Citing Sources – MLA Format

Q u i n e b a u g V a l l e y · C o m m u n i t y C o l l e g e · L i b r a r y

Overview:

In-Text Citations:

Explains how to cite sources within the text of your paper.

Works Cited:

Explains how to list all your cited sources on the last page(s) of your paper.

Citing Sources – MLA Format

Overview

MLA Modern Language Association:

- preferred in English courses and other *humanities* courses, e.g. languages, literature and art;

- emphasizes the authorship of a cited source;

- in-text citation instead of footnotes;

- works cited list instead of bibliography (only sources *actually used* in the writing of the paper are cited, not other sources consulted).

Why cite sources? When you write a college essay or research paper, you must demonstrate that the facts, information and opinions you express are valid, credible, and worthy of your reader's attention. You do this, in part, by identifying the sources of your information and of any ideas that are not originally yours. You must cite <u>direct quotes</u>, as well as anything you write that you have <u>paraphrased</u> or <u>summarized</u> from another source. Citing your sources enables a reader to find your research sources and helps you to avoid plagiarism.

What is plagiarism? It is theft. If you present someone else's words or ideas as your own, then you are stealing from that person. At QVCC, instructors may assign a penalty for student work that contains plagiarism and may report that student for disciplinary action (*QVCC Student Handbook* 8).

Where do I put the citation? You will cite each source in two places: (1) in the body of the paper you'll add a brief <u>in-text citation</u> after any information that needs to be cited, generally putting the author's name and the source page number inside parentheses at the end of a sentence. (2) You will give full citation information on the last page(s) of your paper, in the <u>Works Cited</u> list.

Guides and Help: This guide will help get you started. Ask your instructor for any additional citation requirements. Need more help? Visit the library, call the library at **860-932-4007** or email **library@qvcc.commnet.edu** You can access online help and interactive citation tools here: **http://www.qvcc.commnet.edu/library/citing.asp**

The Handbook: All information in this guide is based on the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers,* Seventh Edition (2009). Copies are available for use in the library.

Citing Sources in the Body of Your Paper

Author Variations

For in-text citations, place a <u>parenthetical reference</u> close to the idea being documented—at a pause in your sentence, or at the end of the sentence—before the closing period (unless it is a block quote, see the example on <u>page 4</u>). The reference will include both the <u>author's last name</u> and the <u>page number</u>, if available. No punctuation is used between the author's name and the page number if both are placed inside the parentheses.

AUTHOR TYPES	MLA GUIDE	EXAMPLES
1 author	If you have <u>one author</u>, either name the author in your sentence -or- include the author in the parentheses, followed by the page number(s).	Jane Tompkins calls the Western the "only true American entertainment form" (67). -OR- The Western is the only American entertainment form that belongs to us (Tompkins 67).
2 or 3 authors	If the work has <u>two or three authors</u>, name them all in your sentence -or- include them all in the parentheses.	Rico and Mano point out a number of books that are appropriate for quality multicultural education (83-90). -OR- The authors recommend a number of books that are appropriate for quality multicultural education (Rico and Mano 83-90).
4 or more authors	If the work has <u>four or more authors</u> use the first author's name and "et al." (Latin for "and others").	Medhurst et al. describe the relationship between Brezhnev and Nixon as "heated" (137). -OR- The authors describe the relationship between Brezhnev and Nixon as "heated" (Medhurst et al. 137).
Authors with the SAME name	If two or more authors you will be citing have the <u>same last name</u>, distinguish by adding their first initials. If two or more authors have the <u>same last name</u> <u>*and*</u> first initial, distinguish with the first name.	His language was "provocative and hilarious" (D. Sedaris 35). He expressed himself with both humor and a little edginess (David Sedaris 35).
Corporate Author	If a <u>corporation or institution</u> is the author, use the full name, followed by the page reference. If it is a very long name, however, try to include the name in the text and use only the page number in the parentheses, so reading is not interrupted by an extended parenthetical reference. When you use the name of a corporate author in the parentheses, <u>shorten well-known terms that are commonly abbreviated</u>.	According to a study sponsored by the National Research Council, the population of China around 1900 was increasing by more than fifteen million annually (15). -OR- The population of China around 1900 was increasing by more than fifteen million annually (Natl. Research Council 15). Pre-retirement planning also has a measurable effect on stress levels (NIMH 22).
Citing multiple works by 1 author	If citing more than one work by the same author, add the cited title, shortened or in full, after the author's name. Use "quotation marks" if the source is an article in a larger work and *italicize the title* if it is a work that stands alone.	The experience was something he never forgot (Sedaris, *Holidays* 67). -AND- He explained that if knew anything, it was that she would make him very sorry (Sedaris, "My Family" 12).
NO author	If there is <u>no author</u>, use the title of the source in your sentence or in parentheses. Use only the first few words if the title is long; use the full title if the title is short. Use "quotation marks" if the source is an article in a larger work and *italicize the title* if it is a work that stands alone.	Croatians disliked being part of the former Republic of Yugoslavia ("Croatia in Crisis" 26). -OR- "Croatia in Crisis" maintains that Croatians disliked being part of the former Republic of Yugoslavia (26). -OR- …as stated by the Governor's commission (*Report* 12).

Citing Sources in the Body of Your Paper

Dealing with Quotations

Always cite direct quotations. Use direct quotations sparingly, only when necessary to enhance meaning. Primarily, your paper should be in your own voice, with most cited information paraphrased or summarized. Direct quotes, when used, should be smoothly integrated into what you are writing.

	MLA GUIDE	EXAMPLES
Short quotation	Short quotations (four or fewer typed lines in your paper) should be integrated into your own writing and surrounded by quotation marks. Either name the author in your sentence or include the author in the parentheses, followed by the page number(s).	At the popular Sports Club, Lessing's heroine finds the "ubiqui-tous glass mugs of golden beer" (135). -OR- At the popular Sports Club, the heroine finds the "ubiquitous glass mugs of golden beer" (Lessing 135).
Long quotations	Long quotations (more than four typed lines in your paper) should be integrated into your writing, but you should not use quotation marks. Instead, indent all of the quotation as a block. Indent 1 inch from the left margin and type double-spaced. A colon usually introduces a block quote, but the context may require a different punctuation mark or none at all. The parenthetical reference should be placed at the end of the quotation, after the closing punctuation.	At the conclusion of the book, Ralph and the other boys realize the horror of their actions: The tears began to flow and sobs shook him. He gave himself up to them now for the first time on the island; great, shuddering spasms of grief that seemed to wrench his whole body. His voice rose under the black smoke before the burning wreckage of the island; and infected by that emotion, the other boys began to shake and sob too. (Golding 186)
Quoting from a quote	If you are quoting or paraphrasing something that is itself a quotation, put the abbreviation "qtd. in" (quoted in) before the secondary source you cite in your parenthetical reference.	Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an "extraordinary man" (qtd. in Boswell 450).

Citing Sources in the Body of Your Paper

Sources with NO Page Numbers

	MLA GUIDE	EXAMPLES
No page numbers	Internet sources, films and videos, recordings and podcasts, a television broadcast, a performance, picture books, websites and other sources may have no pages to cite in your parenthetical reference. For these sources, cite the last name only of the author, filmmaker, performer or director, etc.	The Western is the only American entertainment form that belongs to us (Tompkins). The filmmakers, on the other hand, clearly presented Mozart's death as murder (Forman).

The Works Cited List

General Formatting Rules

What is a Works Cited list? This is the <u>list</u> of <u>all sources you cited in the text</u> of your paper. If your instructor requires a more comprehensive list that also includes works *consulted* but not actually cited, title the list Bibliography.

Where is it? The Works Cited list should appear at the end of your paper, starting on a new page, and continuing the page numbering in sequence.

General Formatting Rules:

- The title of the list is: Works Cited (centered at the top, <u>not</u> bolded or underlined).
- <u>Double space</u> between the title and the first citation and then <u>double space</u> within and between citation entries. Do not add extra spaces between entries.
- Each citation should be left-justified and have a <u>hanging indent</u> of 0.5 inch.
- Entries should be in <u>alphabetical order</u> by the last name of the author (or by the last name of the first author if a work has more than one). If there is <u>no author</u> for an entry, alphabetize that entry by title, ignoring leading articles (*A, An, The*). For example, the entry for a website entitled *The Poetry Translator* would include the full title but would be alphabetized in the Ps for "poetry."
- The first (or only) <u>author's name</u> should appear in this order: Last Name, First Name. Additional authors for the same entry should appear in this order: First Name Last Name.
- <u>Leave ONE space</u> after all punctuation within your entries, including colons, periods, and other concluding punctuation marks.
- Use "<u>quotation marks</u>" to indicate the title of a source that is a smaller work within a larger work (such as a chapter in a book, an article in a magazine, or a single webpage on a website).
- Use <u>*italics*</u> to indicate the *title* of a source that stands alone (such as a book) or that is the larger work (such as an encyclopedia) in which you found the smaller work (an article, for example).
- <u>Capitalize all significant words in a title</u>, even if they are not capitalized in a database printout or by a citation generator. For example: if the printout or output reads: *A tale of two cities*, your citation should read: *A Tale of Two Cities*.

See the <u>sample Works Cited list</u> at the end of this guide, on pages 15 and 16**.**

Print Books

Last name, First name of author. *The Book Title*. Place of publication: Publisher's name, publication year. Print.

Author Type	Examples
1 author	MLA: Follow the general format, shown above. Tompkins, Jane. *West of Everything: The Inner Life of Westerns*. New York: Oxford UP, 1992. Print.
2 or 3 authors	MLA: Only reverse the first author's name. List the authors in the same order as on the title page. Rico, Barbara, and Sandra Mano. *American Mosaic: Multicultural Readings in Context*. Boston: Houghton, 1991. Print.
4 or more authors	MLA: List all the authors OR only list the first author followed by "et al." (meaning "and others"). Stein, Norman, Mindy Lubber, Stuart L. Koman, and Kathy Kelly. *Family Therapy: A Systems Approach*. Boston: Allyn, 1990. Print. OR Stein, Norman, et al. *Family Therapy: A Systems Approach*. Boston: Allyn, 1990. Print.
Corporate Author	MLA: Omit any initial article (A, An, The) in the name of the corporate author American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: DSM-IV-TR*. 4th ed., text rev. Washington DC: American Psychiatric Association, 2000. Print.
Citing multiple works by 1 author	MLA: If you are citing 2 or more works by the same author, alphabetize the entries by author and then by title, ignoring any leading articles (*A, An, The*). Include the author's name in the first entry only. In subsequent entries, type three hyphens in place of the author's name, followed by a period and then the rest of the citation entry. In this examples, both books were written by Malcolm Gladwell: Gladwell, Malcolm. *David and Goliath: Underdogs, Misfits, and the Art of Battling Giants*. New York: Little. 2013. Print. ---. *What the Dog Saw and Other Adventures*. New York: Little. 2009. Print.
NO author	MLA: If there is no author or editor, begin the entry with the title. Alphabetize ignoring leading articles (*A, An, The*) The first example, below, would be alphabetized with the Hs; the second would be in the Ts: *The Holy Bible*. New York: Cambridge UP, 1995. Print. Authorized King James Version. *The Times Atlas of the World*. 9th ed. New York: Times, 1992. Print.
NO author but a named EDITOR	MLA: For a book compiled by an editor(s), with no signed articles or chapters, begin with the editor's name(s) followed by a comma and the abbreviation ed. (for one editor) or eds. (for two or more editors). If there are signed articles or chapters, see page 7. Anaya, Rodolfo, and Francisco Lomeli, eds. *Aztlan: Essays on the Chicano Homeland*. Albuquerque: Academia-El Norte, 1989. Print.

A Smaller Work within a Print Book

Last name, First name of the person who wrote the essay, poem, short story, chapter, etc. "The Title of the Smaller

Work inside Quotation Marks." *The Book Title in Italics*. Ed. First name Last name of editor. Place of publication:

Publisher's name, publication year. First page of article-Last page of article. Print**.**

Publication	Examples
A smaller work from a book or one-volume anthology	MLA: If you have a book that is a <u>one-volume anthology</u>, with chapters (or articles, essays, poems, etc.) by different named authors and an overall editor or editors, start with the author of the smaller work, then the work title, then the information about the book itself. You will also need to <u>cite the page number range</u> for the smaller work: Davies, Phil. "Does Treatment Work? A Sociological Perspective." *The Misuse of Alcohol*. Ed. Nick Heather. New York: New York UP, 1985. 158-77. Print.

A smaller work from a multi-volume work	MLA: If you are citing a smaller piece published within a <u>multi-volume specialized encyclopedia or dictionary</u>, and the <u>article is signed</u>, begin with the article author and title. [Note: if the article is signed with initials, those initials are identified elsewhere in the publication.] Include the volume number. Page numbers are not necessary here; cite them in the in-text citation only.
	
	MLA: In this example, because the book is a later edition, that detail is added along with the volume number:
	
	Allen, Anita L. "Privacy in Health Care." *Encyclopedia of Bioethics*. Ed. Stephen G. Post. 3rd ed. Vol. 4.
	
	      New York: Macmillan-Thomson, 2004. Print.
	
	MLA: <u>If the work is not signed</u>, begin with the article title. Include the number of the volume in the entry. Page numbers are not necessary here but should be noted in the in-text citation.
	
	"Comparative Health Care." *Encyclopedia of Public Health*. Ed. Harriet E. Johnson. 3rd ed. Vol. 1. New
	
	      York: Macmillan-Thomson, 2009. Print.

Reprint	MLA: If the smaller work was reprinted from an earlier publication, you *may* add the year of its first publication. In this example, from the MLA Handbook, 7th edition, the work was first published in 1782; the anthology was published in 1992. Franklin, Benjamin. "Emigration to America." 1782. *The Faber Book of America*. Ed. Christopher Ricks and William L. Vance. Boston: Faber, 1992. 24-26. Print. MLA: if the smaller work originally appeared in a <u>scholarly journal</u>, then you need to give complete details for the earlier publication. See examples on page 11.

Print Periodicals
Magazines, Newspapers, and Academic or Scholarly Journals

Note: these examples are for citing works you found in PRINT. If you are citing a source you found using an electronic database, go to page 9; and, for sources you found searching the Internet, go to page 12.

Formatting varies by type of publication. See specific examples below. Author rules are the same as those for print books (see page 6), regardless of publication type. "Article tiles" are inside quotation marks; *Publication titles* are italicized.

Publication	Examples
Academic or Scholarly Journal	MLA: For scholarly journals, you'll need the volume number and issue number. In this example, 13 is the volume number and 4 is the issue number. Notice the publication year is inside parentheses. Barthelme, Frederick. "Architecture*." Kansas Quarterly* 13.4 (1981): 77-80. Print.
Monthly Magazine	MLA: Enter both the month and year of publication. Notice no parentheses. When page numbering is not consecutive—if there are intervening pages—include only the first page number followed by a + sign.. Lukacs, John. "The End of the Twentieth Century." *Harper's* Jan. 1993: 39+. Print.
Weekly Magazine	MLA: Enter day, month, and year of publication. Notice no parentheses. Schiff, Stephen. "Muriel Spark between the Lines." *New Yorker* 24 May 1993: 36-43. Print.
Newspaper	MLA: For a newspaper with numbered sections: Greenhouse, Linda. "Justices Plan to Delve Anew into Race and Voting Rights." *New York Times* 11 July 2013, sec. 1: 1+. Print. MLA: For a newspaper with lettered sections: Sun, Lena H. "Chinese Feel the Strain of a New Society." *Washington Post* 13 June 2013: A1+. Print. MLA: If you have an unsigned article in a newspaper or magazine, begin with the title in quotation marks: "Radiation in Russia." *U.S. News and World Report* 9 Aug. 1993: 40-42. Print.
A Review of a film, book, or other creation	MLA: For a book review start with the author and title of the review article. Next, include "Rev. of" (meaning *review of*), then the title of the book being reviewed, a comma, the word, "by," and the name of the author of the book. Next provide the rest of the information about the publication in which the review appeared. If the review is of a film or performance, use an abbreviation for the role of the work's creator (e.g. dir. for director, ed. for editor) in place of "by." See more abbreviations in the *MLA Handbook*, 7th edition, pages 240-247, available in the library. Orr, David. "James Franco, Poet." Rev. of *Directing Herbert White*, by James Franco. *New York Times Book Review* 20 July 2014: 22. Print. Vilkomerson, Sara. "Diverge and Conquer." Rev. of *Divergent*, dir. Neil Burger. *Entertainment Weekly* 7 Mar. 2014: 28-35. Print.

Digital Sources — Library Databases
eBooks, Academic/Scholarly Journals, Magazines, Newspapers

These examples are for citing works you obtained in full-text <u>electronic databases accessed through the QVCC Library's</u> <u>"Find Books" or "Find Articles" online research portal</u>. If you are citing a source found on a website, go to page 12. In general, follow the citation style for the original format of the work you are citing, then add the final elements that identify the source as one found using an electronic database.

Library databases all have citation tools that let you copy and paste *suggested* citations. Use these with caution! Copy and paste the data to get started, but check the formatting. Many (most?) will need editing to meet MLA style guidelines.

Publication	Examples

Academic or Scholarly Journal	MLA: The basic citation format for journal articles you found using a library database is the same as for print journal articles (see page 8), except that you add the name of the library database, in *italics*, the medium of access, Web, and the date you accessed the source, day month year. The volume number (13 in the first example) and the issue number (4 in the first example) are placed after the journal title. Use the abbreviation n.pag. if the page numbers for the original work are not available:
	
	Barthelme, Frederick. "Architecture." *Kansas Quarterly* 13.4 (1981): 77-80. *Academic Search Premier*.
	
	    Web. 6 Mar. 2014.
	
	Hagopian, Lenore. "Engineering Quake-Proof Buildings." *Design Quarterly* 24.3 (2011): 47-60.
	
	    MasterFILE Premier. Web. 6 Mar. 2014.
	
	Tollefson, Jeff. "A Light in the Forest: Brazil's Fight to Save the Amazon and Climate-Change
	
	    Diplomacy." *Foreign Affairs* 92.2 (2013): n.pag. *Opposing Viewpoints In Context*. Web. 28 Aug.
	
	    2014.
	
	Verges, Francoise. "Critical Fanonism." *Critical Inquiry* 17.3 (1991): 457-70. *Literature Resource Center*.
	
	    Web. 14 Sept. 2014.

Magazine	MLA: The basic citation for magazine articles you found using a library database is the same as for print magazine articles (see page 8), except that you add to the entry name of the library database, in *italics*, the medium of access, Web, and the date you accessed the source, day month year. Use the abbreviation n.pag. if the page numbers for the original work are not available:
	
	Margolis, Mac. "Slash and Burn." *Newsweek* 5 June 2013: 1. *Opposing Viewpoints In Context*. Web. 28
	
	    Aug. 2013.
	
	Schiff, Stephen. "Muriel Spark Between the Lines." *New Yorker* 24 May 1993: 36-43. *MasterFILE*
	
	    Premier. Web. 10 Mar. 2014.

Publication	Examples
Newspaper	MLA: Follow the format for print newspaper citations (see page 8). Add to the entry the name of the library database, in *italics*, the medium of access, Web, and the date you accessed the source, day month year. Use the abbreviation n.pag. if the page numbers for the original work are not available. Goode, Steven. "Film Studio Complex Proposed for Windsor Motocross Site." *Hartford Courant*. 14 Jan. 2009: n.pag. *ProQuest Newspapers*. Web. 14 Jan. 2014.
eBook	MLA: To cite an <u>entire ebook</u>, follow the format guide for print books (see page 6), then add the name of the library database, in *italics*, the medium of access, Web, and the date the electronic resource was accessed: Dronke, Peter. *Medieval Latin and the Rise of European Love-Lyric*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1968. *EBSCO* *eBook Collection*. Web. 26 Jun. 2014. Keck, David. *Angels and Angelology in the Middle Ages*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1998. *Ebrary*. Web. 27 Jun. 2014.
Smaller work in an eBook	MLA: To cite an <u>article, essay, chapter, short story, etc. found in an eBook</u>, start by following the citation format for the article and the publication in which it originally appeared (see page 7), then, add the name of the library database, in *italics*, the medium of access, Web, and the date the electronic resource was accessed. Use N.pag. if page numbers are not available. Picchi, Debra. "Bakairí." *Encyclopedia of Sex and Gender: Men and Women in the World's Cultures*. Eds. Carol R. Ember and Melvin Ember. Dordrecht: Springer Science Business Media, 2003. N.pag. *Credo Reference.* Web. 27 July 2014. Davidson, Tish, L. Lee Culvert, and Rebecca J. Frey. "Dehydration." *The Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine*. Ed. Laurie J. Fundukian. 4th ed. Vol. 2. Detroit: Gale, 2011. N.pag. *Gale Virtual Reference* *Library*. Web. 26 Aug. 2014.
Reprints	MLA: For **reprints of <u>NON-scholarly</u> articles**: If the <u>smaller work</u> in an anthology was published previously, "you *may* follow the title of the piece with the year of original publication and a period" (MLA 159). In this example, an article was found using the database, *Opposing Viewpoints in Context*. The digital copy in the database comes from a book published in <u>2005</u>; the article in that book was actually a reprint of original testimony before Congress in <u>2002</u>. A student accessed the database in <u>2014</u>. Dumond, Robert W. "Inmates Will Benefit from Anti-Rape Legislation." 2002. *Prisons.* Ed. James Haley. San Diego: Greenhaven, 2005. N.pag. *Opposing Viewpoints in Context.* Web. 15 Sept. 2014. For details on reprints of **scholarly articles** see the next page.

Reprints (continued)	MLA: **Reprints of <u>scholarly</u> articles** should include information on the original article. The format for the citation depends on whether the article title was changed in the reprint:
	If the article titles are the same: First, cite the <u>original</u> article completely. Second, use the phrase, <u>Rpt. in </u>(Reprinted in) and cite the <u>newer publication</u>. Third, add the <u>database</u> name, medium and access date for the digital copy.
	Abboud, Akilah. "Sexual Assaults on American Military Bases: The Impact of Under-Reporting." *Military Psychology*, 20.4 (2008): 56-64. Rpt. in *The American Woman Soldier in the 21st Century*. Ed. Charlotte Perkins. New York: Columbia UP, 2013. 268-279. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 14 Aug. 2014.
	If the article titles are different: First <u>cite the article as you found it</u>. Second, use the phrase <u>Rpt. of</u> (Reprint of) and cite the <u>original article</u> title and publication information. Third, add the <u>database</u> name, medium and access details for the digital copy.
	Vallejo, Isabella. "Literature and Theory." *Beyond the Novel: The Experience of Reading*. Ed. Wallace F. Cook. University Park: Pennsylvania Sate UP, 2000. 324-39. Rpt. of "A New Theory of Literature." *Literary Review* 56.3 (2013): 12-23. *Literature Resource Center*. Web. 7 July 2014.

Personal Communications
Emails and Personal Interviews

Personal Communication	Examples
Emails	MLA: Begin with the name of the person who sent the email. List the subject line of the email as the title, inside quotations marks. Indicate the recipient, the date of the message and medium of delivery.
	If <u>you</u> were the recipient of the email:
	Moore, Sharon. "Help with MLA Citations." Message to the author. 15 Aug. 2014. Email.
	White, Cheryl. "Using the Library's Online Catalog." Message to the author. 2 Sept. 2014. Email.
	If <u>someone else</u> was the recipient of the email:
	Moore, Sharon. "Improving the Library." Message to M'lyn Hines. 15 Aug. 2014. Email.
Personal Interviews	MLA: Cite the person you interviewed as you would an author. Indicate whether the interview was face-to-face, over the phone, via video chat, etc. For Skype and similar video chat services, use "IPT" (Internet Protocol Telephony). End with the date the interview took place.
	Jones, Brian. Personal interview. 31 July 2014.
	Cook-Hines, Madison. Telephone interview. 5 Aug. 2014.
	King, Mark. IPT Interview. 12 Aug. 2014.

Internet Sources

Use these examples for sources that can be found using a search engine on the Internet (such as Google or Bing). Key citation components include the <u>author</u>, <u>title</u>, <u>sponsor</u> of the website, the <u>date</u> the information was published, posted or updated and the <u>date</u> you accessed the information.

If the article (blog, podcast, etc.) is a smaller part of a larger website, cite both the <u>work title</u> "inside quotation marks" and the <u>website title</u>, in *italics*. If the work and website are one and the same, cite the name of the website in *italics*. Cite the creator of the work as you would an author; cite the owner or sponsor of the website as you would a publisher of a book. Conclude the entry by citing the medium, Web, and the day month year accessed. Unless your instructor requires it, do NOT include the website URL in your citation. Abbreviations: If there is no identified sponsor or publisher, use N.p. If there is no publication date, use n.d The general format for Internet citation is:

Last name, First name of author. "Title of the Work." *Web Site Name.* Publisher or sponsor of the website, day month

year of publication. Web. Day month year accessed.

Work	Examples
Smaller work on a website	MLA: In this example, both the author's name and the sponsoring organization are known: Kessler, Glenn. "Surplus Plunges in New Forecast." *Washington Post*. Washington Post Company, 23 Aug. 2011. Web. 30 Aug. 2001. MLA: In this example, the sponsoring organization (or publisher) is not known: Barlow, Amy. "Jane Austen Redux." *JaneAustenforever*. N.p., 15 Apr. 2004. Web. 23 Mar. 2014. MLA: In this example, the author's name and the publication date are not known: "Rhythm Road – American Music Abroad." *Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs*. U.S. Department of State, n.d. Web. 23 Mar. 2014.
Website	MLA: In this example, the "article" and the website are one and the same; there is no identified author but the name of the sponsoring organization is known. Start with the title: *Avoiding Tick Bites*. University of Rhode Island Cooperative Extension, 30 Apr. 2010. Web. 6 Sept. 2014.
YouTube Video	MLA: The MLA does not specifically address how to cite a video you find on YouTube. Until the MLA is updated, QVCC Library *recommends* this local practice: Treat a Youtube video as you would any other website source. Start with the name of the "author" and indicate their role (use "dir." for director, "poster" for the person who posted the video). Next, enter the video title, inside quotation marks, then the website name, *Youtube*, in *italics*. List the website sponsor/publisher, Youtube, in regular type. Include the date published and access information. Cook, Jennifer, dir. "The Art of Origami: Snowflowers." *YouTube*. YouTube, 12 Jan. 2013. Web. 15 Mar. 2014. And, if we didn't know the name of the person directing or posting the above video: "The Art of Origami: Snowflowers." *YouTube*. YouTube, 12 Jan. 2013. Web. 15 Mar. 2014.

Video, Film, Television & Radio

The general format for film, video or broadcast recordings or live performances is markedly different from MLA style rules for other sources. In most cases here, you begin the entry with the title, not the name of the creator. The key citation components, in order:

- Start with the "Title of the Individual Episode or Segment." If applicable.
- Other information (narrator, performer, etc.) about the episode appears next.
- *Title of the Program or Series* in italics.
- Publication information for the program or series.
- Date broadcast or published.
- Format.

In those cases where you are focusing on the work and contributions of a particular artist (the director, screenwriter or actor, for example) rather than the complete work (such as the film) you may format the citation to begin with the artist's name, as you would an author's name: last name, first name.

Work	Examples
Television Program	MLA: This example cites one "episode" from a television *series* and shows the original broadcast date: "Generation Like." Narr. Douglas Rushkoff. *Frontline.* PBS. WGBH, Boston, 18 Feb. 2014. Television. MLA: This example cites a stand-alone documentary that appeared on television, with the original broadcast date shown: *Hunger in America.* Narr. Jacqueline Conrad. CBS. WCBS, New York, 10 Dec. 2009. Television.
Radio Broadcast	"Dead Men Tell No Tales." Narr. Ira Glass. *This American Life.* NPR. WBEZ, Chicago, 7 Mar. 2014. Radio.
DVD or BluRay	MLA: These examples use the general format described above, focusing on the title first: *Prodigal Sons.* Dir. Kimberly Reed. First Run Features, 2008. DVD. *All Quiet on the Western Front.* Prod. Carl Laemmle. Universal Studios Home Entertainment, 2012. Blu-ray. MLA: This example focuses the citation on the contributions of one artist, the actor: Streep, Meryl, perf. *The Iron Lady.* Anchor Bay Entertainment, 2012. DVD.
Streaming	MLA: Examples include streaming video found on *Netflix* and through the QVCC Library's subscription to the *Films on Demand* database: *Particle Fever.* Dir. Mark A. Levinson. Athos Media, 2013. *Netflix.* Web. 18 Aug. 2014. *You Must be This Tall: The Story of Rocky Point Park.* Dir. David Bettencourt. Midway, 2007. *Films on Demand.* Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

Images

Images you use in your papers and presentations should be cited, unless (1) you created the image or (2) you are merely using stock clipart included with your computer software. Because most images used in college course work are in digital format, the examples here are based on images found in databases and on Internet websites or photo-management sites. For images from other sources, consult the *MLA Handbook* or ask a QVCC librarian for assistance.

Last name, First name of photographer, if known. *Title of the Image.* Date of origin (use N.d. if not known). *Name of*

   Database OR *Name of Website.* Sponsor/Publisher of website (if any). Web. Day month year accessed.

Work	Examples
Image from a library database	MLA: This example cites an image with <u>no known date of origin</u>: Stevens, Jamal. *Foods of Equatorial Guinea.* N.d. *Encyclopedia Britannica ImageQuest*. Web. 24 July 2014. MLA: This example cites an image with <u>no known photographer</u> or date of origin: *Petroglyphs.* N.d. *Encyclopedia Britannica ImageQuest.* Web. 14 Aug. 2014.

Image found on the Internet	MLA: This example cites an image found on a website. It has no known date of origin. Both the website name and its sponsor are noted:
	
	Davidson, Bruce. *Equatorial Guinea*. N.d. *World Travelogue*. Frommer's. Web. 28 Apr. 2014.
	
	MLA: This example cites an image with <u>no title</u>, found on a website. Use a brief descriptive phrase in place of the title. Do not italicize the description; only capitalize the first word and any proper names. Both the website and the sponsor or publisher of the website are cited:
	
	Vázquez, Ramón. Untitled photograph of Equatorial Guinea. 2010. *World Travelogue*. Frommer's. Web.
	
	       28 Apr. 2014.
	
	MLA: These examples cite images found using popular <u>photo management websites</u>. Both the website and the sponsor or publisher of the website are cited:
	
	Castelazo, Tomas. *Calaveras Skulls.* 23 Jan. 2011. *Wikimedia Commons.* Wikimedia Foundation. Web. 13
	
	       Aug. 2014.
	
	Rollinger, Andrew. *Day of the Dead.* 1 Nov. 2008. *Flickr.* Yahoo. Web. 8 Aug. 2014

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Untitled image found on the Internet.

All information in this guide is based on the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers,*
Seventh Edition (2009). Copies are available for use in the library.