Generally, citations follow the below format.

Contributor. *Title*. Secondary Contributors. Publication Information. Medium.

Contributor Information and Titles

The main contributors to the source, normally the author, are placed before the title. If there is more than one author, then arrange the authors in the same order found in the source. Reverse only the name of the first author, and follow the rest in normal form.

One author	Smith, John K. *Title*
Two authors	Smith, John K., and Tim Sampson. *Title*.
Three authors	Smith, John K., Tim Sampson, and Alex J. Hubbard. *Title*.
More than three authors	Smith, John K., et al. *Title*.

Sometimes the main contributor is not an author, but another contributor type, such as an editor for a book or conductor for a musical piece. In this instance, follow the contributor by an abbreviation of the contributor type (i.e. ed. or cond.). If plural, then change the abbreviation accordingly.

One editor	Smith, John K., ed. *Title*
Two editors	Smith, John K., and Tim Sampson, eds. *Title*.
One conductor	Smith, John K., cond. *Title*.

Many sources have secondary contributors - individuals who added to the work outside the main contributors. This can include editors and translators for books, and producers and screenplay writers for movies. Place secondary contributors after the title. Precede the name of the contributors with the abbreviation for the contributor type. For instance, "Ed." means "Edited by."

One editor	Smith, John. *Title*. Ed. Bill McCoy.
Two editors	Smith, John. *Title*. Ed. Bill McCoy and Tim Thomas.
One conductor and three producers	Smith, John. *Title*. Cond. Bill McCoy. Prod. Tim Thomas, Jane Horton, and Rex Bryant.

You may decide to emphasize the work, for example, when citing a live performance. In this instance, place all the contributors after the title. Authors and writers are preceded by the word "By."

One author and editor	*Title*. By John Smith. Ed. Bill McCoy.

Some sources may have corporate or group authors. Write these organization where you would write the authors. If they are also publishers of the source, include it in the publication information as well.

Corporate author	Modern Language Association. *Title*
Government author	Illinois. Dept. of Industrial Relations.. *Title*.

Some sources are found within other sources, such as a chapter in a book, or an article in a periodical. These rules apply both to the contributors of the chapter and book, or to the article.

Chapter author and editor and two book compilers	Smith, John. *Chapter*. Ed. Bill McCoy. *Title*. Comp. Russell Engels and Steve Simpson.
Author and translator of an article	Smith, John. "Chapter." Trans. Bill McCoy. *Periodical Title*

Title Rules

Generally, capitalize all principal words as well as the first word and last word in the title. If citing a title for an entire source, such as a book or periodical title, place in italics. If citing an article, essay, poem or short story within a lager work, place in quotes. If a novel or published independently, then place in italics.

Publication Information

After the title and contributor information comes the publication information. In MLA7, you must also list the publication medium (Print, Web) after the publication information. MLA 7 abbreviates all months expect for May, June and July. Below are different publication information templates.

Book	Last, First. *Title*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year Published. Medium.
Journal	Last, First. "Article." *Title* Volume.Issue (Year): Page Numbers. Medium.
Magazine	Last, First. "Article." *Title* Day Month Year Published: Page Numbers. Medium.
Newspaper	Last, First. "Article." *Title* [City] Day Month Year, Edition, Section: Page Numbers. Medium.

If you cannot find all publication information, use place holders "N.p., n.p., n.d." which represents no place, no publisher, and no date. If there are no page numbers use "N. pag." Capitalize the abbreviations appropriately based on where they are placed.

Note that we format according to MLA7, we believe adding such place holders is unnecessary, as it provides no information, and the lack of information can be assumed by its absence in the citation.

Additional information

For less conventional source types, you can add descriptions about the source after the title. For example, you can add "Cartoon." or "Map." after the title of a cartoon or map to clarify to the reader what type of source you are citing.

When citing non-periodical sources, advanced information such as the edition and section come before the publication information. Series information comes after the medium description. See the fictional example below:

Smith, John. *Power*. Ed. Tom Riley. 5th ed. Vol 12. New York: Random, 2002. Print. Ser. 50.

Web Sources

See our web resources guides to learn how to properly cite sources found online.

YOU CAN ALSO AUTOMATICALLY CITE YOUR SOURCES FOR FREE AT WWW.EASYBIB.COM