HICKSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL
DOCUMENTING YOUR SOURCES USING STANDARDS OF THE
MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION (MLA)

PRINT & MATERIAL SOURCES

BOOK BY ONE AUTHOR

BOOK BY TWO OR MORE AUTHORS

BOOK THAT IS EDITED

BOOK WITH A CORPORATE AUTHOR

BOOK WITH NO AUTHOR’S NAME GIVEN

BOOK, ANTHOLOGY

BOOK, AN “EDITION”

BOOK, TRANSLATION

CRITICAL ANALYSIS, SIGNED EXCERPT

ENCYCLOPEDIA, SIGNED ARTICLE

ENCYCLOPEDIA, UNSIGNED ARTICLE
ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE WITH EDITOR

FILM

The North Star Videocassette (or DVD). Dir. Bruce Goddard. PBS Video. 1984. 50 min. Film.

INTERVIEW

MAGAZINE/PERIODICAL ARTICLE
Note: Titles of magazines and journals are not followed by periods.

From a Monthly Publication

From a Weekly or Biweekly Publication

From a Journal with Continuous Pagination

PAMPHLET, SIGNED

PAMPHLET, UNSIGNED

PERSONAL LETTER, UNPUBLISHED

RADIO OR TELEVISION PROGRAM


REFERENCE SERIES, UNSIGNED
ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Citing Online Resources: Not all web pages will have the information recommended for inclusion in citations. If the web page does not include a publisher use the abbreviation: N. p. If you have looked carefully, and other required pieces of information are not available, simply leave it out. In documenting online resources, it is most important to give the reader as much essential information as possible (e.g. author, title, publication date, URL/address) to identify the source you are citing.

What about In-Text Citation Online? Traditional in-text citations for print sources include the author’s name and the page(s) cited. Because electronic documents rarely contain page numbers, in most cases your in-text citation will include only the author’s name – for example, (Smith). If your electronic document has no author, use the title of the page. You may use a shortened version of the title as long as it is distinct – for example, (Cloning). Do not cite page numbers from your printouts; pagination varies with different printers and fonts.

What about Those Long URLs? When working with long URLs it is acceptable to truncate after the first slash mark, as long as the address of the website is clearly noted. Be sure to place URLs inside brackets < >.

GENERAL WEBSITES

Format
Author (if known). “Title of Page or Document.” Title of site or larger work (if applicable). Name of editor, compiler, or translator. Publication information for any print version of the source. Date of electronic publication, last update, or date of posting. Name of any associated institution. Date of access. <http://addressofsite>.

*If no publisher indicated then use the abbreviation - N.p
*If no page numbers use the abbreviation - n.pag.

Examples


ONLINE PERIODICALS

Online periodicals include both the name of the website in italics and the website publisher. Note that some sites will have different names than their print formats, such as ones that include a domain name like .com or .org. If no publisher is listed, use N.p. to denote no publisher name given. Follow with date of publication, Web as medium of publication, and date of access.
Format
Author. “Title of Article.” Title of Periodical Date of electronic publication. Web. Date of access. <web address>.


ONLINE DATABASES
Cite online articles from an online database as you would a print one. Provide the database name in italics. Library information and the url is no longer required. List the medium of publication as Web and followed by the date of access. Note that periodical titles are not followed by a period.

Format
Author. “Article Title.” Periodical/Magazine Title Date of print publication: pages. Database name. Publisher. Web. Date of access.


ONLINE ONLY PUBLICATION
For articles that appear in an online-only format or in databases that do not provide a page number, use the abbreviation n. pag. for no pagination. End the citation with the medium of publication, Web, and the date of access.


ONLINE IMAGE
Format
Artist (if available). “Description or Title of Image.” Date of image. Online image. Title of Larger Site. Date of access. <http://address.website.org>.

Example