



**DURHAM TECH**

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Library

## Citing Sources in MLA FORMAT:

A Durham Tech Library Reference Guide

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## Citing Sources

When doing research, it is important to keep track of the sources of information, and it is also essential to have proper documentation of the sources used with both in-text citations and bibliographic citations. An in-text citation is a shortened version of the longer bibliographic citation. Bibliographic citations are grouped together at the end of the written paper in a section titled "Works Cited."

<p>Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven"</p>	<p>Firstname 1</p>
<p>Few poems are as famous as Poe's "The Raven," which has inspired both literary gothic imitators and popular culture. The admiration in television shows such as <i>The Simpsons</i> and <i>The X-Files</i>. In many of Poe's works, it deals with themes such as obsession, madness, and the supernatural.</p> <p>Madness is a common theme in Poe's works, occurring in his poetry and short stories (Stedman, 121). The madman's loss is explored as the narrator contemplates and is overwhelmed by the raven's repetition of the word "Nevermore" (Poe). ....</p> <p>[In-text citations]</p>	<p>Firstname 7</p> <p>Works Cited</p> <p>Freedman, William. "Poe's The Raven." <i>The Explicator</i> 57.3: 146-148. <i>ProQuest Central</i>. Web. 15 Oct. 2014.</p> <p>Poe, Edgar Allan. "The Raven." <i>The Poetry Foundation</i>. Poetry Foundation, 2014. Web. 10 Oct. 2014.</p> <p>Stedman, Edmund Clarence. "Edgar Allan Poe." <i>Bloom's Classic Critical Views: Edgar Allan Poe</i> Ed. Harold Bloom. New York: Bloom's Literary Criticism, 2008. 121-134. Print.</p> <p>[Bibliographic citations]</p>

It is easier to collect this information as you are doing your research so 1) you remember to cite what you have used and 2) you keep track of your sources during the research process.

The information that you will need in order to cite a source should be located on the source itself: for a book, this usually means the title page; for a website, you may have to look around and check the About page to find some information if it is not immediately visible.

## Quick Citation Tips

Alphabetizing	<p>Arrange entries in the Works Cited list in alphabetical order according to the first word of the entry--author or title.</p> <p>Omit any initial articles (A, An, The) when considering alphabetical order.</p>
Authors Names	<p>To write the first author's name in an entry, for most Western and Westernized names, place the last name first, and separate with commas, e.g. Jordan, Michael.</p> <p>Omit degree and professional titles, e.g. PhD, Dr., Mr., MD, MSPH.</p>
Capitalization	<p>Capitalize the first word and all principal words, including those that follow hyphens in compound terms and colons in subtitles, in all titles, names, places, articles, and publishers, no matter how they appear in a database, title page, or catalog.</p> <p>For more information on capitalization in titles, see below: Titles</p> <p>Examples: Department of the Treasury <i>Wicked: The Life and Times of the Wicked Witch of the West</i> New York: Simon &amp; Schuster</p>
Corporate Authors	<p>For publications put out by governmental agencies or other formal corporate bodies and when no other author is available, a corporate author may be used.</p> <p>Examples: Department of Health and Human Services United Nations</p>
Dates	<p>Abbreviate all months in citations by using the first three letters. Do not abbreviate May, June, and July. Abbreviate September as Sept.</p> <p>All dates should be presented in DD MM YYYY format.</p> <p>Examples: May 2014 14 Feb. 2002</p>
Edition Statement	<p>An edition statement is noted immediately after the title in a bibliographic citation.</p> <p>Example: <i>Calculus: Early Transcendentals</i>. 7th ed.</p>
Indentation	<p>In the Works Cited, each citation line after the first, should be indented one half inch. This is referred to as a "hanging indent."</p> <p>Paragraphs within the text of the paper should be indented as normal by using the Tab key on the keyboard, approximately a 1/2" indentation.</p>



## Quick Citation Tips

Italicizing	<p>Titles of books, databases, magazines, websites, television series, movies, etc. should be put in italics, both in the Works Cited and in the text of the paper.</p> <p>Examples: <i>The New York Times</i> <i>ProQuest Sociology Journals</i> <i>The Onion</i></p>
Missing Information	<p>Check About pages on websites, and always look both on the top and bottom of webpages to make sure information isn't located there.</p> <p>When no publisher or sponsor can be found, use N.p. for no publisher given.</p> <p>When websites or other sources omit a date of publication, write n.d. for no date.</p> <p>For online resources that do not provide pagination, write n. pag. for no pagination.</p> <p>*When the abbreviation follows a period, use a capital letter for the abbreviation. If the abbreviation follows a comma or colon, use a lowercase letter for the abbreviation.</p>
Multiple authors	<p>Keep authors names in the order they appear on the publication. Only the first name in the list follows the last, first pattern.</p> <p>Example: 2 authors – Child, Julia, and Martha Stewart. 3 authors – Child, Julia, Martha Stewart, and Jacques Pepin. 4 or more authors – Child, Julia, et al.</p> <p>To cite a book with 2 or 3 authors, give their names in the same order as on the title page of the source—not necessarily in alphabetical order.</p>
No author	<p>If there is no author listed and the author is not a governmental agency or corporate body, begin in-text and bibliographic citations with the title.</p>
Publication medium	<p>Every Works Cited entry needs to state a medium of publication.</p> <p>Most entries will be listed as Print or Web, but other possibilities include Performance, DVD, mp3, PDF, or TV.</p> <p>Most of these markers will appear at the end of entries; however, Web sources are followed by the date of access since information in digital sources can potentially change.</p>

## Quick Citation Tips

Publisher's location	<p>If several cities are listed in the book, only give the first city listed.</p> <p>If no city is listed, do not use country. Use N.p. for "no place."</p> <p>It is not necessary to identify a state, province, or country after the city name. (See pages 151 for more information in the <i>MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers</i>, 7th ed.).</p>
Publisher's name	<p>When documenting publishers' names, an abbreviated form is preferred.</p> <p>Omit initial articles (A, An, The) at the beginning of the publisher's name and also omit business abbreviations (Co., Corp., Inc.). Many publishers' names may be shortened.</p> <p>See pages 247-49 for further information in the <i>MLA Handbook</i>, 7th ed.</p> <p>Example: Gale Research, Inc. → Gale. University of Pittsburgh Press → U of Pittsburgh Press</p>
Quotation marks	<p>Quotation marks indicate the title of a part of a published work, such as a chapter in a book, an article on a web site, or a song on an album.</p> <p>Example: "Lisa's Pony," an episode of <i>The Simpsons</i> "Crazy in Love," from Beyonce's <i>Dangerously in Love</i> album "The Sorting Hat's New Song," a chapter from <i>Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix</i></p>
Spacing	<p>Entries in the Works Cited page are double-spaced with no additional spaces after each entry.</p> <p>Within the citation, leave one space after a period or other concluding punctuation mark.</p>
Titles	<p>Capitalize the first letter of all important words, but not articles (the, a, an), prepositions (of, in, etc.), or coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) unless they appear as the first word. This is called title case.</p> <p>Examples: <i>The Wind and the Willows</i> "Blogging Emerging as New Trend in Chinese Market"</p>
Web Addresses	<p>In the 7<sup>th</sup> ed. of the <i>MLA Handbook</i>, web addresses are no longer required. However, if you want to provide a web address in order to provide clarity or point a reader to a difficult to describe source, you may include it at the end of the bibliographic entry in angle brackets.</p> <p>Example: "Books." <i>The New York Times</i>. The New York Times, 2015. Web. 19 Sept. 2015. &lt; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/pages/books/index.html">http://www.nytimes.com/pages/books/index.html</a>&gt;.</p>

## **In-Text Citation Tips**

MLA style requires that you include in-text citation (also called parenthetical citation) at any point in your paper where you use another author's exact words, paraphrased words, summarized ideas, or ideas or facts found during your research that are not commonly known. Using this in-text citation, readers should be able to identify the source of your information on the alphabetical Works Cited page.

### **Works by one author**

Include the author's last name and the page number(s) where the information was found:

It is said that "For all his faults, King James had one virtue that redeems him: he loved the theater" (McDonald 305).

If the author's name is included in the text, do not include it in the reference:

Russ McDonald writes that despite his faults "King James had one virtue that redeems him: he loved the theater" (305).

### **Two or more works by the same author**

If your Works Cited page includes more than one work by the same author, it may be necessary to include more information in the in-text citation to avoid confusion:

Include the book title (Twain, *Huckleberry Finn* 32), (Twain, *Innocents Abroad* 3)

or

an article title (Barry, "Reforming the UN" 2), (Barry, "International Treaties" 9).

## **In-Text Citation Tips**

### **A work with two authors**

Include both authors' last names and the page number(s) where the information was found:

A positive attitude while studying can help students as they move through difficult material  
(Lambert and Nowacek 242).

### **A work with three authors**

Include all authors in the order they appear in the work:

Many distance learners may need more guidance or tutoring resources than they are currently  
receiving to be successful in their courses (Somuah, L. Dankyi, and J. Dankyi 281).

### **A work with four or more authors**

Either include all authors in the order in which they appear:

Motevalli, Roslan, Sulaiman, Hamzah, Hassan, and Garmjani found students had less test anxiety  
after their structured study skills sessions (94).

Or only the first author followed by et al.:

Some studies show that students had less test anxiety after structured study skills sessions  
(Motevalli et al. 94).

## In-Text Citation Tips

### Sources without page numbers

Make sure to look for page numbers transcribed in parenthesis in HTML documents or if there is a PDF document available before assuming no page numbers exist. For electronic and other sources that do not include a page number, include the author's name without the page number or include the author's name in the sentence:

The proposed changes to the UN cover everything from “development assistance to non-proliferation measures” (Barry).

or

Barry illustrates that the proposed changes to the UN cover everything from “development assistance to non-proliferation measures.”

### Summaries of the main idea(s) of a work

For all in-text citations, if you are summarizing main idea(s) of a work, do not use page numbers:

Lambert and Nowacek divide their study tips into three sections addressing what to do before, during, and after a study session.

or

Study tips are divided into three sections: before, during, and after a study session occurs (Lambert and Nowacek).

If you are using a **direct quotation**, always use page numbers, even if it is a main idea.

## **In-Text Citation Tips**

### **Sources without an author**

If the author of the text is not given, include the next piece of information in the reference (usually the title of the article or book) in its place:

The Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 targets those taking multiple medications for multiple conditions (“Executive Summary” 13).

For **sources without authors that also have long titles**, include only the first few words (two or three words) in your citation; this saves space while still allowing the reader to find the reference alphabetically on your works cited page.

For example, for the bibliographic citation

“Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACDA).” Encyclopedia of Drugs, Alcohol & Addictive Behavior. Ed. Rosalyn Carson-Dewitt. 2nd ed. New York: Macmillan, 1987. Print.

Within your paper, this source can be cited as (“Adult Children” 153) as long as it clearly designates this resource in the Works Cited list.

For **sources without authors with similar titles**, use enough words to clearly show which source is which in the in-text citation.

## In-Text Citation Tips

### Sources referenced within another source (indirect source)

When your source includes a quotation from or reference to another source, write “qtd. in” and the name of the source in which you found the quote as part of the internal citation:

Lady Byron complained that Lord Byron “laboured to convince me that Right and Wrong were merely convention” (qtd. in Christensen 179).

The author who quotes another work may cite the original source in his or her own work, but you should only cite the original source if you have read it for your assignment. It is **strongly suggested** that the original source is consulted if you can find it instead of quoting it from another source.

### Citing two or more sources in one in-text citation

Cite each source as it would be cited if it appeared individually. Separate sources with semicolons within the parenthesis.

#### **Example**

Healthy food, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, is more perceived to be more expensive than processed less healthy food (Williams et al.1; Moriarty).

This example contains both a source with more than four authors and a page number and a source without a page number.

## **Bibliographic Citations**

A bibliographic citation records information needed about a source. Different source types will require different information in order to create an accurate bibliographic citation.

Bibliographic citations are grouped together at the end of a MLA-style paper on a page titled the “Works Cited” page. It contains an alphabetical list of all the sources cited in the preceding paper.

Sources should be alphabetized by whatever comes first in the bibliographic entry.

### **Where to find bibliographic citation information**

Use the item that you consulted for your assignment. If information is not present, see the **Quick Tips** section of this guide on how to denote missing information.

**In a book or ebook**, use the title page to find bibliographic information. The title page appears at the front of a book and has publication and printing information.

**In a database**, source types can be found by consulting the citation/abstract part of an article or source.

**On a website**, you may need to consult the About page or look at the bottom of a page in order to find more publication details to create a full citation.



## **A Book in Print**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s). *Title of Book*. City of publication: Publisher, year published. Print.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including abbreviating publisher's names and how to deal with books providing multiple cities and/or dates of publication.

### **Examples**

#### **A book with one author**

Boland, Mary L. *Sexual Harassment in the Workplace*. Naperville: Sphinx, 2005. Print.

#### **A book with two authors**

Sperling, Daniel, and Deborah Gordon. *Two Billion Cars Driving Toward Sustainability*. New York: Oxford UP, 2009. Print.

[UP is an abbreviation for University Press]

#### **A book with three authors**

Monroe, Kristen R., Ronald B. Miller, and Jerome Tobis. *Fundamentals of the Stem Cell Debate: The Scientific, Religious, Ethical & Political Issues*. Berkeley: U of California P, 2008. Print.

### **A book with four or more authors**

Berman, Audrey, et al. *Kozier & Erb's Fundamentals of Nursing: Concepts, Process, and Practice*. 8th ed. Upper Saddle River: Pearson, 2008. Print.

### **A book with no author or editor**

*Rand McNally Commercial Atlas*. Skokie: Rand McNally, 2008. Print.

When no individual author or editor is available and the creator of the book is not a government or corporation, begin with the next piece of information in the citation: in this case, the title.

### **A translated book**

Tolstoy, Leo. *War and Peace*. Trans. Constance Garnett. London: Pan, 1972. Print.

### **A book with an editor and no author**

Carter, Kathryn, and Carole Spitzack, Ed. *Doing Research on Women's Communication*. 3rd ed. Norwood: Ablex, 2009. Print.

## **A Textbook**

First determine if the textbook has author(s), editor(s), or both. Cite according to the individual(s) responsible for the creation or compilation of information within the textbook. See above for citing a book with an author (or multiple authors) or an editor.

For textbooks lacking publication information, check the Quick Citation Tips part of this guide on how to deal with books without publishers or dates.

### **A textbook with authors**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). *Title of Book*. Edition statement. City of publication: Publisher, year published. Print.

#### **Example**

Reynolds, Stephen J., Julia K. Johnson, Paul J. Morin, and Charles M. Carter. *Exploring Geology*. 3rd ed. Boston: McGraw Hill, 2013. Print.

### **A textbook or anthology with editors or compilers**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s), ed(s). or comp(s). *Title of Book*. Edition statement. Volume Number. City of publication: Publisher, year published. Print.

Compilers (comp.) and editors (ed.) may be different roles depending upon the collection of works. In reference works or anthologies without authors listed, the editor is listed first. In smaller compilations, the editor or compiler may not be listed first and should instead be listed later in the citation.

#### **Example**

Davis, Paul, et. al., ed. *The Bedford Anthology of World Literature*. Vol. 2. Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 2004. Print.

This anthology has more than four editors and no edition statement.

## An article or chapter in a textbook

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) of article. "Title of Article." *Title of Book*. Ed. Editor's Firstname Lastname(s). Edition statement. City of publication: Publisher, year published. Page numbers. Print.

For more information about citing articles or chapters in books, see the **Article, Essay, or Chapter from a Book** section of this guide.

If the work contains information about previous publication of the article in another source, you may need to cite it as a **reprinted work**. For more information about reprinted materials, see the **Works Contained in an Anthology** section of this guide or *MLA Handbook* 5.5.6.

### Examples

Rodriguez, Richard. "The Lonely, Good Company of Books." *The Brief McGraw-Hill Reader*. Ed. Gilbert H. Muller. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2012. 172-6. Print.

This book does not contain an edition statement.

Marshall, Margaret H. "Majority Opinion in *Goodridge v. Department of Public Health*." *Social Ethics: Morality and Social Policy*. Eds. Thomas A. Mappes, Jane S. Zembaty, and David DeGrazia. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2012. 198-204. Print.

## **A Course- or School-Specific Textbook or Collection of Readings**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s), editor(s), or compilers. *Title of Book*. Edition statement(s). City of publication: Publisher, year published. Print.

In general, cite these the same way as you would a traditional textbook. There is no specified format for creating a citation for a course-specific textbook. **If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend.**

If no city of publication is provided on the title page, use N.p. Do not use countries as place of publication.

If no authors or editors are listed, do not include the information. School-specific editions should be noted in the edition statement.

### **Examples of Durham Tech or Instructor-specific textbooks**

#### **PSY 241**

Santrock, John W. *Life-Span Development*. 14th ed. PSY 241 Durham Tech Community College ed. N.p.: McGraw Hill, 2013. Print.

This textbook is a specific edition of a book. To specify both the edition of the book and the custom nature of the edition, two edition statements are present in the citation. All other information is cited as a book with an author.

#### **DRE 097**

*DRE 097: Integrated Reading Writing II*. Durham Technical Community College ed. N.p.: McGraw-Hill Create, 2015. Print.

This book is a custom-created collection of texts. The title of the book is the class name, which is specified on the title page. There is no author, editor, or compiler of the book specified.

## DRE 098

Muckenfuss, Robbi, comp. *DRE 098: English Develop Studies*. Durham Tech Comm College ed. N.p.:

McGraw-Hill Create, 2015. Print.

This book is a custom-created collection of texts. The title of the book is the class name, which is specified on the title page. An instructor's name is listed on the book, you may list them as a "compiler," noted by the phrase "comp." after their name. The edition statement specifies that this is created especially for Durham Tech, using the words

### **An article in a course-specific textbook not attributed to a specific author, such as an introduction, themes, or background section**

"H.B. Fuller and Substance Abuse in Latin America." *Business Ethics: People, Profit, and the Planet*. Rpt.

in *DRE 098*. Comp. Cari Borresen. Durham Technical Community College ed. N.p.: McGraw-Hill

Create, 2014. 51-3. Print.

This article does not have an author for the cited article and contains minimal reprinted information. Only provide information provided in the textbook you are consulting.

### **An article in a course-specific textbook that has been reprinted from another source**

Klotz, Anthony C. and M. Ronald Buckley. "'Where Everybody Knows Your Name': Lessons from Small

Business about Preventing Workplace Violence." *Business Horizons* 53 (2010): 571-79. Rpt. in

*DRE 098: English Develop Studies*. Durham Tech Comm College ed. N.p.: McGraw-Hill Create,

2014. 47-55. Print.

Since this is a bound collection of works, include as much information as is provided about the reprinted work within the textbook. You do not need to go outside the textbook to find more information. In this case, there should only be one medium of publication, even if the reprinted article is from a different medium of publication. For more information about reprinted materials, see the **Works Contained in an Anthology** section of this guide or *MLA Handbook* 5.5.6.

## An ebook

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s). *Title of ebook*. City of publication: Publisher, year published. Type of ebook file.

The medium in a downloaded ebook is the type of electronic file, such as Kindle file, Nook file, EPUB file, or PDF file. If you cannot identify the file type, use Digital file. You do not need the date of access in this citation type.

For ebooks with authors and editors, see formatting tips in **Books in Print** section.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information, abbreviating publisher's names, and how to deal with books providing multiple cities and/or dates of publication.

### **Examples of an ebook downloaded to or viewed on an e-reader or a computer**

Rowley, Hazel. *Franklin and Eleanor: An Extraordinary Marriage*. New York: Farrar, 2010. Kindle file.

This book was downloaded using a Kindle app.

Saint-Saëns, Camille. *Musical Memories*. Trans. Edwin Gile Rich. Boston: Small, Maynard, & Co., 1919.

EPUB file.

Additional information may be added, as with traditional book citations. In this case, a translator is identified in the citation.

## An ebook from a website or database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s). *Title of ebook*. City of publication: Publisher, year published. *Title of database or website*. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

### Examples

#### A Google ebook

Frees, Harry Whittier. *The Little Folks of Animal Land*. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1915. *Google Books*. Web. 19 Jan. 2014.

#### Examples from Durham Tech Databases

##### ebrary

Van Gogh, Vincent, and Victoria Charles. *Vincent Van Gogh*. New York: Parkstone International, 2014. *ebrary*. Web. 26 May 2015.

##### Infobase eBooks

Yannielli, Len, and Alan Hecht. *Lyme Disease*. 2nd Ed. New York: Chelsea House, 2011. *Infobase eBooks*. Web. 26 May 2015.

##### Stat.Ref

Kisner, Carolyn, and Colby, Lynn Allen. *Therapeutic Exercise: Foundations and Techniques*. 6th Ed. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 2012. *STAT!Ref*. Web. 26 May 2015.



## Examples from NC LIVE e-books

This link searches multiple databases containing ebooks available through NC LIVE, including ebrary, Biblioboard, Gale Virtual Reference Library, Netlibrary, MyiLibrary, and ABC-Clio. You will need to identify which specific database the ebook is located in.

### MyiLibrary

Best, Anthony, et al. *International History of the Twentieth Century and Beyond*. 2nd Ed. New York: Routledge, 2008. *MyiLibrary*. Web. 2 May 2015.

### Biblioboard [includes the Homegrown ebook Collection]

Tartan, Beth. *North Carolina and Old Salem Cookery*. Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina Press, 1992. *BiblioBoard*. Web. 20 May 2015.

### NetLibrary

Kearney-Nunnery, Rose. *Advancing Your Career: Concepts of Professional Nursing*. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 2008. *NetLibrary*. Web. 3 Nov. 2009.

### ABC-CLIO Ebook Collection

Newlin, George. *Understanding a Tale of Two Cities: A Student Casebook to Issues, Sources, and Historical Documents*. N.p.: Greenwood, 1998. *ABC-CLIO*. Web. 14 Jan. 2010.

[N.p. stands for **No** place of publication listed in the ebook]

## **A Work Contained in a Print Anthology or Collection**

An anthology is a book of collected resources around a topic. Anthologies can consist of works published in the anthology alone, articles previously printed in other books or journals, or any number of sources. Use the information provided in the anthology to determine how much information you need to provide.

For articles or other works reprinted in an anthology and containing previous publication information, see **Works Reprinted in Anthologies and Books (Print & Digital)** section.

### **An article from a print anthology or collection**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Work." *Title of Anthology*. Editor(s) of book. # ed. Vol. #.

City of publication: Publisher, year. Page numbers of article. Print.

ed. should follow information about editions beyond the first, including Rev. for revised, Abr. for abridged, and numerical editions (14<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, etc.). Vol. stands for volume.

### **Examples:**

#### **A book or longer work in an anthology**

Format the title of the work from the anthology as it would be outside of the anthology; for example, books and plays also contained in anthologies should have italicized titles.

Flaubert, Gustave. *Madame Bovary*. *Norton Anthology: World Masterpieces*. Ed. Sarah Lawall. 7th ed.

Vol. 2. New York: Norton, 1999. 850-1063. Print.

#### **A section of an entry in an anthology not attributed to a specific author, such as the "introduction," "themes," or "historical context" sections**

"Wild Geese." *Poetry for Students*. Ed. Anne Marie Hacht. Vol. 15. Detroit : Gale, 2002. 206-13. Print.

## Cross-referencing two or more works from an anthology

To avoid unnecessary repetition in citing two or more works from the same collection on a Works Cited page, you may create a complete entry for the anthology and shortened cross-reference entries for individual works within the book. These would appear alphabetized within the entire Works Cited list.

In a cross-reference, state the author and title of the smaller work in the anthology, the last name of the editor/s of the book, and the page numbers. A separate entry should be for the anthology itself.

Consult *MLA Handbook* page 135 for further information.

### **Example**

Craig, Patricia, ed. *The Oxford Book of Travel Stories*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1996. Print.

Desai, Anita. "Scholar and Gypsy." Craig 251-73.

Fitzgerald, F. Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald. "Show Mr. and Mrs. F to Room--." Craig 130-42.

## **A Work Reprinted in an Anthology or Book**

Something is only cited as a reprint if the anthology or book you are consulting contains previous publication information. If no previous publication information is contained within the current resource, cite as **an article in an anthology or book**.

### **A work reprinted in a print anthology or book**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Article Title." [Previous publication information included in book or anthology]. Rpt. in *Name of Book*. Editor(s) names. Edition Statement. Volume Number. City of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication. Pages of article. Print.

Previous publication information should be formatted according to 1) the format the work was originally published in (book, magazine, scholarly journal, etc.) and 2) the information included in the book in which it is reprinted. You do not need to consult outside sources to enhance a citation for a reprinted work.

ed. should follow information about editions beyond the first, including Rev. for revised, Abr. for abridged, and numerical editions (14<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, etc.). Vol. stands for volume and should precede the number of the volume.

### **Examples**

#### **An essay reprinted from a scholarly journal**

Canty, Donnell. "McMillan Arrives." *English Journal* 85.4 (1996): 86-87. Rpt. in *Contemporary Literary Criticism*. Ed. Jeffrey W. Hunter, Deborah A. Schmitt, and Timothy J. White. Vol. 112. Detroit: Gale, 1999. 236-37. Print.

This anthology does not include an edition statement.

### **An essay reprinted from a book**

Bentley, Eric. "The Talent of Samuel Beckett." *Casebook on Waiting for Godot*. Ed. Ruby Cohn. N.p.:

Grove, 1967. 59-66. Rpt. in *Contemporary Literary Criticism*. Ed. Roger Matuz. Vol. 57. Detroit:

Gale, 1990. 91-92. Print.

### **An essay reprinted with incomplete or partial previous publication information**

Warnken, L. Henry. "Iago As a Projection of Othello." *Shakespeare Encomium*. Ed. Anne Paolucci. N.p.:

City College, 1964. 1-15. Rpt. in *Shakespeare for Students*. Ed. Mark W. Scott. Vol. 1. Detroit:

Gale, 1992. 442-48. Print.

Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go out outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information.

## A work reprinted in a digital anthology or book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Article Title." [Previous publication information included in ebook or anthology]. Rpt. in *Name of eBook*. Editor(s) names. Edition Statement. Volume number. City of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication. Pages of article. *Title of database or website*. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Previous publication information should be formatted according to 1) the format the work was originally published in (book, magazine, scholarly journal, etc.) and 2) the information included in the book in which it is reprinted. You do not need to consult outside sources to enhance a citation for a reprinted work.

ed. should follow information about editions beyond the first, including Rev. for revised, Abr. for abridged, and numerical editions (14<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, etc.). Vol. stands for volume and should precede the number of the volume.

### **Examples from Durham Tech Databases**

#### **Artemis Literary Sources (Gale): An article reprinted from a book**

O'Faolain, Sean. "Ernest Hemingway: Men Without Memories." *The Vanishing Hero: Studies in Novelists of the Twenties*. N.p.: Little Brown & Co., 1957. 112-45. Rpt. in *Short Story Criticism*. Ed. Laurie Lanzen Harris and Sheila Fitzgerald. Vol. 1. Detroit: Gale, 1988. *Artemis Literary Sources*. Web. 26 May 2015.

#### **Artemis Literary Sources (Gale): An article reprinted from a scholarly journal**

Souris, Stephen. "Only Two Kinds of Daughters: Inter-Monologue Dialogicity in the Joy Luck Club." *MELUS* 19.2 (1994): 99-124. Rpt. in *Contemporary Literary Criticism*. Ed. Jeffrey W. Hunter and Timothy J. White. Vol. 120. Detroit: Gale, 1999. 374-86. *Artemis Literary Sources*. Web. 26 May 2015.

## An Article, Essay, or Chapter from a Book

Articles may have different authors than the editor of the book. If no author is provided, the editor is not considered the author for this type of citation.

Be sure you are not citing an anthology. If unsure, ask or consider if the book has multiple volumes. If it has multiple volumes, it is more likely to be an anthology.

### An article, essay, or chapter from a print book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) of essay. "Title of Article, Essay, or Chapter." *Title of Book*. Ed.

Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book. Edition statement. Volume number. City of

publication: Publisher, year. Page numbers of article, essay, or chapter. Print.

If previous publication information is available, cite this as **A work reprinted in a print anthology or book**.

ed. should follow information about editions beyond the first, including Rev. for revised, Abr. for abridged, and numerical editions (14<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, etc.). Vol. stands for volume and should precede the number of the volume.

### **Examples**

#### **An article or chapter in an edited print book**

Fitzgerald, Robert. "Flannery O'Connor and the Modern Consciousness." *Flannery O'Connor: A Study of the Short Fiction*. Ed. Suzanne M. Paulson. New York: Twayne, 1988. 161-64. Print.

#### **An article or chapter in a book without an editor**

Cain, Susan. "Beyond Temperament: The Role of Free Will (and the Secret of Public Speaking for Introverts)." *Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Can't Stop Talking*. New York: Broadway, 2013. 115-29. Print.

## An article, essay, or chapter from an ebook

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) of essay. "Title of Essay." *Title of Book*. Ed. Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book. Edition Statement. Volume Number. City of publication: Publisher, year.  
Page numbers of essay. *Title of database or website*. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY.)

If the book has no edition statement or no volume numbers, leave that information out of the citation.

ed. should follow information about editions beyond the first, including Rev. for revised, Abr. for abridged, and numerical editions (14<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, etc.). Vol. stands for volume and should precede the number of the volume.

### **Example**

#### **A chapter from an ebook in a database:**

Kracauer, Siegfried. "Interlude: Film and Novel." *Theory of Film: The Redemption of Physical Reality*. New York: Oxford UP, 1960. 222-44. *Archive.org*. Web. 24 Mar. 2009.

Archive.org is a free database of many types of digitized media, including books. This citation is for a book digitized and available through Archive.org. Publication information is found by going to the title page of the digitized book. This book does not have an edition or volume statement.

### **Example from Durham Tech Databases**

#### **Gale Virtual Reference Library**

Bleiberg, Edward. "Ancient Egypt 2675-332 B.C.E.: Theater." *Arts and Humanities through the Eras*. Ed.

Edward I. Bleiberg, et al. Vol. 1. Detroit: Gale, 2005. 251-62. *Gale Virtual Reference Library*. Web.  
23 Sept. 2015.



## **An Encyclopedia Article**

### **An encyclopedia article in a print encyclopedia**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Encyclopedia*. Ed. Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book. Edition Statement. Volume Number. City of Publication: Publisher, Year Published. Print.

Note that no page number is necessary in this type of bibliographic citation.

### **An article in a print encyclopedia without an author**

"Hawaiians." *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*. Ed. Timothy L. Gall. Vol. 2. Detroit: Gale, 1998. Print.

### **An encyclopedia article online**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Website*. Publisher or sponsor of site, Date of publication. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

If the encyclopedia is on the web and is not a reproduction of a print edition, cite as an article on a website. In many cases, the publisher or sponsor will be the same as the title of the website.

### **Example**

#### **Encyclopedia Britannica Online ([www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com))**

Cunningham, John M. "Mad Men (American Television Series)." Encyclopedia Britannica. Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2015. Web. 27 May 2015.

## An encyclopedia article from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Encyclopedia*. Ed. Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book. Edition statement. Volume Number. City of Publication: Publisher, Year Published. *Title of database or website*. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

If previous publication information is available, cite using **Works Reprinted in Digital Anthologies and Books** format.

### Example from Durham Tech Database

#### Credo Reference

Sometimes Credo does not show all citation information on individual articles for users to create their own citation. You will need to use the citation provided at the bottom of the article and edit it to make sure it is correct. Sometimes only small changes are needed. Other times, more significant edits will be needed. Always check your information!

#### Credo-provided citation on Louis Armstrong from *Encyclopedia of American Studies*:

Schlesinger, Judith. "Armstrong, Louis." *Encyclopedia of American Studies*. Ed. Simon Bronner. [redacted]: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2014. *Credo Reference*. Web. 27 May 2015.

#### Corrected citation:

Schlesinger, Judith. "Armstrong, Louis." *Encyclopedia of American Studies*. Ed. Simon Bronner. N.p.: Johns Hopkins UP, 2014. *Credo Reference*. Web. 27 May 2015.

The citation did not provide a place of publication. Since we have no additional information, use the abbreviation for no place of publication provided: N.p. The publisher's name can also be shortened, according to MLA preferences.

## **A Dictionary Entry**

### **A widely-used dictionary (Merriam-Webster's, American Heritage, Oxford etc.)**

"Title of Entry." *Title of Dictionary*. Edition statement. Volume number. Year Published. Print.

You do not need full publication information for widely used reference materials, including dictionaries. Page numbers are also unnecessary since it is assumed that dictionaries are arranged in alphabetical order.

#### **Example**

##### **Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary**

"Azimuthal Equidistant Projection." *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 12th ed. 2004. Print.

### **A specialized or subject-specific dictionary**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Entry." *Title of Dictionary*. Ed. Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book. Edition statement. Volume number. City of Publication: Publisher, Year Published. Pages, if not arranged alphabetically. Print.

#### **Example**

##### **Stedman's Medical Dictionary**

"Leukocyte." *Stedman's Medical Dictionary*. 28th Ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins, 2006.  
Print.

## A Scholarly Journal

A scholarly journal is a formal, academic publication that publishes reports and reviews on certain topics. They usually contain research-based writings and are used to share research findings and developments.

Scholarly journals are often **peer-reviewed**. This means that a board of editors who are experts on the journal's topic read the articles before they are accepted and published in a scholarly journal. The hope is that this review process contributes to the accuracy of the information published in these journals.

## An article in a print scholarly journal

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Journal Article." *Title of Journal* volume #.Issue # (year published): pages. Print.

Unlike edition and volume statements in books, volume and issues are denoted by the numbers alone in scholarly journal citations.

While many articles in databases are also produced in print format, cite according to where you accessed the source. If you use the scholarly journal itself in physical format to read the article, cite as **Print**. If you used an article from a database, cite as **Web** and see the format for **a scholarly journal article from a database or online**. (For additional guidelines on scholarly journals, consult *MLA Handbook* 7<sup>th</sup> Ed., pages 136-41)

### **Example**

#### **A print scholarly journal article**

Ebling, Rachel, and Robert W. Levenson. "Who Are the Marital Experts?" *Journal of Marriage and Family* 65.1 (2003): 130-42. Print.

#### **A print scholarly journal article with four or more authors**

McBride, Duane C., et. al. "Reflections on Drug Policy." *Journal of Drug Issues* 39.1 (2009): 71-88. Print.

## An article in a scholarly journal from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Journal Article." *Title of Journal* volume #.Issue # (year published): page numbers. *Database Name*. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Unlike edition and volume statements in books, volume and issues are denoted by the numerals alone in scholarly journal citations. If possible, give the inclusive page numbers or, when pagination is not continuous, the first page number and a plus sign; if pagination is not available, use n. pag.

You should list authors in the order they appear on the article in individual articles. DO NOT alphabetize authors within individual articles.

### **Examples from Durham Tech Databases**

#### **ProQuest Central**

Van Ravesteijn, Hiske, et al. "Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy for Patients with Medically Unexplained Symptoms: A Randomized Controlled Trial." *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* 82.5 (2013): 299-310. *ProQuest Central*. Web. 27 May 2015.

This scholarly journal article in a database has more than 4 authors.

#### **ProQuest Education Journals**

Rimm-Kaufman, Sara, and Yubo Zhang. "Father-School Communication in Preschool and Kindergarten." *School Psychology Review* 34.3 (2005): 287-308. *ProQuest Education Journals*. Web. 27 May 2015.

## Examples from Durham Tech Databases (continued)

### JSTOR

Chronaki, Bessie. "Eudora Welty's Theory of Place and Human Relationships." *South Atlantic Bulletin* 43.2 (1978): 36-44. *JSTOR*. Web. 5 Jan. 2014.

### Ovid

Dewing, Kori A. "Management of Patients with Psoriatic Arthritis." *The Nurse Practitioner* 40.4 (2015): 40-6. *Ovid*. Web. 29 July 2015.

### Science Direct

Rhodes, Shannon L., and Beate Ritz. "Genetics of Iron Regulation and the Possible Role of Iron in Parkinson's Disease." *Neurobiology of Diseases* 32.2 (2009): 183-195. *Science Direct*. Web. 12 May 2009.

## An article in a scholarly journal online

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Journal Article." *Title of Journal* volume #.issue # (year published): page numbers. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

You may need to do an internet search for the publication name on the web in order to find out if your article is from a magazine, journal, or news publication.

### **Example**

Eom, Sean B., H. Joseph Wen, and Nicholas Ashill. "The Determinants of Students' Perceived Learning Outcomes and Satisfaction in University Online Education: An Empirical Investigation." *Decision Sciences Journal of Innovative Education* 4.2 (2006): 215–35. Web. 2 Apr. 2015.

### **Examples from Durham Tech Journal Subscriptions**

Durham Tech subscribes to several individual journals. These should be cited as An Articles in a Scholarly Journal found Online since they are not accessible through a database but through the journal's page.

#### **Journal of Black Psychology**

Chapell, Mark S., and Willis F. Overton. "Development of Logical Reasoning and the School Performance of African American Adolescents in Relation to Socioeconomic Status, Ethnic Identity, and Self-Esteem." *Journal of Black Psychology* 28.4 (2002): 295-317. Web. 16 Mar. 2015.

#### **Social Problems**

Dodson, Kyle. "Globalization and Protest Expansion." *Social Problems* 62.1 (2015): 15-39. Web. 5 June 2015.

## **A Magazine or Trade Journal**

Magazines and trade journals (magazine publications that are centered on trends and topics in jobs or professions) are cited in the same way.

Do not include the volume and issue numbers for magazines even if they are listed in bibliographic information or on the publication. It is unnecessary for this type of citation.

### **An article in a print magazine or trade journal**

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine or Trade Journal* date (DD Mon. YYYY format or Mon. YYYY format): page numbers. Print.

Do not include volume or issue numbers for magazines. Consult *MLA Handbook* pages 142-43 for further information.

### **Examples**

#### **An article from a weekly magazine**

Reid, T.R. "No Country for Sick Men." *Newsweek* 21 Sept. 2009: 42-45. Print.

#### **An article in a magazine or trade journal published every month or two months**

Yapko, Michael. "Secondhand Blues." *Psychology Today* Sept./Oct. 2009: 86-93. Print.



## An article in a magazine or trade journal from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine or Trade Journal* date (DD Mon. YYYY format): page numbers. *Database Name*. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Do not include the volume and issue numbers for magazines even if they are listed in bibliographic information or on the publication. It is unnecessary for this type of citation.

### **Examples from Durham Tech Databases**

#### **ABI/INFORM Complete**

"Research and Markets: Hybrid Electric Cars - A Global Market Overview." *Energy Weekly News* 18 Feb. 2011: 536+. *ABI/INFORM Complete*. Web. 28 May 2015.

#### **Science in Context**

Jancer, Matthew. "The Car that Runs on Air." *Popular Science* Mar. 2014: 68+. *Science in Context*. Web. 28 May 2015.

#### **SIRS Issues Researcher**

Kliesch, James. "Why Electric Cars Are Cleaner." *Mother Earth News*. Feb/Mar 2011: 58+. *SIRS Issues Researcher*. Web. 28 May 2015.

## An article in a magazine or trade journal online

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of article." *Title of Website (can include .com)*. Publisher or sponsor of the website, Date of publication (DD Mon. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Cite articles found on magazine websites as **an article on a website**. If previous publication information is available, you do not need to include it. Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information.

### Examples

#### Consumer Reports Online

##### An article only published online

Marks, Tod. "Whole Foods to Launch Smaller, Cheaper Stores." *ConsumerReports.org*. Consumer Reports, 12 May 2015. Web. 2 June 2015.

##### An article also published in the print magazine

"Best Frozen Pizza." *ConsumerReports.org*. Consumer Reports, Aug. 2013. Web. 15 Feb. 2014.

This was also published in the September 2013 edition of the print magazine. Since the article consulted was online and has a different publication date, use the date associated with the article you consulted.

## **A Newspaper or Wire Feed**

Newspaper and wire feed (or news feed) articles are cited using the same format, as are other daily or almost daily news publications. Remember to select your citation format based on the source-type used for research, not necessarily its original format.

### **A newspaper article from a print newspaper**

Lastname, Firstname of author (if stated). "Title of Article." *Name of Newspaper* Date of  
Publication (DD Mon. YYYY format), edition (if given): section page(s). Print.

Do not include the volume and issue numbers for newspapers even if they are listed in bibliographic information or on the publication. Consult the *MLA Handbook* pages 141-42 for further information.

### **Examples**

#### **A newspaper with an edition statement**

Shellenbarger, Sue. "The Next Youth-Magnet Cities." *The Wall Street Journal* 30 Sept. 2009, natl. ed.:  
D1+. Print.

#### **An editorial**

"Stepping Backward." Editorial. *Los Angeles Times* 4 July 1989: B6. Print.

#### **A Sunday newspaper with numbered sections**

Burns, Jonathan F. "Afghans Seek Direct Talks with U.S. on Elections." *New York Times* 6 May 1990, late  
ed., sec. 4:22. Print.

## A newspaper article from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Newspaper* date (DD Mon. YYYY format),  
Edition: page numbers. *Database Name*. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Wire feeds may not include page numbers in databases since they are often published in multiple papers. Page numbers for newspapers may be labeled according to section (A1, B3, etc.).

### **Examples from Durham Tech Databases**

#### **The CQ Researcher -- Short report**

Kaufmann, Carol. "Internet and Media." *CQ Researcher* 21 July 2014. *CQ Researcher*. Web. 27 May 2015.

#### **The CQ Researcher -- Long report**

Clemmitt, Marcia. "Internet Regulation." *CQ Researcher* 13 Apr. 2012: 325-48. *CQ Researcher*. Web. 27 May 2015.

Page numbers can be found by clicking on "View PDF."

#### **Opposing Viewpoints in Context**

Katzman, John S. "Relax. Getting into College Has Actually Gotten Easier." *Washington Post* 11 Sept. 2014. *Opposing Viewpoints in Context*. Web. 27 Jan. 2015.

## **Examples from Durham Tech Databases (continued)**

### **ProQuest Newsstand—Newspaper article**

Hancock, Jacob, and Lois M. Collins. "Backyard Bounty: Families Raising Chickens to Help Cope with Slowdown." *Deseret News* 16 Mar. 2009: A1. *ProQuest Newsstand*. Web. 27 May 2015.

### **ProQuest Newsstand—Wire feed**

Bleau, Liz. "Step Right Up! It's Showtime for Carnivals." *McClatchy - Tribune Business News* 07 Feb. 2008. *ProQuest Newsstand*. Web. 27 May 2015.

## A newspaper article online, including on a newspaper website

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of article." *Title of Website (can include .com)*. Publisher or sponsor of the website, Date of publication (DD MON. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Cite articles found on newspaper websites as **an article on a website**. If previous publication information is available, you do not need to include it. Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information.

### Examples

"History Lessons from a Colonial Garden." *NewsObserver.com*. News & Observer, 7 June 2012. Web. 5 Feb. 2015.

Since there is no author for this article, it is omitted and the bibliographic entry begins with the title.

Morris, Ciscoe. "Holiday Cactuses: Getting Them to Bloom and Grow Fruit." *SeattleTimes.com*. Seattle Times, 20 Nov. 2014. Web. 12 Dec. 2014.

This is a citation with all the required elements, including author and date.

## A Website

You may have to search around to find authorship and publication information on websites. Check the “About” pages and copyright statements of the websites.

Current MLA standards do not require a web address with a citation. You should include a URL address as supplementary information only when the reader may not be able to locate the source without it, or if your instructor asks for it. If you do include a URL, give it immediately following the date of access, a period, and a space. Enclose the URL in <angle brackets> and conclude with a period after the brackets.

## A whole website

Lastname, Firstname of author, editor, or compiler of website. *Name of Website*. Edition statement.

Name of publisher or sponsor of the website, date published online (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

If a statement such as “Web Edition” is used, you may use that as the edition statement.

For websites lacking a date of publication, use the most recent copyright or publication date.

You may want to use this citation type if you use multiple smaller subpages from a particular larger page and citing them distinctly seems unnecessarily repetitive. MLA does not take a stance on whether this constitutes an article from a website or a website in its entirety (*MLA Handbook*, 181-2).

## **Example**

*Japan*. Lonely Planet, 2015. Web. 12 Mar. 2015.

The previous webpage contains many subpages on places and culture in Japan, things to do, and much more. If you mostly use only one or two subpages, you may want to cite those as **an article on a website**.

## An article on a website

Lastname, Firstname of author or editor of article. "Title of Article." *Name of the Website*. Publisher or sponsor of site, Date of publication (DD Mon. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information.

### Examples

#### **An article on a website with an author**

Hansen, Tom. "On 'Harlem.'" *Modern American Poetry*. U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 18 Feb. 2005. Web. 9 Dec. 2009.

#### **An article on a website with an author and including a web address**

Halloran, Liz. "Government Eyes Crackdown on Texting While Driving." *NPR*. NPR, 30 Sept. 2009. Web. 1 Oct. 2009. < <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=113325341>>.

If your instructor requires it or if it makes an online resource easier to find, you may include the full web address after the date of access and inside angle brackets, followed by a period.

#### **An article on a website without an author**

"Protecting Polar Bears Must Include Mitigating Global Warming." *ScienceDaily*. ScienceDaily. 22 May 2008. Web. 27 July 2009.



## **A Government or Corporate Website**

If a publication is authored by a commission, an association, a committee, a government department or sub-department, or any other group whose members are not individually identified in the publication, it may be considered a governmental or corporate website. Corporate or governmental authorship is usually limited to formally organized groups.

### **An article on a government or corporate website**

Country or State of Government Body. Name of corporate body or government department responsible for the article. "Title of Article." *Name of the Website*. Edition statement.

Publisher or sponsor of site, Date of last update (DD Mon. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

This citation combines government publication information with general website information.

If citing an author instead of a government department, omit the Country of Government Body section of the citation. For more information, see the *MLA Handbook* 5.5.5 for more information on corporate authors and 5.5.20 for more information on government publications.

### **Examples**

#### **An article from a national government website**

United States. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV/AIDS Among Youth." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Department of Health and Human Services. Aug. 2008. Web. 1 Mar. 2009.

## Occupational Outlook Handbook (Online)

United States. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Title of Article." *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. 2014-15 ed. US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Date of last update (DD Mon. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

There is no specified format for creating a citation for a government website. However, MLA recommends using print models to help create citations for specific types of web documents. **If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend.**

If your instructor requests you cite this as a website, use that format.

### **Example**

United States. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Audiologists." *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. 2014-15 ed. US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 8 Jan. 2014. Web. 9 Sept. 2014.

### **Occupational Outlook Handbook cited as a page on a website**

Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Actuaries." *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. 2014-15 ed. US Dept. of Labor, 8 Jan. 2015. Web. 20 Aug. 2015.

This citation includes the governmental body as the author.

**or**

"Actuaries." *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. 2014-15 ed. US Dept. of Labor, 8 Jan. 2015. Web. 20 Aug. 2015.

This citation omits the governmental body as an author and begins with the title of the article regarding the specific profession selected.

## **Audio**

### **A streaming audio file from online, not downloaded**

Author of audio Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Segment, song, or audio." *Title of Series, Album, etc.*

Publisher or Company, date of publication (DD Mon. YYYY format). *Database Name*. Web.

Date accessed (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Streaming audio can include music, podcasts, or other audio content. There is no set format for citing a streaming audio file; however, according to MLA 5.6.2b and 5.7.18, digital files that are not downloaded may be cited as **a website** since they are accessed via the web. **If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend. You may also cite the transcript of audiofiles using this format.**

Additional information may be added after the title of the recording (show title, series, album name, etc.) as needed, including additional information about episodes, including narrators (Narr.), performers (Perf.), or information about the program (publisher, sponsor, etc.).

### **Examples**

#### **A radio segment streamed from the web**

"Audrey Niffenegger's Tale of Sisterly 'Symmetry.'" *All Things Considered*. NPR, 29 Sept. 2009. Web. 20 Aug. 2015.

#### **A podcast streamed from the web**

"The Alibi." *Serial*. Episode 1. Prod. Sarah Koenig, Julie Snyder, and Dana Chivvis. Chicago Public Media and Ira Glass, 2014. Web. 5 July 2015.

Additional information has been added to denote episode number and producers. The type of sound clip (Podcast, Radio show, Rock music, etc.) does not need to be noted.

**A song from an online music database**

Davis, Miles. "Blue in Green." *Kind of Blue (Legacy Edition)*. N.p.:1959. *Spotify*. Web. 16 Apr. 2014.

Spotify is a database of music and is therefore included in the citation.

**A transcript of the audio of a program (radio, television, etc.)**

"Neil Gaiman, Taking A Look Back At Batman." *Talk of the Nation*. NPR, 15 July 2009. *Literature Resource Center*. Web. 9 Sept. 2015. Transcript.

A transcript is denoted by adding the word "Transcript." to the end of a bibliographic entry. This entry also contains a database name.

## A CD or other physical sound recording

Lastname, Firstname(s) of artist or band name of performer or author. *Title of Album*. Publisher or Company, Year Issued. Medium of publication (CD, LP, EP, Audiocassette, 8-track, etc.).

Additional information relevant to the citation may be included after the Title of the Album, including conductor (Cond.), composer (Comp.), date of recording (Rec.), writer (By), or additional performers (Perf.). For more information on Sound Recordings, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.2.

### **Examples**

#### **A music CD**

Uchida, Mitsuko. *Mozart: 2 Piano Sonatas*. Phillips, 1985. CD.

#### **A CD recording of a radio series**

*North Carolina Voices: Understanding Poverty*. Prod. Emily Hanford. *The State of Things*. WUNC, 2005.  
CD.

Additional information about the producer of the show and the series where this CD originally aired (the radio show *The State of Things*) was added to this citation.

#### **An audiobook on CD**

Boyne, John. *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas*. Narr. Michael Maloney. Random House, 2006. CD. 4 discs.

The author of the book is listed at the beginning of an audiobook citation. The narrator (Narr. is listed after the title of the audiobook.) This citation adds the number of discs of the CD. Adding the number of discs on the CD is not required, but can be included.

## A track from a CD or other physical sound recording

Lastname, Firstname(s) of artist or band name of performer or author. "Title of Song or Track." *Title of Album*. Publisher or Company, Year Issued. Medium of publication such as CD, LP, EP.

You may need to use a CD booklet or information about the CD to find the track title. For more information on sound recordings, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.2.

### Examples

Brahms, Johannes. "Symphony No. 3 in F Major, Op. 90." *Symphonies 3 & 4, Violin Concerto, Haydn Variations*. Perf. Cleveland Orchestra. Cond. Christoph von Dohnanyi. Warner Music, 2000. CD.

This citation includes the composer as the author and performance information to distinguish this performance from others.

Fraser-Molina, María, and Constanza Gómez-Joinés. "Chapter 3, Second Part." *¿Qué le Duele?: Beginning Spanish for Healthcare Professionals*. Carolina Academic Press, 2008. CD.

This is a CD that goes along with a book. The title of the track corresponds to the chapter in the book.

## **Video**

### **A movie (DVD, film, VHS, or downloaded)**

*Title of Film*. Dir. Firstname Lastname of Director. Perf. Firstname Lastname(s) of Major Performers  
(if necessary). Original year of release. Distributor or Studio Name, release year. Publication  
Medium (Film, DVD, Videocassette, File type if downloaded).

You may add additional relevant information before Distributor or Studio name. If performers or directors are not needed, you may not need to cite them. For more information on citing film or video recordings, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.3.

### **Examples**

*Dr. Strangelove or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb*. Dir. Stanley Kubrick. Perf. Peter Sellers and George C. Scott. 1966. Columbia, 1987. Videocassette.

*Thank You for Smoking*. Dir. Jason Reitman. Perf. Aaron Eckhart. 2005. Twentieth Century Fox, 2006.  
DVD.

*Mary Poppins*. Dir. Robert Stevenson. Perf. Julie Andrews, and Dick Van Dyke. 1964. 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary ed.  
Walt Disney Pictures, 2014. MP4.

## A movie streamed online

*Title of Film*. Dir. Firstname Lastname of Director. Perf. Firstname Lastname(s) of Major Performers  
(if necessary). Original year of release. Distributor or Studio Name, release year. *Database*  
or *website name*. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

You do not need to go outside the website or database for additional publication information. You may also want to add additional information if relevant to how you used the film, such as composer or videographer. There is no set format for citing streaming video; however, according to MLA 5.6.2b and 5.7.18, digital files that are not downloaded may be cited as **a website** since they are accessed via the web. **If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend.**

For more information on citing a film or video recording, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.3.

### **Example**

#### **Netflix**

*A Trip to the Moon*. Dir. George Méliès. Perf. François Lallement, and Jules-Eugène Légris. 1902. Color  
ed. *Netflix*. Web. 3 Feb. 2015.

A studio name is not provided on the Netflix information page, so that has been omitted from the citation.

### **Example from Durham Tech Database**

#### **Films on Demand**

*Social Media for Business Marketing*. Films for the Humanities & Sciences, and Motion Masters, 2014.  
*Films on Demand*. Web. 2 Aug. 2015.

This example does not contain directors or performers because they are not listed in the database entry.



## A TV show, viewed online

“Title of the episode or segment.” *Title of the series*. Additional relevant information. Name of the network of production, Date aired or created (DD Mon. YYYY format). *Name of Database or Website*. Web. Date viewed (DD Mon. YYYY format).

You do not need to go outside the website or database for additional publication information. You may also want to add additional information if relevant to how you used the film, such as composer or videographer. There is no set format for citing streaming video; however, according to MLA 5.6.2b and 5.7.18, digital files that are not downloaded may be cited as **a website** since they are accessed via the web. **If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend.**

For more information on citing a film or video recording, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.3.

### Examples

#### Hulu

“Bait and Switch.” *Love & Hip Hop: Atlanta*. VH1, 10 Aug. 2015. *Hulu*. Web. 2 Sept. 2015.

### Example from Durham Tech Database

#### Films on Demand

“California Raisins.” *Ad Persuasion*. Tricon Films, 2007. *Films on Demand*. Web. 30 June 2015.

## A streaming video posted online

Lastname, Firstname of author or poster's username (Username if full name is also provided). "Title of Video." *Name of Streaming Video Site*. Publisher or sponsor of site where video appears, Date of video posting (DD Mon. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

There is no set format for citing streaming video; however, according to MLA 5.6.2b and 5.7.18, digital files that are not downloaded may be cited as **a website** adding in elements of a tweet (username) since they are accessed via the web. **If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend.**

Provide a time stamp after the date of posting (see information on how to cite a tweet for an example) or include a web address at the end of the entry in angle brackets <> if needed to designate one of many videos posted in the same day or with the same caption.

For more information on citing a film or video recording, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.3.

### **Examples**

#### **YouTube**

Obama, Barack (BarackObama.com). "President Obama Speaks to Seniors." *YouTube*. YouTube, 9 Sept. 2009. Web. 23 Nov. 2009.

Big History Project. "Big History Project: A Story for Everyone." *YouTube*. YouTube, 2 Nov. 2013. Web. 21 Jan. 2014.

#### **Vine**

San Diego Zoo. "Om nom nom! 😊 #babyhippo." *Vine*. Vine Labs, 2 Sept. 2015. Web. 3 Sept. 2015.

In this case, the caption of the video becomes the title.

## **An Interview**

### **A published interview**

Lastname, Firstname of person interviewed. "Title of the interview." [Publication information for where the interview appears: magazine, newspaper, website, video, database, etc.]]

If there is no title of the interview, you may use **Interviewed by Firstname Lastname of Interviewer** as the title. You may also include this information after the title of the interview in the citation. You may also use the word "Interview" (without quotation marks) as the title if no title exists.

For more information on citing published interviews, including radio and television interviews, see *MLA Handbook* sections 5.6.2b and 5.7.7.

### **Examples**

#### **An audio interview**

Sacks, Oliver. "Oliver Sacks: A Neurologist at the 'Intersection of Fact and Fable'." *Fresh Air*. NPR, 31 Aug. 2015. Web. 4 Oct. 2015.

#### **An interview in a newspaper**

Treanor, James. "Bird Flu: How Big a Threat? Some Pandemic Fears More Realistic than Others."

Interviewed by Gregory Mott. *The Washington Post* 18 Oct. 2005: F1. *ProQuest Newsstand*.

Web. 3 Feb. 2014.

This citation includes the author of the article as the interviewer. It also includes database information to complete the citation. This could also be cited as **an article in a newspaper in a database**.

## A transcript of an interview

Lastname, Firstname of person interviewed. "Title of the interview." [Publication information for where the interview appears: magazine, newspaper, website, video, database, etc.]].  
Transcript.

For more information on citing published transcripts of recorded programs, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.1.

### **Example**

#### **A transcript of a television interview online**

Clinton, Bill. Interviewed by Anderson Cooper. *Anderson Cooper: 360°*. CNN, 1 Dec. 2005. Web. 7 Jan. 2010. Transcript.

This interview does not have a title, so the interviewer is listed to provide additional details about the citation. Since the transcript is posted online, the citation uses the **article on a webpage** format after the interview information.

## A personally-conducted interview

Lastname, Firstname of person interviewed. Type of interview conducted. Date conducted (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Type of interview refers to **how** the interview was conducted.

### **Examples**

Jones, Tyrone. Personal interview. 29 Oct. 2009.

Munger, Katy. Telephone interview. 5 Feb. 2009.

Rowling, J. K. E-mail interview. 12 May 2009.

## **Social Media**

### **A tweet (Twitter)**

Lastname, Firstname of author (Username). "Entire text of tweet." Date of tweet (DD Mon. YYYY format), Time posted a.m./p.m. Tweet.

Though other social media has not been specifically addressed, in the "FAQ about the *MLA Handbook*" section of [www.MLA.org](http://www.MLA.org), MLA has a format for citing tweets.

If no formal name exists beyond the user name, begin the entry with that as the author name. Do not change punctuation or capitalization of the tweet.

### **Examples**

Goodson, Catherine (c8tJANE). "Spend hours looking for scat in leaf litter, can't find it. Look up, study animal is sitting & watching from 10 feet away. #fieldworkfail." 26 Aug. 2015, 2:17 p.m. Tweet.

TED Talks (tedtalks). "Today's #TED: Why bees are dying. Marla Spivak asks: could this incredible species be holding up a mirror for us? <http://on.ted.com/MarlaSpivak>." 17 Sept. 2013, 8:03 a.m. Tweet.

## An entire blog

Lastname, Firstname of author (username). *Title of Blog*. Publisher or platform if no publisher, copyright date (DD Mon. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

A blog is cited similarly to a website. If a blogger has a username, use the same format for noting that as with a tweet. You may need to go to an About page for some of this information. If no main author or authors are listed, do not include them in the citation. There is no set format in MLA for citing a blog; **if no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend.**

### Examples

Larson, Elsie, and Emma Chapman. *A Beautiful Mess*. A Beautiful Mess, n.d. Web. 5 Mar. 2015.

*Durham Tech Library Blog*. Durham Tech Library, 2015. Web. 8 Feb. 2015.

## A blog post

Lastname, Firstname of author (username). "Title of Blog Entry." *Title of Blog*. Publisher or platform if no publisher, copyright date (DD Mon. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

Use the same general format as an article on a website. If the blog post has no title, use "Untitled." If clarity is needed (for example, if multiple untitled blog entries exist in one day), you may provide a link at the end of the entry containing the full web address in brackets.

### Examples

Twilley, Nicola. "The White Noise of Aquaculture." *Edible Geography*. Edible Geography, 19 July 2013. Web. 6 Aug. 2014.

## An Image

### A picture or work of art reprinted in a book

Lastname, Firstname of artist. *Title of Image or Work of Art*. Year of creation. Location of the work of art. *Title of Book*. Ed. Firstname Lastname of editor. City of publication: Publisher, Year of publication. Plate or image number or page number. Print.

Location of work of art can mean either the name of a museum or, if part of a private collection, “Private collection.” For more information about **Works of Visual Art**, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.6. If relevant, you may include the type of work of art (Painting, Photograph, Gelatin silver print, Mixed media installation, etc.) after Year of creation.

### Examples

Rudisall, Solomon. *Alkaline-glazed Stoneware Jug*. 1876. Private collection. *Turners and Burners: The Folk Potters of North Carolina*. Ed. Charles G. Zug III. Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina Press, 1986. Fig. 6-13. Print.

All elements of the citation are known. Though this book has an author of the text, he is considered an editor or compiler of the images in the book.

Álvarez Bravo, Manuel. *Two Pairs of Legs*. 1928-29. *Prebles' Artforms*. Ed. Patrick Frank. Boston: Pearson, 2014. Fig. 9.7. Print.

The location of the artwork is not provided in this text, so it is omitted from the final citation.

## A picture, image, or work of art posted or viewed online

Lastname, Firstname of artist. *Title of Image or Work of Art*. Year of creation. Location of the work of art. *Name of Database or Website*. Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

If the photograph does not also appear in a museum or other location, omit that part of the citation. For more information about citing images online with authorship information, see *MLA Handbook* 5.6.2d and 5.7.6.

### Examples

#### **A photograph on a website with the photographer named**

Guitare, Tuan. *Painting with Land*. N.d. *National Geographic Photo of the Day*. Web. 6 Aug. 2015.

<<http://proof.nationalgeographic.com/2015/08/03/photo-of-the-day-best-of-july-2/>>.

In order to make finding this photograph easier, the web address has been included.

#### **An image that is part of a larger collection**

Adams, Ansel. "In Glacier National Park." *Records of the National Park Service: Ansel Adams*

*Photographs*. 1941. National Archives Still Picture Branch. *National Archives*. Web. 9 July 2015.

This photograph is one within a collection of a series of photographs. You may cite it as part of a collection or independently.



**A image of art from museum's webpage**

da Vinci, Leonardo. *Portrait of Lisa Gherardini, Wife of Francesco del Giaconda, known as the Mona Lisa* (*the Joconde in French*). 1503-19. Louvre. Louvre. Web. 8 Aug. 2014.

**A clip art image or other general image from the web with an author and clear title**

Sebastian, Radu. *Two Feet in Sand*. N.d. *Dreamstime*. Web. 3 Oct. 2012.

This is a stock photograph with a photographer's name. There is no date of creation provided.

**A clip art image or other general image from the web without an author or clear title**

*Summer Clip Art*. N.d. *ClipArtHut*. Web. 6 July 2014. < <http://www.cliparthut.com/summer-clip-art-clipart-F9m6oa.html>>.

Include as much information as possible. You may want to include a link to the image in your citation if not much information is available. If you download the image to use in a presentation, you should cite it as a **digital file**. You may still want to include the web address, even in the digital file citation.

## **A Digital File**

A digital file is cited according to what the source the file contains is—a downloaded audio file, a picture, an article, a Microsoft Word document, a PDF, etc. The difference is at the end of the citation; instead of using “Web” as the medium of publication, use the file type followed by a period. If file type is unknown, use “Digital file” as the medium of publication. No date of access is needed in the citation. For more information on how to cite digital files, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.18.

### **A downloaded audio file**

Lastname, Firstname(s) of artist or band name of performer or author. “Title of Song or Track (if relevant).” *Title of Album*. Publisher or Company, Year Issued. File type (MP3, M4A, WMA, etc.).

Downloaded audio can include music, podcasts, or other audio-only content in a variety of file formats. There is no set format for citing a downloaded audio file since different files will require different information. Downloaded audio should be cited using the guidelines for a **digital file**. For more information on this source type, see *MLA Handbook* 5.7.18.

Additional information may be added after the title of the recording (show title, series, album name, etc.) as needed, including additional information about episodes, including narrators (Narr.), performers (Perf.), or information about the program (publisher, sponsor, etc.).

If the file type is unknown, use Digital file. as the file type.

### **Examples**

#### **A downloaded song**

Mr. Scruff. “Ninja Tuna.” *Kalimba*. AMG, 2008. MP3.

The citation includes all the relevant information for citing a song. It ends with the file type (MP3).

#### **A downloaded audiobook**

Martin, George R. R. *A Game of Thrones*. Narr. Roy Dotrice. Random House Audio, 2003. MP3.

The citation includes information about the book, including author and narrator. It ends with the file type (MP3).

## **Can't Figure Out What You Have?**

First check the MLA manual. There are many specific types of sources that already have formats that are not covered in this booklet.

If you're using a web resource, you may need to find out more information about the website or publication. See *MLA Handbook*

Some internet resources are difficult to figure out. Do your best. If in doubt, ask your instructor, tutor, or librarian for help.

And if you're still confused? **Ask for help.**

## **Additional Resources**

For more information, consult the following resource:

*MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 7th ed. New York: MLA, 2009. Print.

The MLA Handbook has a helpful section on writing a research paper on pages 1-61.

The website for MLA is <http://www.mla.org>

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