



THE DOCUMENTED ESSAY

MLA Documentation Style

The Modern Language Association (MLA) provides a guide for citation and documentation most commonly used for scholarly work in the liberal arts and the humanities. MLA documentation style uses parenthetical citations within the text and a list of works cited, including full bibliographic information, at the end of the paper. Papers should be typed on 8½ x 11 inch paper with 1-inch margins on all sides. The first line of each paragraph should be indented five spaces, and block quotations should be indented an additional five spaces. The entire manuscript, including block quotations and the works-cited page, should be double-spaced. **Do not include additional space between paragraphs or between entries in the works-cited list.** Space once after all punctuation, including periods, question marks, and colons. Number all pages including the title page and the works-cited page(s).

Everything that comes from a source, both quotation and paraphrase as well as information and ideas, must be appropriately attributed to the source from which it comes, and documented with sufficient information for others to locate and consult that source.

IN-TEXT CITATION

MLA uses parenthetical citations within the text to identify quotations, ideas, or information that come from sources you consulted. A basic citation consists of the last name of the author and a page number with **no** punctuation or abbreviations such as p. or pg. For **direct quotation**, the parenthetical citation directly follows the closing quotation mark. For a **paraphrase**, put the citation in a place where a natural pause would usually occur (preferably at the end of a sentence) as near to the cited material as possible. A period that would normally end the quoted or paraphrased material should be placed **after** the parenthetical citation.

The author argues that public education is damaging our children, and he goes so far as to suggest that it is actually designed **“to dumb people down, to demoralize them, to divide them from one another, and to discard them if they don’t conform”** (Gatto 33).

In-text citations and references should direct a reader to the corresponding entry in the list of works cited. The name or title that appears in the parenthetical citation should begin the entry in the works-cited list as follows:

Gatto, John Taylor. “Against School.” *Harper’s* Sept. 2003: 33-38. Print.

Note: In the works-cited example above, John Taylor Gatto is the author of the article “Against School” that appeared in the September 2003 issue of *Harper’s* magazine on pages 33-38. The word **Print** refers to the publication medium.

Sample In-Text Citations

A Work by a Single Author: the standard parenthetical notation includes the last name of the author, and page number(s) of the specific quoted or paraphrased material.

One modern researcher has found that dreams move backward in time as the night progresses, that they gradually turn from the contemporary world to childhood and “stored images” (**Dement 71**).

If the author’s name is mentioned in the sentence, then include only the page number in the parenthetical citation.

Sigmund Freud states that “a dream is the fulfillment of a wish” (**154**).

Two or More Works by the Same Author(s): include the title of individual works in your citation. You may use a shortened version of titles for brevity’s sake. Be sure to use italics or quotation marks as appropriate for titles.

Modern dream researchers now accept the principle that dreams express “profound aspects of personality” (**Foulkes, *Sleep*, 184**). Yet **Foulkes** himself has found that young children’s dreams are in general “rather simple and unemotional” (“**Dreams**” **78**).

A Work by Two or Three Authors: include all authors’ last names in the order they are listed in the source.

For all their efforts to generalize about child behavior, psychologists recognize that “no two children are exactly alike” (**Gesell and Ilg 68**).

A Work by More Than Three Authors: either include all authors’ last names in the order they are listed in the source or mention only the first author listed and add “et al.” (“and others”).

The relationships between words and their meanings are “much more complex than they seem” (**Plag, Braun, Lappe, and Schramm 140**).

or

The relationships between words and their meanings are “much more complex than they seem” (**Plag et al. 140**).

A Work by a Corporate, Institutional, or Governmental Author: use the name of the organization (e.g., Public Agenda Foundation) or a commonly shortened version of the name (e.g., PAF) as the author in your citation.

By 1992 it was apparent that the American health care system, though impressive in many ways, needed “to be fixed and perhaps radically modified” (**Public Agenda Foundation 4**).

A Work with No Author Identified or a Work Listed by Title (e.g., an encyclopedia entry): use the title or a shortened version of the title in place of an author’s name. The title should be italicized or in quotation marks, as appropriate.

The nine grades of mandarins were “distinguished by the color of the button on the hats of officials” (“**Mandarin**”).

A Work Mentioned in Another Published Work: give the name of the author of the original work in your text and write “qtd. in” (quoted in) followed by the name of the author of the source you consulted.

H. L. Mencken, we are told, made the very same criticism of public education 80 years ago, claiming that the aim of the system is not “to fill the young of the species with knowledge and awaken their intelligence...[but] simply to reduce as many individuals as possible to the same safe level” (**qtd. in Gatto 35**).

Note: The corresponding entry in the list of works cited will begin with the author or title of the source consulted.

Gatto, John Taylor. “Against School.” *Harper’s* Sept. 2003: 33-38. Print.

A Quotation from a Work of Prose: if a quotation ending a sentence requires a parenthetical reference, place the sentence period after the reference.

For Charles Dickens the eighteenth century was both “**the best of times**” and “**the worst of times**” (**35**).

Note: If a quotation extends to more than four lines when run into the text, set it off from your text by beginning a new line, indenting one inch from the left margin, and typing it double-spaced, without adding quotation marks. The quotation is generally introduced by a colon, and the parenthetical reference for a prose quotation is set off from the text following the last line of the quotation.

A Quotation from a Poem: cite by part (if applicable) and line(s), separated by a period. If you are citing only line numbers, use “line” or “lines” in the first reference. Include up to three lines of poetry in your text, separated by a slash with a space on each side (/).

In Robert Frost’s poem, “The Death of the Hired Man,” one character describes home as the **“place where, when you have to go there, / They have to take you in” (lines 118-19).**

Quotations of more than three lines should begin on a new line. Unless the quotation involves unusual spacing, indent each line one inch from the left margin and double-space between lines, introduced by a colon and **not** with quotation marks.

Elizabeth Bishop’s “In the Waiting Room” is rich in evocative detail:

It was winter. It got dark
early. The waiting room
was full of grown-up people,
arctics and overcoats,
lamps and magazines. **(lines 6-10)**

Note: For titles of poems, use quotation marks, except for book-length poems, which are italicized (e.g., *Beowulf*, Homer’s *Iliad*, Milton’s *Paradise Lost*).

A Quotation from a Play with Act, Scene, and Line Numbers: cite by title (italicized and often abbreviated, e.g., *Mac.* for *Macbeth*, *Mis.* for Molière’s *Le misanthrope*) followed by Arabic numerals separated by periods. Independent lines of quoted text are separated by a slash with a space on each side (/). Indent longer quotations one inch from the margin.

Claiming **“All the world’s a stage / And all the men and women merely players” (2.7.146-47)**, Jaques, in *As You Like It*, presents a gloomy view of the human condition.

However, Macbeth’s perspective is even more pessimistic:

Out, out, brief candle!
Life’s but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more. It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. **(Mac. 5.5.23-28)**

If you quote dialogue between two or more characters, set the quotation off from your text. Begin each part of the dialogue with the appropriate character's name indented one inch from the left margin and written in capital letters, followed by a period, and start the quotation. Indent all subsequent lines in the character's speech an additional quarter inch. When the dialogue shifts to another character, start anew as above.

In Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*, we can see what an impact money—rather, the lack of it—has on the family dynamic.

WALTER (*looking at his sister intently*). You know the check is coming tomorrow.

BENEATHA (*turning on him with a sharpness all her own*). That money belongs to Mama, Walter, and it's for her to decide how she wants to use it. I don't care if she wants to buy a house or a rocket ship or just nail it up somewhere and look at it. It's hers. Not ours—*hers*.

WALTER (*bitterly*). Now ain't that fine! You just got your mother's interest at heart, ain't you, girl? You such a nice girl—but if Mama got that money she can always take a few thousand and help you through school too, can't she?

(1.1)

In general, stage directions are treated like other quoted text: they should be reproduced exactly as they appear in the original source. If line numbers are not provided (see above), use only act and scene.

A Passage from a Work of Scripture (e.g., the Bible, the Talmud, or the Koran): cite by title of the text (italicized when referring to a specific edition of the work), book (not italicized and often abbreviated, e.g., Ezek. for Ezekiel, Ps. for Psalms), chapter, and verse numbers (or their equivalent).

In one of the most vivid prophetic visions in the Bible, Ezekiel saw “what seemed to be four living creatures,” each with the faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (***New Jerusalem Bible, Ezek. 1.5-10***). John of Patmos echoes this passage when describing his vision (***Rev. 4.6-8***).

E-Book: begin with the name of the author. Use page numbers **only** for a **PDF** with fixed pages; do not use page numbers for other formats, such as a Kindle edition. Although many e-readers have a numbering system, do not use those as page numbers, since they may not appear consistently to other readers. Instead, cite the book in its entirety. Usually, this means citing the author's name. If the e-book has stable chapter divisions, add a comma after the author's name and cite the chapter number preceded by the abbreviation **ch**.

Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt began their honeymoon with a week's stay at Hyde Park (Rowley, **ch. 2**).

THE LIST OF WORKS CITED

At the end of your paper, you must provide a reference list of all works you have cited in the text of your paper. In MLA style, this list is called the list of works cited. While it is tempting to think that every source has only one complete and correct format for its entry in a list of works cited, in truth there are often several options for recording key features of a work. For this reason, software programs that generate entries are not always useful. You may need to improvise when the type of scholarly project or the publication medium of a source is not included in this handout. Most important is to be consistent in your formatting throughout your work. Choose the format that is appropriate to your paper and that will satisfy your readers' needs.

Begin the works-cited list on a new page and number each page, continuing the page numbers of the text. The page number appears in the upper right-hand corner, half an inch from the top and flush with the right margin. The heading for the list is simply **Works Cited** without quotation marks or underlining. Center the heading an inch from the top of the page. The entire list should be double-spaced with no extra space between entries or between the heading and the first entry.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by the last name of the author or by the title when no author's name is available, and in rare cases, by the name of a Web site for Web publications with no author or title. For entries of more than one line, use a hanging-indent form, with the first line at the left margin and subsequent lines indented five spaces. In general, works-cited entries should include information about the author and title of works as well as publication information, such as city of publication, publisher, date of publication, date of access (for Web publications), volume, edition, page numbers, etc.

The specific information required depends upon the type of source (e.g., book, journal article, newspaper article, online version of a print source, electronic article). Note carefully the appropriate punctuation for each type of source.

Beginning with the publication of the 7th Edition of the *MLA Handbook* in 2009, the medium of publication, e.g., Print, Film, Web, DVD, must be specified for all works cited. With a few exceptions, the medium of publication comes last in an entry.

Citing Nonperiodical Print Publications

Entries for nonperiodical print publications, such as books, pamphlets, and certain literary works such as a play or a long poem, consist of several elements in a prescribed sequence. The following list shows most of the possible components of a book entry and the order in which they are normally arranged:

- Author's last and first names separated by a comma and followed by a period
- Title of book in italics and followed by a period
- Names of editors and translators preceded by the abbreviation Ed. or Trans., if applicable, followed by a period
- City of publication followed by a colon
- Name of publisher followed by a comma
- Year of publication followed by a period
- Publication medium, followed by a period (the medium for a printed book is **Print**)

A Work by a Single Author

MacKendrick, Paul. *The Greek Stones Speak: The Story of Archaeology in Greek Lands*. New York: St. Martin's, 1962. Print.

Note: In the list of works cited, shortened forms of publishers' names are sufficient, i.e., Harcourt for "Harcourt Brace" or one of the earlier names of that firm (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich). Also, use standard abbreviations whenever possible, i.e., Soc., Assn., UP (see below).

A Work by Two or Three Authors: begin the listing with the name of the first author listed as you did in your parenthetical citations. **Additional authors are listed with the first name first.** Names are separated by commas, and a period follows the name of the last author listed.

Gesell, Arnold, **and Francis L. Ilg.** *Child Development: An Introduction to the Study of Human Growth*. New York: Harper, 1949. Print.

A Work by More Than Three Authors: you may list only the first author and add "et al." ("and others"), or you may give all names in full.

Plag, Ingo, et al. *Introduction to English Linguistics*. Berlin: Mouton, 2007. Print.

or

Plag, Ingo, Maria Braun, Sabine Lappe, and Mareile Schramm. *Introduction to English Linguistics*. Berlin: Mouton, 2007. Print.

A Work by a Corporate, Institutional, or Government Author: if a publication expresses the views of the organization, then use the name of the organization as the author. (If a publication does **not** express the views of the organization, e.g., a news piece or an encyclopedia entry, then begin with the title.) For a government agency, state the name of the government first, followed by the name of the agency, using an abbreviation if the context makes it clear. List them alphabetically among other sources.

United States. Dept. of Labor. *Child Care: A Workforce Issue*. Washington: GPO, 1970. Print.

Urban Land Institute. *Cities Post-9/11*. Washington: Urban Land Inst., 2002. Print.

Note: Most publications of the federal government are published by the Government Printing Office (GPO), in Washington, DC.

Multiple Works by the Same Author(s): include the name of the author, editor, or translator in the first entry only. Thereafter, in place of the name, type three hyphens (---) followed by a period. The three hyphens signify the exact same name as in the preceding entry.

Gilbert, Sandra M., and Susan Gubar. *The Madwoman in the Attic: The Woman Writer and the Nineteenth-Century Literary Imagination*. New Haven: Yale UP, 1979. Print.

---, **eds.** *The Norton Anthology of Literature by Women: The Tradition in English*. 2nd ed. New York: Norton, 1996. Print.

A Work by an Editor or Translator: if the book has an author, the abbreviation **Ed.** or **Eds.** (“Edited by”), or **Trans.** (“Translated by”) and the name of the editor or translator follows the title of the book. If the book has both a translator and an editor, list them in the order they are listed on the title page.

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von. *Faust: A Norton Critical Edition*, 2nd ed. **Trans. Walter Arndt. Ed. Cyrus Hamlin.** New York: Norton, 2001. Print.

If the book has no author, begin with the name of the editor, followed by a comma and the abbreviation **ed.** or **eds.**, not capitalized.

Drabble, Margaret, ed. *The Oxford Companion to English Literature*. 5th ed. Oxford, England: Oxford UP, 1985. Print.

Citing a Work within a Book

The basic information for citing a part of a book or a work within a book is similar to that for an entire book with the following additions:

- Author(s) of the selection’s last and first names separated by a comma, and followed by a period
- Title of the selection, in quotation marks with a period enclosed (except for book-length works such as a play or long poem, which are italicized and followed by a period)
- Title of the book in italics, followed by a period
- Name(s) of the editors preceded by the abbreviation **Ed.** or **Eds.**, if applicable, followed by a period
- City of publication followed by a colon
- Name of publisher followed by a comma
- Year of publication followed by a period
- Inclusive page numbers of the section or selection, followed by a period
- Publication medium, followed by a period

A Selection from a Collection or Anthology: begin with the author and title of the selection (e.g., article, essay, story, poem), followed by the title of the book, names of editor(s) or translator(s) (if applicable). Follow the rest of the listing for a book, but include page numbers from the selection being cited, followed by a period, preceding the medium of publication.

Dimock, George E., Jr. "The Name of Odysseus." *Essays on the Odyssey: Selected Modern Criticism*. Ed. Charles Taylor. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1963. 54-72.
Print.

An Article in a Reference Work (Encyclopedia, Dictionary, or Atlas): detailed publication information is not required, except for the edition number, if any, and the year. The author is often listed at the conclusion of the article. If no author is listed, begin with the title of the article.

"Japan." *The Encyclopedia Americana*. 2004 ed. Print.

Spilhaus, Athelstan, and Jane J. Stein. "Pollution Control." *Encyclopaedia Britannica: Macropedia*. 1974 ed. Print.

An Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Afterword: begin with the name of the author of the selection, and then give the name of the part being cited, capitalized but neither italicized nor in quotation marks. Include page number(s) at the end of the listing, before the medium.

Thorpe, Marjorie. **Introduction.** *The Wine of Astonishment*. By Earl Lovelace. London: Heinemann, 1985. ix-xii. Print.

Multiple Works from a Single Collection: avoid repetition by including one listing with full publication for the collection, and for individual selections, list only author(s), title, editor(s) of the collection, and page numbers.

Dillard, Annie. "Living Like Weasels." **Root and Steinberg** 41-44.

Root, Robert L., and Michael Steinberg, eds. *The Fourth Genre*. Needham Heights: Allyn & Bacon, 1999. Print.

Selzer, Richard. "The Exact Location of the Soul." **Root and Steinberg** 378-82.

Citing Periodical Print Publications

In addition to author's name and article title, the basic information for works in periodicals (scholarly journals, popular magazines, and newspapers) includes the name of the periodical in italics, date or volume and issue, date of publication, and page number(s) of the article.

- Author of the article's last and first names separated by a comma and followed by a period
- Title of the article, in quotation marks, with a period enclosed
- Name of periodical, italicized

- Volume and issue numbers (if applicable) separated by a period with no spaces and followed by year, in parentheses **or** date, month, and year of publication with no punctuation (all months, except May, June, and July, should be abbreviated)
- Page number(s) preceded by a colon and followed by a period
- Publication medium followed by a period

An Article from a Journal Identified by Volume and Issue:

Albada, Kelly F. “The Public and Private Dialogue about the American Family on Television.” *Journal of Communication* **50.4 (2000)**: 79-110. Print.

An Article from a Newspaper or Magazine Identified by Date: if the article has an author’s byline, begin with the name of the author. Otherwise, begin with the title of the article, not the name of the wire service or news bureau. If the article appears on consecutive pages, list the first and last pages. If the article begins on one page and is continued on a nonconsecutive page, add a plus (+) after the number of the first page.

Weintraub, Arlene, and Laura Cohen. “A Thousand-Year Plan for Nuclear Waste.” *Business Week* **6 May 2002**: 94-96. Print.

“Where Angels No Longer Fear to Tread.” *Economist* **22 Mar. 2008**: 89+. Print.

An Editorial or Letter to the Editor: if the editorial or letter is signed, begin with the author’s name. Otherwise, begin with the title in quotation marks. In either case, include the word “Editorial” or “Letter” between the title of the editorial and the title of the periodical.

“Health Risk on Tap.” **Editorial.** *Los Angeles Times* 11 Feb. 1998: B6. Print.

Mehlman, Jeffrey. **Letter.** *Partisan Review* 69 (2002): 320. Print.

A Review: begin with the name of the reviewer, and the title of the review in quotation marks, if there is one, followed by the abbreviation **Rev. of** and the title—and author/artist if appropriate—of the work reviewed. For a performance, include pertinent information about the production, e.g., company, location, etc.

Updike, John. “**No Brakes.**” **Rev. of Sinclair Lewis: *Rebel from Main Street*, by Richard Lingeman.** *New Yorker* 4 Feb. 2002: 77-80. Print.

Schweitzer, Vivien. “Mozart, Joined by His Friends and Heirs.” **Rev. of Mostly Mozart Festival. Avery Fisher Hall.** *New York Times* 10 Aug. 2009: C2. Print.

Citing Web Publications

Web publications include both original content and works originally published in print or some other medium, and republished online. Publication information for works on the Web may vary widely and may even change from one date to another.

For this reason, date of access is crucially important in citing Web publications. It should appear at the end of entries for works published on the Web, following the medium of publication.

Sources with content original to the Web include only Web publication information. Sources originally published in print should begin with full print publication information followed by all available Web publication information.

Web publication information includes the following (as available):

- Name of author, compiler, editor, etc.
- Title of the individual Web page or work (italicized or in quotation marks, as appropriate)
- Name of Web site, or the top-level domain, in italics
- Publisher or sponsoring institution; if not available, use **N.p.** (No publisher)
- Date of Web publication or date the page was last modified (day, month, and year, as available); if not available, use **n.d.** (no date)
- Medium of publication (**Web**)
- Most recent date of access (date, month, and year)

Each item is followed by a period, except the publisher or sponsor, which is followed by a comma.

Note: MLA no longer recommends including the URL for works published on the Web. Include a URL only when the reader probably cannot locate the source without it or if required by an instructor.

Original Web Content

A Page from a Web Site: Begin with the name of the author, if identified. If no author is identified on the page, it can often be found in the “About Us” page of a Web site. If no author is identified, begin with the name of the specific Web page, followed by the name or top level domain of the Web site.

“The Scientists Speak.” Editorial. *New York Times*. New York Times, 20 Nov. 2007.
Web. 6 January 2014.

Wees, Beth Carver. “American Silver Vessels for Wine, Beer, and Punch.” *Heilbrunn
Timeline of Art History*. Metropolitan Museum of Art. August 2010. Web. 6
January 2014.

Note: When you quote or paraphrase a Web page in a paper, do not cite the name of the Web site in the parenthetical citation; cite the name of the author or the title of the specific Web page, as appropriate.

A Wiki Entry: Wikis have multiple contributors, so they should be treated as Web sites without an author. Begin with the subject of the entry in quotation marks, and the name of the wiki in italics. The date of last modification can be found by looking at the page history.

“**Timon of Athens.**” *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation. **13 Oct. 2013**. Web. 6 Jan. 2014.

Note: Because anyone can contribute to a *Wikipedia* entry, the information found there might be unreliable. *Wikipedia* may not be considered an acceptable source for a scholarly paper.

A Blog or Online Posting to an E-mail List, Public Discussion Site, or Social Networking Site: begin with the author, as any other Web site. If the author writes under a pseudonym, begin with the pseudonym and include the writer’s real name in brackets, if known. If the entry has a title, give the title in quotation marks. If it is untitled, use a description of the entry, such as **Web log post**, **Web log comment**, or **Online posting**.

Duane. “Shakespeare as Bob Dylan.” *Shakespeare Geek*. N.p. 9 Jan. 2010. Web. 6 Jan. 2014.

Republished Web Content

An Online Book: include all publication information, as available, including original print publishers and publication dates. Add the name of the Web site hosting the book and all other Web information after.

Shakespeare, William. *The Tempest*. Eds. William George Clark and John Glover.
Cambridge and London: MacMillan, 1863. **Gutenberg.org. Project Gutenberg.**
26 Oct. 2007. Web. 2 Jan. 2014.

An Article from an Online Journal or Newspaper: begin with the author and title of the article. Add the name of the print periodical in italics, followed by issue and volume numbers, if any, publication date, page numbers (or “n. pag.”), and all Web information.

Shah, Parilah Mohd, and Fauziah Ahmad. “A Comparative Account of the Bilingual Education Programs in Malaysia and the United States.” *GEMA Online Journal of Language Studies* 7.2 (2007): 63-77. **Web. 12 Jan. 2014.**

An Article from an Online Database: include all the information for a print periodical. Before the medium, add the name of the database in italics. Follow that with the medium **Web** and the most recent date you accessed it.

Yonglin, Yang. “How to Talk to the Supernatural in Shakespeare.” *Language in Society* 20.2 (June 1991): 247-261. *JSTOR*. **Web. 19 June 2002.**

Note: Even though many academic articles from databases are PDF files, the medium is **Web**, not **PDF file**. File types are only used as a medium when the source of the file is unknown.

Other Electronic Media

An E-book for an E-Reader: provide all publication information. If the e-book is specifically for a brand of reader, such as Kindle or Nook, then the medium is Kindle Edition or Nook Edition. If the e-book is a generic file type, such as epub or mobi, then refer to the file type: EPUB file or MOBI file.

Shakespeare, William. *The Tempest*. Eds. William George Clark and John Glover. Cambridge and London: MacMillian, 1863. **Kindle Edition.**

An E-mail Message: begin with the name of the writer and include the subject line of the message (if any) enclosed in quotation marks; a description of the message that includes the recipient; the date of the message; and the medium of delivery.

Boyle, Anthony T. “Re: Utopia.” **Message to Daniel J. Cahill.** 21 June 1997. **E-mail.**

A Twitter Post: begin with the real name of the author and, in parentheses, the author’s twitter handle. If the real name is not known, just use the twitter handle. Then, include the entire tweet in quotation marks, without changing punctuation or capitalization. Then, provide the date of the tweet and the time (in your time zone), and conclude with the medium, **Tweet**.

Athar, Sohaib (ReallyVirtual). “Helicopter hovering above Abbottabad at 1AM (is a rare event).” **1 May 2011, 3:58 p.m. Tweet.**

Citing Works in Other Media

A Work of Art: begin with name of artist (if known), followed by the name of the work, italicized, and the date of composition (if known). Next, indicate the medium of composition, followed by the name of the institution that houses the work and the name of the city where the institution is located.

Vermeer, Johannes. *Officer and Laughing Girl*. **1657. Oil on canvas. Frick Collection, New York.**

Note: The MLA has not yet designated a means to cite museum plaques or other wall text that accompany work of art or exhibition. If the information appears in a catalog or on a museum Web site, then cite those. Otherwise, one commonly recommended way is to treat the museum as an institutional author and include the explanatory phrase, Museum label for, before the name of the artist, title of the work, and location of the institution, separated by commas. If the exhibition is temporary, also include the date(s).

Frick Collection. **Museum label for Johannes Vermeer, *Officer and Laughing Girl*, New York.**

A Lecture, Speech, Address, or Reading: begin with the speaker's name and include the title of the presentation, if applicable, the occasion, sponsoring organization, location, date, and form of delivery (Lecture, Speech, etc.), neither italicized nor in quotation marks.

Atwood, Margaret. "Silencing the Scream." **Boundaries of the Imagination Forum. MLA Convention. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. 29 Dec. 1993. Address.**

An Interview: begin with the name of the person interviewed, followed by the word(s) "Interview," "Interview with...," or "Personal interview," as appropriate.

Pei, I. M. **Personal interview. 22 July 1993.**

Wolfe, Tom. **Interview.** *The Wrong Stuff: American Architecture*. Dir. Tom Bettag. Carousel, 1983. Videocassette.

Citing Works in the Performing Arts

Authorship for the performing arts can be confusing, since there are writers, composers, directors, performers, and producers that can all claim "authorship." Depending on your paper, you may want to emphasize one role and begin with the name of that person, followed by a description of his or her role. Other key figures can be listed after the title. Alternatively, you can begin with the title and list all the key roles after.

A Live Performance: begin either with the title or with the name of performer, composer, playwright, producer, etc. Conclude with the site and then the date of the performance, followed by the medium: **Performance**.

Puccini, Giacomo, composer. *La Boheme*. Cond. Nicola Luisotti. Perf. Angela Gheorghiu, Ainhoa Arteta, and Ramón Vargas. **Metropolitan Opera House, New York**. 5 April 2008. **Performance**.

A Film, DVD, Blu-Ray, or Videocassette: begin either with the title or with the name of the director, producer, or performer(s). Conclude with the date of release and the medium. For a DVD, Blu-Ray or Videocassette, include the original date of release, before the distributor, video, disc, or DVD release date, and medium.

Puccini, Giacomo, composer. *La Boheme—Live in HD*. Cond. Nicola Luisotti. Perf. Angela Gheorghiu, Ainhoa Arteta, and Ramón Vargas. 5 April 2008. **Film**.

Puccini, Giacomo, composer. *La Boheme—Live in HD*. Cond. Nicola Luisotti. Perf. Angela Gheorghiu, Ainhoa Arteta, and Ramón Vargas. 5 April 2008. **EMI, 2008. DVD**.

Streaming Video or Audio (from Netflix, Amazon, Hulu, YouTube, or any other site): is treated as a Web source. Use the medium **Web** and include a date of access.

Puccini, Giacomo, composer. *La Boheme—Live in HD*. Cond. Nicola Luisotti. Perf. Angela Gheorghiu, Ainhoa Arteta, and Ramón Vargas. 5 Apr. 2008. *PBS.org*. **PBS. Web. 7 Apr. 2008**.

A Television or Radio Broadcast: include the following basic information and additional information (e.g., performers, narrator, director) as appropriate.

- Title of episode or segment, if applicable, in quotation marks
- Title of program or series, in italics
- Name or call letters of the network, and city of the local station (if any)
- Broadcast date
- Medium of publication (e.g., Television, Radio)

Puccini, Giacomo, composer. *La Boheme*. Cond. Nicola Luisotti. Perf. Angela Gheorghiu, Ainhoa Arteta, and Ramón Vargas. *Met Opera Radio Network Broadcast*. **WNYC, New York**. 5 April 2008. **Radio**.

Sample List of Works Cited

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Further information is available from the Modern Language Association of America:

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