1 Version Note

This beta update is for testing compatibility with the 8\textsuperscript{th} edition of the \textit{MLA Handbook}, published April 2016. This current version supports both the old edition (by using \texttt{style=mla} in the preamble) and the newer edition (using \texttt{style=mla-new}); an upcoming version of \texttt{biblatex-mla} will deprecate support for the 7\textsuperscript{th} edition in favor of the 8\textsuperscript{th}. See § 3 for more on switching between editions.

2 Introduction

\texttt{biblatex-mla} provides support to \texttt{Biblatex}, \texttt{BibTeX}, and \texttt{LaTeX} for citations and Works Cited lists in the style established by the Modern Language Association (MLA). For commands and options to change package defaults, see § 3.1 and § 3.2, respectively, below.

MLA style, a common standard for writers in the humanities, is outlined in the \textit{MLA Style Manual}, in its 3\textsuperscript{rd} edition, and the \textit{MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers}, now in its 8\textsuperscript{th} edition. \texttt{biblatex-mla} follows the style outlined in the latter of these. It also follows the logic of the MLA when citing similar material repeatedly, trimming unnecessary information from citations where necessary. \texttt{biblatex-mla} is compatible with \texttt{Biblatex}'s support for \texttt{hyperref} and \texttt{tex4ht}, and the main word in each citation (either the author’s name, the title, or the page number) serves as a link to the particular entry in the Works Cited. For anything not covered by this manual, please also see the \texttt{Biblatex} documentation or contact me by email.
3 Use

To ensure American-style quotation marks (if that’s your thing),¹ you need to call the \texttt{babel} and \texttt{csquotes} packages in the preamble of your LaTeX document:

```latex
\usepackage[american]{babel}
\usepackage{csquotes}
\usepackage[style=mla-new]{biblatex}
\addbibresource{<bibfile.bib>}
```

To use the style called for by the previous (7th) edition of the \textit{MLA Handbook}, drop the “new” from the third line:

```latex
\usepackage[american]{babel}
\usepackage{csquotes}
\usepackage[style=mla]{biblatex}
\addbibresource{<bibfile.bib>}
```

Replace “\texttt{<bibfile.bib>}” with the name of your .bib bibliography file. The style (provisionally) supports footnote citations with the \texttt{autocite=footnote} package option. Some of the other options supported by \texttt{biblatex-mla} include \texttt{firstlonghand}, \texttt{mladraft}, \texttt{annotation}, \texttt{noremoteinfo}, \texttt{nofullfootnote}, \texttt{publimedium}, and \texttt{guessmedium}, all discussed in § 3.2.

3.1 Citation commands

The standard commands for \texttt{biblatex-mla} generally follow those defined by \texttt{Biblatex}. Included below are the most typical commands. For more commands and options, reference the \texttt{Biblatex} manual.

\texttt{\textbackslash autocite} Insert a citation. This is the most common command for citing in \texttt{biblatex-mla}, and it defaults to printing a parenthetical citation. See table 1 for examples. For best results, use the command before punctuation like this:

\begin{verbatim}
\autocite{x}.
\end{verbatim}

In the following example, \texttt{x} represents the bibkey of the particular bibliographic entry being cited. Insert page numbers and citational prenotes using square braces:

\begin{verbatim}
\autocite[z][y]{x}
\end{verbatim}

Here, \texttt{y} is the page number, and \texttt{z} is the prenote (such as “qtd. in”). If indicating a prenote but no page number, you must include an empty set for the page number:

\begin{verbatim}
\autocite[z]{x}
\end{verbatim}

¹Other localization files, \texttt{mla-spanish.lbx}, \texttt{mla-portuguese.lbx}, and \texttt{mla-italian.lbx}, are also available to use \texttt{biblatex-mla} in languages other than English. These and other localization files are included in \texttt{biblatex-mla} releases, but they will not always be the latest versions available. Updated and new localization files will be kept on GitHub (\texttt{https://github.com/jmclawson/biblatex-mla/}) once they are ready. There is also support for proper punctuation in non-American dialects of English. Try \texttt{british}, \texttt{canadian}, or other Babel identifiers, such as \texttt{spanish}. 
When citing a page number without any prenote, only one set of square brackets is needed:
\autocite[y]{x}

\autocite* Suppress the author’s name in a citation. See table 1 for examples. Use this starred variant of the above command when indicating the author’s name in the sentence calling the citation.

\autocites Insert a citation for multiple sources at once. The respective citations will be printed separated by semicolons.
\autocites[\{z\}][\{y\}][\{x\}]

The curled braces always indicate the bibkey, and the squared braces respectively belong to the curly braces that follow them.

\cite Insert a citation without parentheses.

\cite* Insert a citation without parentheses and without the author’s name.

\headlesscite Suppress the author’s name in a citation. This command is an alias to \autocite* to make it easier to use \biblatex-mla with \biblatex-chicago.

\textcite Print a citation without parentheses. This command may be useful in certain circumstances, such as a citation that must come within a parenthetical aside.

\mancite Reset most trackers that shorten subsequent citations. See table 1 for an example. If \biblatex-mla is getting so ambitious in shortening subsequent citations that it leads to ambiguity, use this command before the ambiguous citation.

\citereset Reset all citation trackers for \biblatex-mla.

\printbibliography Insert the list of Works Cited.

### 3.2 Package Options

\biblatex-mla defaults to the recommendations established by the MLA, but there may be times when it is appropriate to change some of these options for publication or other uses. Package options change the default functionality of \biblatex-mla.

**autocite=footnote** Using \autocite with \biblatex-mla defaults to MLA-preferred inline, parenthetical citations. To style citations as footnotes, set the \autocite=footnote option in your preamble:
\usepackage[style=mla,autocite=footnote]{biblatex}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{morrison02aa} (Morrison 12)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A typical citation includes everything necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{morrison02aa} (34)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Immediately subsequent citations to the same source shorten the citation by dropping redundant information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{morrison02aa} (Morrison)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Immediately subsequent citations lacking page reference add back information to show a citation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{frye57ab} (Frye, Sound and Poetry 12)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A citation to a text by an author with multiple works cited also includes a short title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{frye57ab} (34)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Subsequent immediate citations to the same source shorten the citation as much as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{frye91aa} (Double Vision 56)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Citations to a new source by the same author omit the repetition of the author’s name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{morrison02aa} (Morrison 101)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A citation interrupting those by Frye will reset the trackers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{frye91aa} (Frye, Double Vision 78)</td>
<td></td>
<td>With a reset author tracker, the citation includes all necessary information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{morrison02aa} (102)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The asterisked version suppresses the author’s name—useful when the author is named in the sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{frye57ab} (Sound and Poetry 91)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suppressing the name of a prolific author will still print the short title to avoid ambiguity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\autocite{morrison02aa} (Sula)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suppressing the author’s name without page numbers given will print the title of the work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\mancite \autocite{morrison02aa}</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resetting the author tracker makes sure that the author’s name is always printed—useful to avoid ambiguity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Syntax and output showing effects of citation trackers, starred variants, and manual resets with typical citations using \biblatex-mla
The first citation of a source with a shorthand defined will always print a citation with author's name and, potentially, the shorttitle field. (For more on this field, see section § 4.1, below.) Add \texttt{firstlonghand=false} to your preamble to disable this option and print only the shorthand even on the first citation:
\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[style=mla,firstlonghand=false]{biblatex}
\end{verbatim}

When using biblatex-mla for footnotes, the style file will provide full bibliographic detail for the first citation of every source. To turn off this option, add \texttt{nofullfootnote} to your preamble:
\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[style=mla,autocite=footnote,nofullfootnote]{biblatex}
\end{verbatim}

It is possible to print annotations to entries in the Works Cited if the annotation field is defined in an entry. To turn on this option, add \texttt{annotation=true} to your preamble:
\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[style=mla,annotation=true]{biblatex}
\end{verbatim}

When using MLA parenthetical citations, it is best practice to cite only when necessary to avoid ambiguity. Biblatex-mla can flag consecutive citations to the same page range, allowing you to defer citations to the end. In draft mode, biblatex-mla will place a clover (♣) in the margin, along with a single footnote explanation. To use the tool outside of draft mode, set the \texttt{mladraft} option in your preamble to true; similarly, to avoid seeing these clovers and the footnote in draft mode, set the option to false:
\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[style=mla,mladraft=true]{biblatex}
\end{verbatim}

Modeled after the implementation in biblatex-apa to suppress remote information in the .bib file from being printed in the bibliography, this option affects isbn, issn, isrn, doi, and eprint fields.
\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[style=mla,noremoteinfo=true]{biblatex}
\end{verbatim}

Biblatex-mla version 0.9 introduced support for the 3rd edition of the Style Manual, requiring the publication medium of each entry to be printed in the list of Works Cited. By default, biblatex-mla will do the same, using the \texttt{howpublished} field. Turn off this option—and the other new changes from the 3rd edition—by setting the \texttt{showmedium} option to false:
\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[style=mla,showmedium=false]{biblatex}
\end{verbatim}

An entry with no defined \texttt{howpublished} field will default either to a “Web” publication (if there’s a defined \texttt{url} field or \texttt{eprint} field) or a “Print” publication (if there’s not). To avoid biblatex-mla guessing the publication medium, thereby printing nothing when the field is undefined, deactivate the \texttt{guessmedium} option:
\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[style=mla,guessmedium=false]{biblatex}
\end{verbatim}

Although perhaps they should, the author trackers in biblatex-mla do not by default reset with each paragraph or page. As a result, shortened citations may be unclear when much
distance has passed from previous, fuller citations. To avoid this ambiguity, the \mancite command can be called before an unclear citation. (See table 1 for the effects of \mancite.) Alternatively, consider asking biblatex-mla to silently call the \mancite command with each new paragraph by enabling the \texttt{mancitepar} package option:

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[style=mla,mancitepar=true]{biblatex}
\end{verbatim}

\section{Database Guide}

Biblatex (and, thus, biblatex-mla) uses BibTeX-style databases to manage the citations and list of works cited. While these databases are just flat text files, there are many good programs available to help manage them. Zotero, Endnote, and other commercial programs, for example, can export as BibTeX; each of these will nevertheless export with varying degrees of success. Standalone BibTeX managers such as JabRef and BibDesk use .bib files as their native filetype and are much more reliable for managing your list of sources. Whether exporting from a program, managing .bib files in a standalone editor, or manipulating them in a text editor, it is necessary to be familiar with fields available to biblatex-mla—especially as some of these are unique Biblatex and biblatex-mla. Below are the different \texttt{@types} and the \texttt{fields} available to them. Keep in mind that some of the fields in the \texttt{@book} and \texttt{@article} types (e.g., nameaddon, origyear, and others) are also available in others where it makes sense; I don’t repeat them here to save room.

\subsection{Notable Fields}

Biblatex supports the following fields, sometimes concerned more with presentation than bibliographic merit, in all entrytypes. Define these in your .bib files:

\begin{description}
\item[\texttt{crossref}] the key of a parent source in which a shorter source is found. The \texttt{crossref} field is handy to avoid spending time re-inputting similar data, but it is also useful for including MLA-style cross-references in the list of Works Cited. Keep in mind the problems of the \texttt{crossref} field, explained in section 2.4.1 of the Biblatex manual.
\item[\texttt{shorttitle}] the shortened title to be printed in citations to disambiguate among multiple titles by one author. Biblatex-mla will only print this field in citations when necessary; when this field is not defined, biblatex-mla will use the whole of the title field.
\item[\texttt{shorthand}] when defined, a unique label to be printed in citations instead of the author and shorttitle. By default, biblatex-mla will only use the shorthand label after a first citation with author (and title, if necessary). See the \texttt{firstlonghand} option on page 5 to disable this feature.
\item[\texttt{options}] separate the following options with a comma:
\end{description}
useauthor=false allows the label of the entry to default to something other than the author, when the author field is defined. If the editor is defined, the label will default to that. The useauthor option defaults to true.

useeditor=false allows the label of the entry default to something other than the editor in the case of the author field being undefined or the useauthor option set to false. The useeditor option defaults to true.

usetranslator=true allows the label of the entry to inherit the name of the translator when the author and editor fields are undefined or the useauthor and useeditor options are set to false. The usetranslator option defaults to false.

totalnames=true allows the label to include all the names in its list, rather than maxing out at three. The totalnames option defaults to false.

uniquetranslator=true indicates that a translator of a particular @incollection entry is unique to that work, rather than the collection at large. The uniquetranslator option defaults to false.

noremoteinfo=false indicates that the “remote” information of an entry is to be printed, including the fields isbn, issn, isrn, doi, and eprint. These fields are usually omitted. See also the global option also called noremoteinfo, on page 5, above, for defining this option on a per-document basis. The noremoteinfo option defaults to true.

4.2 Standalone Sources

The following entrytypes are for long sources not part of any other publication except, potentially, multivolume sets or publishers’ series.

@book

A book, usually with one author. MLA-style book entries are straightforward, and the biblatex-mla files style all the potential fields for a typical book

author the author of the book

title book title; when using crossref, also define booktitle and be sure to define title of the child entry

subtitle book subtitle; when using crossref, also define booksubtitle and be sure to define subtitle of the child entry

location entryplace of publication

publisher publishing house
date  date of publication; defined as YYYY for a year, YYYY-MM for a month, YYYY-MM-DD for a day, or YYYY-MM-DD/YYYY-MM-DD for a range

Other fields might come in handy for further granularity:

origdate  original publication date, for reprints; defined as YYYY for a year, YYYY-MM for a month, YYYY-MM-DD for a day, or YYYY-MM-DD/YYYY-MM-DD for a range

date  edition number
volume  volume number of book
volumes  total number of volumes
maintitle  title of multi-volume collection of which this book is one volume
mainsubtitle  subtitle of the above maintitle
series  name of a publication series
number  number of the above series represented by this book

Additionally, the style files support more name types for situations needing them:

editor  editor of a book
editortype  to indicate if the named editor is actually an editor (“ed.”), a compiler (“comp.”) or a compilerandeditor (“comp. and ed.”). Default value is editor.
translator  translator of a work
introduction  author of a book’s introduction
foreword  author of a book’s foreword
afterword  author of a book’s afterword
redactor  name of redactor
commentator  name of commentator
annotator  name of annotator

Finally, the style files also define the following note fields for further clarification:

nameaddon  pseudonym, misattribution, or other note (printed in brackets after author)
booktitleaddon  note after the booktitle
maintitleaddon note after the maintitle

note miscellaneous data printed before publisher

addendum miscellaneous data printed at the end of the entry

Fields not yet supported in biblatex-mla (but which should be supported in future versions) include the following:

howpublished to be used in support of the MLA-style revisions in the third edition of the *MLA Style Manual* and the 7th edition of the *MLA Handbook*; will default to “Print” when undefined

origlocation original place of publication (for reprints)

origpublisher original publisher (for reprints)

origtitle original title (for reprints)

origlanguage the original language of a translated, reprinted work. Biblatex-mla will not print information in this field, but if the field has information in it, it will use the phrase “Trans. of” before the original title, instead of “Rept. of”.

@booklet

Small pamphlet, often without an author listed. In biblatex-mla, @booklet is an alias for @book (see above), and is styled similarly.

@collection

A book that is a collection of self-contained essays, stories, or poems, usually with multiple unique authors and collectively edited by a single editorial body. In biblatex-mla, @collection is an alias for @book (see above), and is styled similarly. To accurately support @incollection entries using crossref, be sure to define the following fields instead of title and subtitle in the parent @collection entry:

booktitle the title of a book or collection

bookssubtitle the subtitle of a book or collection

Additionally, remember to define the editor field if needed.
@periodical
An entire issue of a journal, usually cited by editor. biblatex-mla accepts the following fields:

- **editor**: the editor or editors of an issue
- **issuetitle**: title of a special issue
- **issuesubtitle**: subtitle of a special issue
- **title**: title of the journal
- **subtitle**: subtitle of the journal
- **volume**: volume number
- **number**: issue number
- **issue**: season, when used in place of month (as in the “spring” issue of a journal)
- **date**: date of publication, defined as YYYY for a year, YYYY-MM for a month, YYYY-MM-DD for a day, or YYYY-MM-DD/YYYY-MM-DD for a range.
- **pages**: complete pagination of the issue

@proceedings
The published proceedings of a conference. Biblatex-mla styles @proceedings entries like @book or @collection entries, but it also provides support for the following unique fields:

- **eventtitle**: title of the conference represented by the proceedings (if not included in the title of the published proceedings)
- **organization**: body sponsoring the conference
- **urldate**: original date of the conference; defined as YYYY for a year, YYYY-MM for a month, YYYY-MM-DD for a day, or YYYY-MM-DD/YYYY-MM-DD for a range. Please note that this is an unusual and temporary use of the urldate field; in a future version of biblatex-mla, it will change to eventdate.
- **institution**: university or institution hosting the conference
- **venue**: location of the conference
@reference
A reference book such as a dictionary or encyclopedia, often supporting @inreference entries through crossref fields. Biblatex-mla styles a @reference entry as it would a @book entry.

@thesis
The thesis or dissertation resulting from a doctorate or a master’s degree, whether published or unpublished. Supports the following fields typical for defining such an entry:

- **author** the author of the thesis/dissertation
- **title** title
- **subtitle** subtitle
- **type** degree type. Biblatex-mla defines some MLA-style @thesis types pre-localized; choose from the following strings to get accurate styling:
  - **phd** for doctorate; prints as “Diss.” in English
  - **dphil** for doctorate; prints as “Diss.” in English
  - **lic** for licentiate; prints as “Licentiate thesis”
  - **ma** for master’s; prints as “MA thesis”
  - **ms** for master’s; prints as “MS thesis”
  - **msc** for master’s; prints as “MSc thesis”
  - **mphil** for master’s; prints as “MPhil thesis”
  - **mlitt** for master’s; prints as “MLitt thesis”
  For all other types not matching the above codes, biblatex-mla will print the type field exactly as entered, respecting all existing capitalization
- **institution** name of degree-granting university
- **date** date degree awarded, defined as YYYY for a year, YYYY-MM for a month, YYYY-MM-DD

The entry for a @thesis that has been published needs a few additional fields:

- **entrysubtype** biblatex-mla recognizes only two keys in the entrysubtype field for the @thesis:
  - **published** for published theses
  - **unpublished** for unpublished theses
any key other than published or unpublished will be treated as if it were unpublished

**location** place of publication

**publisher** publisher

**origdate** date degree was awarded, defined as YYYY for a year, YYYY-MM for a month, YYYY-MM-DD; please note this difference from an unpublished thesis

**date** date of publication, defined as YYYY for a year; please note this difference from an unpublished thesis

**series** name of a publication series

**number** number of the above series represented by this book

### 4.3 Sources within other works

The following entrytypes are for shorter works (essays, poems, and other things) that are part of another publication. Many have corresponding standalone sources representing the larger work of which they are a part (i.e., `@incollection` and `@collection`). Entries of shorter works can inherit fields of parent entries by using the `crossref` field.

**@article**

Articles appearing in periodicals in many media, including academic journals, newspapers, and online sources. Biblatex-mla supports the following fields typical of an article in an academic journal:

- **author** author of the article
- **title** title of the article
- **subtitle** subtitle of the article
- **journaltitle** title of journal
- **journalsubtitle** subtitle of journal
- **volume** journal volume number
- **number** journal issue number
- **issue** season, when used in place of month (as in the “spring” issue of a journal)
- **date** date, defined as YYYY for a year, YYYY-MM for a month, YYYY-MM-DD for a day, or YYYY-MM-DD/YYYY-MM-DD for a range
For online and newspaper articles, the style provides additional support for the following fields:

**entrysubtype** defines an article’s medium, allowing finer control over styling. `biblatex-mla` responds to the following keys in the *entrysubtype* field:

- **newspaper** used for newspaper articles
- **magazine** used for magazine articles

Online articles are styled by the presence or absence of a `url` field.

**url** the url address of an online article

**urldate** date of access of an online article, defined as `YYYY-MM-DD`

**date** date a newspaper article is published, defined as `YYYY-MM-DD` for a day

**location** for newspapers lacking a place-name in their title, the city of publication

**version** the printing edition of a newspaper (ie, early edition, national edition, etc.)

**chapter** the section of a newspaper article if it uses numbers instead of letters; if the newspaper uses letters, combine the letter with the page number (ie, page "B12") in the `page` field

In addition, the style provides support for the following fields, used in edge cases and unusual circumstances:

**nameaddon** pseudonym, misattribution, or other note (printed in brackets after author)

**titleaddon** note after the title

**origdate** year of original publication for a reprinted article

**issuetitle** title of the special issue in which it appeared

**issuesubtitle** subtitle of the special issue

**editor** editor of the special issue

**translator** translator of the article

**redactor** name of redactor

**commentator** name of commentator
annotator name of annotator
introduction author of introduction to special issue
foreword author of foreword to special issue
afterword author of afterword to special issue
series name of journal series; define the series name or define as newseries or oldseries to let biblatex-mla style the series name correctly
note miscellaneous data to print before the page numbers
addendum further miscellaneous note at the end of an entry

@bookinbook
A particular kind of @incollection. (See below.)

@incollection
A self-contained unit in a @collection. Supports the following fields typical of an essay, short story, or poem found in an anthology:

author the author of the work
title title of the work
subtitle subtitle of the work
entrysubtype defines a work’s medium, allowing finer control over styling. By default, @incollection entries are printed inside quotation marks, like essays, poems, stories, and other shorter works. Biblatex-mla responds to \texttt{book} and \texttt{play} in the entrysubtype field, each of which will cause the title to be printed italicized rather than inside quotation marks. Alternatively, set the entry to a @bookinbook type for the same effect.

origdate original publication date of the work, defined as YYYY, YYYY-MM, or YYYY-MM-DD
booktitle title of the anthology
bookssubtitle subtitle of the anthology
editor anthology’s editor
location anthology’s city of publication
publisher anthology's publisher

date date anthology is published, defined as YYYY

pages page numbers of the work

Further fields supported include all of those supported by the @book type.

@inproceedings
A work published in the proceedings of a conference. Supports all the fields of the @incollection and @proceedings types.

@inreference
A particular type of @incollection, potentially without an author. In addition to those fields defined by @incollection, @inreference adds or refines the following:

    title name of entry in reference book

titleaddon particular definition of the word

booktitle the title of the reference book

Note that @inreference entries do not need to cite page numbers, though they should specify the edition used. If the year and edition fields match, biblatex-mla styles the entry accordingly.

@letter
The @letter entry type is only partially supported in biblatex-mla in order to begin work to support it further in the future. It is currently built onto the same backend as @article entries, so it will accept additional fields used in that entry type.

    author main author of the letter

title indication of sender and addressee

titleaddon additional information

    pages pages

origdate original date letter was sent
@review
A particular type of @article, potentially without a title. In addition to those fields defined by @article, @review adds or refines the following:

booktitle the title of the book being reviewed
bookauthor the author of the book being reviewed
editor the editor of the book being reviewed

Note that reviews found in special issues of journals (using the issuetitle and issuesubtitle fields) are not fully supported yet.

@suppbook
A foreword, introduction, preface, or other supplementary (and often untitled) material to a @book. Supports the following fields typical of such a piece:

author author of the piece
title title of the piece
subtitle subtitle of the piece
entrysubtype the type of supplemental material, including subtypes like “introduction,” “foreword,” and “Editor’s note.”
booktitle title of the book the piece appears in
bookssubtitle subtitle of the book the piece appears in
location city of publication of the book the piece appears in
publisher publisher of the book the piece appears in
date date of publication of the book the piece appears in, defined as YYYY
pages page numbers of the piece

Further fields supported include all of those supported by the @book type.

@suppcollection
A foreword, introduction, preface, or other supplementary (and often untitled) material to a @collection. Supports all the same fields as @suppbook.
4.4 Other media

@artwork

The @artwork entry type is only partially supported in \texttt{biblatex-mla} in order to begin work to support it further in the future. It is currently built onto the same backend as @article entries, so it accepts additional fields used in that entry type.

- **author**: artist responsible for the work
- **title**: title of the piece
- **type**: description of the medium. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of \texttt{biblatex-mla}, though support will be added to support bibliographies made for \texttt{biblatex-chicago}.)
- **note**: additional note on the work
- **date**: date of creation, defined as YYYY for a year, YYYY-MM for a month, YYYY-MM-DD for a day, or YYYY-MM-DD/YYYY-MM-DD for a range
- **institution**: institution holding the artwork. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of \texttt{biblatex-mla}, though support will be added to support bibliographies made for \texttt{biblatex-chicago}.)
- **location**: city of the institution. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of \texttt{biblatex-mla}, though support will be added to support bibliographies made for \texttt{biblatex-chicago}.)

@audio

The @audio entry type is only partially supported in \texttt{biblatex-mla} in order to begin work to support it further in the future. It is currently built onto the same backend as @article entries, so it accepts additional fields used in that entry type.

- **author**: author or composer of a work
- **title**: title of the speech, song, or other short piece. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of \texttt{biblatex-mla}, though support will be added.)
- **booktitle**: title of the opera, cycle, or other larger collection
- **origdate**: date work was originally written. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of \texttt{biblatex-mla}, though support will be added.)
- **maintitle**: title of a book containing the work
date  date of publication of work being referenced

publisher  publisher of work being referenced. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of biblatex-mla, though support will be added.)

location  city of publisher. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of biblatex-mla, though support will be added.)

@image
The @image entry type is only partially supported in biblatex-mla in order to begin work to support it further in the future. It is currently built onto the same backend as @article entries, so it accepts additional fields used in that entry type.

author  creator of the image

title  title of the work

type  description of the medium. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of biblatex-mla, though support will be added to support bibliographies made for biblatex-chicago.)

note  additional description of the work

date  date of creation

institution  institution holding the work. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of biblatex-mla, though support will be added.)

location  city of the institution holding the work. (Please note that this field doesn’t yet work with the current version of biblatex-mla, though support will be added.)

@music
This entry type is an alias for @audio.

@online
This entry type is an alias for @article.
@unpublished
An unpublished manuscript or typescript. Biblatex-mla supports the following fields typical to an unpublished entry:

- **author** author of the work
- **title** title of a short work (i.e., an essay or poem)
- **subtitle** subtitle of a short work
- **booktitle** title of a longer work (i.e., a book or play)
- **bookssubtitle** subtitle of a longer work
- **titleaddon** description of untitled work
- **note** further information used to classify the collection; typeset before the type field
- **type** form of the material. Biblatex-mla defines some MLA-style @unpublished types pre-localized; choose from the following strings to get accurate styling:
  - **manuscript** for the manuscript of a work; printed as “Ms.” or “ms.” in English
  - **transcript** for the typescript of a work; printed as “Ts.” or “ts.” in English

For all other types not matching the above codes, biblatex-mla will print the type field exactly as entered, respecting all existing capitalization

- **number** identifying number (such as a call number, box, or folio reference) in a library or archive
- **library** library, archive, or other research institution holding the unpublished work
- **location** location of the library
- **addendum** extra material printed at the end of an entry

@video
A recording of a movie, television program, etc. Biblatex-mla supports the following fields necessary for a video:

- **title** title of the work
- **subtitle** subtitle of the work
- **bookauthor** author of the book on which the video is based
- **publisher** distributor
origdate  original date of release

howpublished  publishing medium (ie, DVD, videocassette, etc.)

Additionally, \texttt{biblatex-mla} supports the \texttt{author}, \texttt{editor}, \texttt{namea}, \texttt{nameb}, and \texttt{namec} fields, modified with the \texttt{authortype}, \texttt{editortype}, \texttt{nameatyp}, \texttt{namebtyp}, and \texttt{namectyp} fields, attuned to the following localization keys:

\begin{verbatim}
<type>  director  director of a work
        screenplay  author of the screenplay
        performer  list of crucial performers
        composer  composer of a soundtrack
        producer  producer of a work
\end{verbatim}

Note that \texttt{biblatex-mla} will print the \texttt{author} field before the \texttt{title} (styled using the appropriate \texttt{authortype} key) unless the field is empty or the \texttt{useauthor} option is false—at which point it will cascade to the \texttt{editor} field, unless it is undefined or the \texttt{useeditor} option is false. No other name fields will be printed before the title. Except for any printed before the title, these fields will be printed after the title in the following order: \texttt{author}, \texttt{editor}, \texttt{namea}, \texttt{nameb}, \texttt{namec}.

5 Meta

5.1 License

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5.2 Feedback

If you have any questions, requests, or other feedback please email me. My email address is at the top of this document. If you end up improving the code to be more accurate to the MLA standard, please be kind to the rest of us and share; I’m very happy to incorporate improvements! If anything works differently than you feel it ought to work, please let me know. Apart from time and my willingness to write documentation, I’m limited only by the problems of which I’m unaware.