, *Anatomy* 217). |
| 7.2 If the works cited list contains more than one author with the same last name, add the first initial to the in-text citation to identify the appropriate author. | The loans turned out to be at great profit to the lender (J. Malcolm 234). |


**BOOKS and parts of books**

**Basic elements of works-cited entries for books**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Chapter, Article, or Section.” *Title of Complete Work*. Place of Publication:

Publisher, date. Format.

6.6.2 **Single Author**


6.6.3 **Editor as Author**


6.6.4 **Two or More Authors**

*Give the authors’ names in the order they appear on the title page.*

Smith, George F., Christopher E. Cole, and Bruce Wayne. *Criminal Justice in America*. Belmont, CA:


*If there are more than three authors, you may name only the first and add et al. (“and others”).*


6.4.5 **Two or More Works by the Same Author**

*Give the author’s name in the first entry. After that, type three hyphens and a period in place of the name.*

Walters, Glenn D. *The Criminal Lifestyle: Patterns of Serious Criminal Conduct*. Newbury Park, CA:


6.6.9 **Book with no author named**

*If no author or editor is listed, do not use Anonymous. Begin the entry with the title.*


6.6.5 **Corporate Author**


6.6.13 **Edition other than the First**


6.6.8 **Introduction, Preface, Foreward, or Afterward**


6.6.6 **Work in an Anthology or Reprinted in a Collection**


6.6.7 **Article in a Reference Book**


*When citing a well-known encyclopedia or dictionary, city and publisher are not necessary. Give only the edition (if stated), year of publication, and medium.*


**CQ Researcher Article**

6.6.20 **Government Publication**
*If no author is given, cite as author the agency that issued the publication.*

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**PERIODICALS**, including magazines, journals, and newspapers

**Basic elements of works-cited entries for scholarly journals**
Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Article.” *Title of Periodical* volume.issue (year): page numbers. Format.

6.5.2 **Scholarly Journal with volume number and issue number**

*For journals with no volume number, give just the issue number.*

**Basic elements of works-cited entries for magazines and newspapers**
Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Article.” *Title of Periodical* Date, page numbers. Format.

6.5.5 **Newspaper**

6.5.6 **Magazine**

6.5.7 **Review**

6.5.10 Editorial


6.5.11 Letter to the Editor


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**INTERVIEWS OR SPEECHES**

6.8.7 Interview
Interview conducted by you.

Interview published or broadcast.

6.8.11 Lecture or Speech

   Class Lecture.

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**MEDIA, such as broadcasts and recordings**

The first element (e.g., director, composer, conductor, performer, title, etc.) depends on the desired emphasis. You may include other pertinent information, such as the writers, performers, or producers, between the title and the distributor.

6.8.1 Television or Radio Program

   Television.


6.8.2 Sound Recording


6.8.3 Film or Video Recording
*It's a Wonderful Life*. Dir. Frank Capra. RKO, 1946. Film.


6.8.17 CD-ROM


