

MLA Style

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Introduction

Most college-level instructors ask students to follow a particular formatting style. You may be asked to use the Modern Language Association (MLA) formatting style when you write papers for English or other humanities courses. If you aren't sure whether to use this format, check with your instructor.

MLA Style guidelines cover two main elements: document format and citation format. Document format specifies details such as headings, margins, spacing, and page numbers. Citation format covers integrating and crediting information that is summarized, paraphrased, or quoted from a source.

Below is a condensed overview of various aspects of MLA Style. However, your best resources are the *MLA Handbook* (eighth edition), widely available for purchase online and in bookstores, and the companion online Style Center found at style.mla.org. The *Handbook* is also available in most libraries' reference sections. If you're enrolled in a composition class or even a literature class, your textbook may have a section on MLA Style as well.

Please note that the eighth edition of the *MLA Handbook* includes significant changes to citation guidelines, shifting away from using different formats to cite different kinds of sources. Instead, the MLA now provides a universal set of guidelines adaptable to any source in whatever format you might access (print, online, e-book, audio book, etc.). Understanding the sources you're using as well as how and why you're using them is crucial as the MLA now allows more flexibility when choosing what it identifies as *core* and *optional elements*. These elements determine what to include in citations and how to present that information both in text and on the works-cited page. Please read the sections below carefully for further guidance on formatting these areas according to the *MLA Handbook*.

For help with other documentation styles, please see [APA Style](#), [Chicago/Turabian Style](#), or [Harvard Style](#).

Formatting Your Document

First Page

Unless your instructor has specifically asked for one, do not use a title page. Instead, at the top left of your first page only, type the following information one inch from the top of the page and flush with the left margin:

Your full name

Your instructor's name

The course number

The current date

Each item should appear on its own line, and the lines should be double-spaced.

On the next double-spaced line, center your title. Do not place your paper's title in italics, quotation marks, boldface, or all caps. If your title contains the names of other sources, use [appropriate formatting](#) for the named source(s) and only italicize words that you would italicize in the body of the

essay. You should not include a period at the end of the title or any other heading in the paper (e.g., Works Cited). Aside from the title and works-cited heading, MLA Style doesn't require any other types of headings in papers. If your project requires headings, check with your instructor for formatting guidelines. The text of the paper begins one double-spaced line below the title, with the first line of all paragraphs indented one-half inch.

Headers and Page Numbers

Every page should have a header at the top right corner, one-half inch from the top edge of the paper and flush with the right margin. This header should contain your last name followed by a space and the page number (e.g., Smith 2). Do not include p. with the page number. Page numbers should continue from the first page through the works-cited page(s). If your instructor requires you to leave the header off of the first page of the paper, you should do so, starting the page numbering at 2 on the paper's second page.

Use your word processor's header and page-numbering functions to create your header instead of typing it on each page so that page numbers automatically adjust when you're revising.

Margins, Indentations, and Spacing

Set your margins at one inch on each side (top, bottom, left, and right) of the document. Indent the first line of each new paragraph and any block quotations one-half inch from the essay text. Double-space the lines throughout your paper—including the heading, block quotations, notes, and works-cited page—using your word processor's formatting features; do not use the Enter/Return key to double-space because it will cause spacing issues when you revise your paper.

Include a single space between the end punctuation for one sentence and the start of the next, unless your instructor prefers two spaces.

Font

Use a standard-sized (e.g., 12 points), readable font in which the regular style is easily differentiated from the italic style (e.g., Times New Roman). View a [sample MLA-formatted paper](#).

Tables and Figures

Place any tables or illustrations within the body of the text, close to the text they relate to. Begin the table or illustration with the word Table and its number in Arabic numerals one double-spaced line below the text. One double-spaced line below Table, include the table's title. Capitalize the title as you would other titles. If the table's title is longer than one line, begin the second and later lines approximately two spaces in from the essay text, as in this example:

Table 1

Numbers of Degrees Conferred at Online Schools Compared to Numbers Conferred at More Traditional Universities and Colleges, 2010-16

Illustrations are referred to as Figures and are also numbered using Arabic numerals. The word Figure is abbreviated to Fig., and the caption or description of the figure is included on the same line as the figure number, directly beneath the illustration. Captions and titles for all figures are double-spaced throughout and aligned with the margins of the paper, as seen below:

Fig. 1. A daughter of Niger (Inigo Jones), from David Lindley, editor; *Court Masques*; Oxford UP, 1995, p. 159.

If the caption provides complete citation information for the source, and you do *not* cite this source within the body of your text, you may leave the source off of the final works-cited page. When including examples of musical compositions, caption them the same as figures, using Ex. instead of Fig.

For further information on formatting your work, please visit the [MLA Style Center](#).

Formatting Quotations

MLA Style guides student writers to focus on their research and ideas, using quotations thoughtfully and only to supplement the ideas expressed in a paper, presentation, or other type of project. Quotations should be as brief as possible and should provide particular, applicable insight that's unusually well-stated or intelligent. Therefore, your original writing is a priority and should fill most of the space in your paper.

Always quote words, phrases, or sentences exactly as they appear in the original sources. Use double quotation marks ("like this") for direct quotations from the source. Use single quotation marks ('like this') when including a quotation within another quotation (e.g., quoting dialogue from within a short story). In your paper, the spelling, capitalization, and punctuation in the quotation should look just as it does in the source. If you need to add emphasis, include extra notations, or edit quoted material to flow smoothly with the grammar of your sentence, explain these changes in brackets or parentheses, as discussed below.

Never allow quotations to stand independently from your own sentences; instead, integrate each quotation into your own writing, making sure to construct grammatically complete, correct sentences. You can do so by using a signal phrase (e.g., The narrator states that "quotation" or Dickens observes, "quotation") or by writing a complete sentence followed by a colon and then the quotation (e.g., Abrams sets up an important binary: "Throughout the long history of this way of thinking, the antithesis and opponent of unitive love had been self-love, selfhood, egocentrism").

Inserting or Changing Material

Use brackets [], not parentheses (), to enclose letters, words, or phrases that you change or add to a quotation, either for clarification or to fit the grammar of your sentence, as seen in this example:

Fish points out that "[i]f idolatry is always simultaneously worship of the secondary and self-worship, it is also a pollution of the thing or creature (or self) that is worshipped" (xvii).

Above, the uppercase I in the source text is changed to lowercase to fit the grammar of the sentence; the brackets indicate that change. The parentheses in the second line of the example are present in the original source, so the writer has kept them within the quotation. Consider another example:

Seward confesses, "I seemed to wish to keep him [Renfield] to the point of his madness—a thing which I avoid with the patients as I would the mouth of hell" (Stoker 61).

The writer adds the character name Renfield in brackets to clarify who him refers to in the quotation.

Omitting Material

Use three spaced ellipsis points (. . .) to clarify when you've left out words within a sentence:

The creature "approached; his countenance bespoke bitter anguish . . . while its unearthly ugliness rendered it almost too horrible for human eyes" (Shelley 241).

Use four ellipsis points (. . . .) when omitting an entire sentence or more from the quotation:

Frankenstein recounts, "One secret which I alone possessed was the hope to which I had dedicated myself. . . . I seemed to have lost all soul or sensation but for this one pursuit" (Shelley 278).

Including Supplementary Information

If you want to emphasize a word or phrase in a quotation, italicize the word(s) and insert a comma and the words emphasis added after the page number in the parenthetical citation:

Lanyon recalls of his reaction to Hyde, "At the time, I set it down to some idiosyncratic, personal

distaste, and merely wondered at the acuteness of the symptoms; but I have since had reason to believe the cause to lie much deeper in *the nature of man*" (Stevenson 48, emphasis added).

If you come across a text that contains a misspelled word, a word spelled in an older version of itself, or a word spelled in a different form of English, note it in the in-text citation with the word sic:

Writing during a time when the world was selfie-free, C. S. Lewis confessed "I expect there *is* a photo of me somewhere, but my brother, who knows where things are, is away and I couldn't find it to-day. Ask me again at a more favourable hour!" (14, sic).

Formatting Short Quotations From Prose

Quotations of four lines or fewer *on your page* (not necessarily in the original) are usually incorporated into your own sentences. You can use a signal phrase (author's name plus a verb such as says, concurs, reports, questions, remarks, etc.) to introduce the quotation:

The main character in Joanne Greenberg's *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* remarks, "We lived simple lives. We lived good lives. We lived in dignity" (22).

Or you can incorporate a short quotation directly into the flow of your sentence:

The main character in Joanne Greenberg's *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* believes that she and her friends "lived simple lives" (22).

As the examples show, the closing quotation mark goes directly after the final word of the quotation and before the opening parenthesis; the period goes after the closing parenthesis because the citation is considered part of the sentence in which the borrowed material appears.

Formatting Long Quotations From Prose

Quotations that are longer than four lines of text *on your page* (not necessarily in the original) should be included in block quotation format. MLA Style provides specific standards for formatting a block quotation:

- Introduce the block quotation with a sentence followed by a colon, or introduce the block quotation with a signal phrase that allows for different punctuation or none at all.
- Place the final period of the block quotation *before* the parenthetical citation.
- Omit the use of quotation marks around the block quotation.
- Maintain any quotation marks present in the passage you're quoting.
- Start the block quotation on a new line indented one-half inch from the left margin.
- Justify the quotation's alignment on the left but not on the right.
- Double-space the quotation.

Refer to [the sample paper for an example](#) of a block quotation in MLA Style.

Formatting Short Quotations From Poetry

When quoting poetry, you should identify where each line ends. If you're including a short quotation (three lines or fewer from the original poem) within your sentence, use a forward slash with one space on either side (/) to indicate where a line breaks, and retain the capitalization from the original source:

In "Mother to Son," Hughes uses the vivid metaphor of an almost ancient set of stairs to show that the mother's life has included "splinters / And boards torn up, / And places with no carpet on the floor."

If your quotation includes lines from two stanzas (i.e., a line at the end of one stanza followed by the first line of the next stanza), indicate the stanza break with two forward slashes (//):

Using reverse chronology, Sexton reminisces: “My daughter, at eleven / (almost twelve), is like a garden. // Oh, darling! Born in that sweet birthday suit” (lines 1-3).

MLA Style provides some additional standards to follow when citing poetry:

- If the poem or song you’re citing is less than one page long, you do not need to cite line or page numbers in the in-text citation.
- If the poem is longer than one page and does *not* contain line or division numbers, cite quotations by page number because if you count the lines to record line numbers, readers would be required to do the same.
- If the poem or song does have line or division numbers and is longer than one page, cite line numbers instead of page numbers in the parenthetical citation. To cite line numbers, include the word line or lines in the first citation only. Do not use abbreviations to indicate the line number; for example, when citing line 13, write (line 13). Thereafter, you can give the numbers alone:
 - First instance: (lines 23-24)
 - Second instance: (25-27)

When poetry contains a division, such as an act, scene, canto, book, or part, cite that division in the in-text citation: (e.g., canto 9). In addition, unless your instructor specifically requests Roman numerals (e.g., III.iii.23-24) for citing verse drama, as in the Shakespeare example below, cite act, scene, and line numbers using Arabic numerals (e.g., 3.3.23-24):

In his misery, King Lear exclaims, “How sharper than a serpent’s tooth it is / To have a thankless child” (Shakespeare 3.3.23-24).

Formatting Long Quotations From Poetry

If you want to quote more than three lines of a poem or song, set up a block quotation and cite the lines as you would a prose passage, retaining the original line endings:

Robert Frost’s poem “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” conveys the speaker’s weariness:

The only other sound’s the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
And miles to go before I sleep. (11-16)

Any line of poetry in a block quotation that extends to a second line should receive an extra indent where it begins on the subsequent line. In addition, if the poem you’re citing has any unusual indentations—a line of the poem may begin at the middle of the line space on the page, for instance—reproduce that special formatting in your block quotation. For other special formatting when quoting poetry, follow these standards:

- Place an ellipsis at the end of a line if your quotation stops before the end of the sentence: (But I have promises to keep. . . .).
- Use a longer ellipsis (about the length of one of the poem’s lines) to omit an entire line from a block quotation of poetry:

The only other sound’s the sweep

Of easy wind and downy flake.

.....

But I have promises to keep,

And miles to go before I sleep. (11-15)

Formatting Long Quotations From Drama

When quoting dialogue from a play, you should set the quotation off from the text of your essay by starting it on a new double-spaced line and indenting it one-half inch from the left margin. Before quoting, list the name of the character who is speaking in all caps, followed by a period: WILLY. If the character's speech goes onto any additional lines, indent them another one-half inch beyond the start of the first line. When shifting to a new character's speech, begin it one-half inch from the left margin, aligned under the beginning of the first character's speech, as seen in the following example:

Years later, Willy continues to hold tightly to his blinders, always refusing to see how his actions shaped his sons' lives. Discussing missed chances for Biff, Willy becomes offended when Bernard, his sons' childhood friend, confronts him:

BERNARD. Well, don't get sore.

WILLY. What are you trying to do, blame it on me? If a boy lays down is that my fault?

BERNARD. Now, Willy, don't get—

WILLY. Well, don't—don't talk to me that way! What does that mean, "What happened?"

(Miller 94; act 2)

As the in-text citations shows, when citing a commonly referenced modern prose work like a novel or play, you should list the author (if not listed in the signal phrase) and page number followed by a semicolon and important identifying information. In this case, the quotation above is found in act 2 of *Death of a Salesman*. Other works might be identified by section (e.g., sec. 3), chapter (e.g., ch. 7), or book (e.g., book 2). You may also list multiple identifiers as appropriate: (West 332; act 2, scene 9). Abbreviate the identifier only if it's in the *MLA Handbook's* current list of accepted abbreviations (found on pages 96-97 in the eighth edition), such as ch., sec., or vol.

Formatting Quotations From a Secondhand Source

Ideally, all quotations should come from the original source, so make your best efforts to locate any source you'd like to quote in your writing. When this isn't possible, however, you may cite from a secondhand (indirect) source. If the passage you quote, paraphrase, or summarize from a secondhand source is itself a quotation from another source, use the abbreviation qtd. in ("quoted in") before naming the secondhand source in your parenthetical citation, enclosing the quoted material with double quotation marks:

American nineteenth-century women's rights activist Elizabeth Oakes Smith argued that marriage should entail "the deepest emotions of the heart, the highest affinities of intellect, and the utmost sense of beauty . . . to make it more desirable" (qtd. in Stoehr 118).

In addition, on the works-cited page, cite the work you're actually looking at, not the unavailable original source:

Stoehr, Taylor. *Free Love in America: A Documentary History*. AMS P, 1979.

Formatting Source Titles

Always transcribe the title of a work from its title page, not the cover or running head at the top of each page. Do not preserve any non-standard formatting, such as a title in all caps or a title in all lowercase: a title that appears as **READING AND COMPOSITION FOR COLLEGE WRITERS** on the

cover of a textbook would appear as *Reading and Composition for College Writers* in your document. If a source you're working with names the title of another source within its own title, write the other source's title following these standards:

- Italicize a title normally in italics when it appears within a title enclosed in quotation marks (e.g., "An Analysis of Walker Percy and Laura Mulvey: *The Moviegoer's* Conversion").
- Use single quotation marks around a title normally enclosed in quotation marks if it appears in a title that is itself within quotation marks (e.g., "Dialect, Metaphor, and Imagery in 'Mother to Son'").
- Use double quotation marks around a title normally enclosed in quotation marks if it appears in a title that is italicized (e.g., *Frost in the Night: "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" and Nighttime Imagery in Robert Frost's Poetry*).
- Remove italics and use no special formatting for a title normally italicized that appears within a title that is itself in italics (e.g., *Modernity and Loss in Death of a Salesman*).

Generally, a title is italicized if the source is self-contained and independent; in contrast, the title for a source that's part of a larger work is placed in quotation marks. The chart below illustrates how to format the titles of different source types within your draft.

Italics	Quotation Marks
Book Play Long poem published as a book (e.g., <i>Paradise Lost</i>) Brochure or pamphlet Newspaper Magazine Journal Website (not a single webpage) Online database (e.g., <i>JSTOR</i>) Film Television show (broadcast or on DVD) Radio show (broadcast or transcript) CD or record album Live performance Long musical composition identified by name (e.g., Wagner's <i>The Ring of the Nibelung</i>) Work of visual art Cartoon or comic strip Ship, aircraft, or spacecraft	Essay or chapter in a book Encyclopedia article Journal article Newspaper article Magazine article Interview Short story Poem Webpage (not an entire website) Episode of a television show Episode of a radio show Song recording from an album Lecture or speech Tweet Email Blog entry

In a title or subtitle, capitalize the first word, the last word, and words that follow hyphens in compound forms (e.g., Spanish-Speaking Countries). Then, follow these rules for determining whether individual parts of speech should be capitalized:

Capitalized	Not Capitalized
Nouns Pronouns Verbs (including short verbs like Is and Are) Adjectives Adverbs Subordinating conjunctions (e.g., After, Although, Because, Before, If, That, Unless, Until, Where, While)	Articles (a, an, the) Prepositions (e.g., against, as, between, in, of, to) Coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) The to in infinitives (e.g., to Play, to Bite)

Titles for some sources require neither italics nor quotation marks:

- Scripture (e.g., the Bible, the Koran, Genesis, the Gospels, the Talmud)
- Laws, acts, and similar political documents (e.g., the Magna Carta or the Bill of Rights)
- Musical compositions titled by form, number, and key (e.g., Mozart's Symphony no. 25 in G minor)
- Series (e.g., Landscape Performance Series)
- Conferences, seminars, workshops, and courses (e.g., Thomas R. Watson Conference, Introduction to Physics, or English 102)

Below are some examples of the correct title format for different types of sources. For some examples, additional punctuation is included before the title's closing quotation mark:

- A headline on the front page of *USA Today* declares, "Student Loan Debate Rages On."
- *Rereading America: Cultural Contexts for Critical Thinking and Writing* contains an article written by Harvey Mansfield titled "The Manliness of Men."
- "And Maggie Makes Three," a particularly compelling episode of Fox's long-running sitcom *The Simpsons*, demonstrates the strength of Homer's commitment to his family.
- My favorite song on Wilco's CD *Sky Blue Sky* is "Either Way."
- Professor Singer's lecture "The Fall of the Roman Empire" bored students in her History of Western Civilization course.
- The Landscape Performance Series aims to embrace design, development, and sustainability in the landscaping process.
- In 2016, the Thomas R. Watson Conference was held at the University of Louisville, featuring the theme of "Mobility Work in Composition: Translation, Migration, Transformation."

Formatting In-Text Citations

To credit a source properly, you must cite it in two places: where you quote, paraphrase, or summarize the source within the paper (called an in-text or parenthetical citation) and at the end of the paper on the works-cited page, which will include the full publication information for each source you use within the essay.

An in-text citation gives your reader essential indicators for locating more complete information about the source in your works cited. You must include an in-text citation for *every* quotation, paraphrase, or summary from an outside source. Only when you refer to an entire work instead of a particular part of it can you omit an in-text citation (e.g., Malick's film *Days of Heaven* focuses on the life of two field workers in the early 1900s.).

Author Last Name and Page Number

An in-text citation usually includes identifier information, such as an author's (or authors') last name(s), as well as locator information, such as a page number. This information relates directly to the quotation, paraphrase, or summary you're citing.

The in-text citation should be placed after the information from your source and before the punctuation mark (e.g., a comma, semicolon, or period) that concludes the sentence, clause, or phrase containing the borrowed information. In a typical citation, like this citation for a paraphrase, the page number falls after the author's last name, separated from it by a single space:

In Frost's early collections, blank verse poems vastly outnumber those that rhyme (Gioia 185).

If you wish, you can instead identify the author in a signal phrase so that your citation contains only locator information:

Gioia has pointed out that in Frost's early collections, the amount of blank verse poems vastly outnumber those that rhyme (185).

If you're citing an editor, translator, performer, or other creator in the place of an author, cite the last name as usual, without any abbreviations for the person's function: (Lightner 45). However, citing an author's last name won't always be possible, and many sources won't have page numbers.

Below, you'll see explanations for accurately noting other types of identifier and locator information in-text.

Other Identifier Information

Multiple Authors

If the source has one or two authors, list both authors in every citation, using the order in which they appear on the source's title page or elsewhere: (Kitz and Castle 23). Spell out the word *and*.

If your source has more than two authors and you choose to place the authors in the in-text citation, list only the first author's last name followed by the abbreviation *et al.* ("and others"): (Carver *et al.* 371). Do not place a comma between the last name and the abbreviation, and end the abbreviation with a period. If, however, you prefer to identify the authors in a signal phrase, use the words *and others* instead of *et al.*: As Carver and others note, ". . ." (371).

Multiple Sources by the Same Author

If you're citing two or more sources by the same author, include the author's last name, a comma, and—if the title of the work is longer than a noun phrase—a shortened version of the title before the page number(s). Do not put a comma after the abbreviated title: (Bentley, "Marvelous" 34) or (Bentley, "Wonders" 56–57). If the title is a single noun phrase (a noun preceded by modifiers), it doesn't need to be shortened: (Jones, *Nova Scotia Birds* 22).

Authors With the Same Name

If you cite more than one author with the same last name, include each author's first initial as part of the parenthetical reference: (A. Markham 65) or (T. Markham 98).

No Author

If the author's name isn't available for a source, use a shortened version of the title in the parenthetical reference by citing the first word(s) that appear in the corresponding works-cited entry. There are specific rules for how to abbreviate the title.

If the title is a noun phrase, such as *Nova Scotia Birds*, use the whole title. If the title is longer than a noun phrase, shorten the title, beginning the abbreviation with the word that you will use to alphabetize the title on the works-cited page. For example, an article with the title "Education is Top Priority in the Senate This Year" could be shortened to "Education" in the parenthetical citation, like this: ("Education" 51). An article titled "Learn How to Letterpress" might be shortened to "Learn": ("Learn" 2).

One Citation, Multiple Sources

If more than one source supports an idea in your text, separate the two sources by a semicolon in the citation: (Smith 23; Jones 56).

Other Locator Information

Timestamps

If you're citing an audiovisual work such as a song, an episode of a television show, a film, etc., cite the performer or other contributor relevant to your discussion, along with a timestamp for the relevant dialogue, item, or part under discussion: (Clift 01:13:47–49).

Non-Standard Page Numbering

If your source has non-standard page numbers, use them in your citations. Roman numerals, such as *iv*, are often used in book publishing to number preface information. Newspapers often use alpha-numeric numbering, such as *B2*, for their pages. In all cases of non-standard page numbering, use your source's numbering system in your in-text citations: (Smith *iv*) or (Jones *C3*).

Section Numbering

If your citation needs to identify the sections of a source, such as a chapter, scene, or volume, use Arabic numerals to identify these sections, whether or not the original source uses Arabic numerals. For example, if you're citing from several volumes of an anthology, your citation for a page number in Volume *V* needs to convert the Roman "*V*" to the Arabic "*5*": (Smith 23; 5). If you're citing classic drama, cite the author along with the act, scene, and line numbers in Arabic numerals, separated by periods: (Shakespeare 2.1.13–16).

Paragraph Numbering

If a source lists a number beside each paragraph in the document, cite the paragraph number with the abbreviation par., separated from the author's name by a comma: (Jones, par. 4). Do not count and cite paragraph numbers if the source doesn't explicitly number them.

Repeated Use

If you quote from or paraphrase a single source several times in a row in a single paragraph, MLA Style allows you to cite the source only once. The citation should fall after the final use of the source in the paragraph and indicate the respective page numbers for the quotations or paraphrases:

If Frost's poetry has often been discussed in relation to what makes it new, it is also true that "most critics and readers missed its sheer originality." And if critics have failed to recognize that quality, they have also failed to understand the intricacies of what Frost was doing, that his "particular innovation in narrative poetry rests precisely on his rejection of the structure of the dramatic monologue, which presents the uninterrupted speech of a character in the presence of a listener" (Gioia 186, 189).

Note that, if you break up one of the quotations into two parts in the same sentence, if another source intervenes between the quotations or paraphrases, or if you divide the paragraph into two, this approach will not be appropriate. Your citations should always clearly refer to their respective quotations. Also remember that you should quote from sources sparingly, so the approach outlined here should not be used frequently.

Signal Phrases

A signal phrase introduces information from another source within your sentence. When you include a quotation in your text, be sure that the signal phrase and the quotation make a complete and coherent sentence.

Simplifying Citations

If the signal phrase identifies the source by mentioning the author or title, include only the page number in parentheses:

Hairston and others encourage readers not to think of their work as "a collection of dusty rules" (3).

Usually, the first mention of a source's author or authors in a signal phrase should include the full name(s):

According to Stephen L. Harris and Gloria Platzner, a "Greek temple, such as the Parthenon, was literally the house of the god it sheltered, a holy place, where a supernatural power could reside among human beings. In contrast to modern churches, synagogues, and mosques, the temple was not intended to hold a congregation" (9).

For subsequent signal phrases citing the same source, a last name is sufficient, unless there are two or more authors with the same last name:

Harris and Platzner argue that Athenian tragedy from the fifth century BCE is our second-best source for Greek myth (9).

Choosing Tense

The eighth edition of the *MLA Handbook* does not provide specific guidance on verb tense. Check with your instructor about requirements for tense. When discussing events that happened in literature, instructors generally expect you to use present-tense verbs:

Keats *compares* Porphyro to “a throbbing star / Seen mid the sapphire heaven’s deep repose” (318–19).

When discussing secondary research, you can also use the present tense:

Gioia *says* that Frost’s poetry is defined by “innovation and originality” (188).

However, you might also use perfect tense:

Gioia *has said* that Frost’s poetry is defined by “innovation and originality” (188).

When discussing events that took place at a definite time in the past, use the past tense:

Keats’s death *was* neither quick nor painless; Severn *listened* to the young poet drown in his own mucus for seven hours (Ward 402).

Formatting the Works Cited

The works-cited page includes only the sources referred to within your project; sources you’ve used only for background knowledge can be cited on a separate works-consulted page, but ask your instructor whether this is required for your assignment. Follow these guidelines to prepare your works-cited page:

- Place it on a separate page at the end of the essay, as a separate slide at the end of a slide presentation, or on a final page or appendix to an online presentation or other kind of project.
- Begin it with the heading Works Cited (or Work Cited if your project cites only a single source) without any font change, special formatting, or punctuation.
- List each work in alphabetical order by author’s last name or the first main word in the entry (e.g., alphabetize the anonymous article “A Whitewater Controversy” under W, not A).
- Use a hanging indent of one-half inch for the second and subsequent lines of each entry.

Refer to the [example of a works-cited page](#).

Core Elements

With the publication of the eighth edition of its *Handbook*, the MLA empowers students and researchers to create their own works-cited entries, focusing on core and optional elements that are universal to all kinds of sources. If a source you’re using doesn’t contain one of these elements or an element is irrelevant to your use of the source, simply leave it out. The template below shows the core elements with the punctuation mark that should follow each element. Please remember that the element at the end of an entry should be followed by a period.

Author. Title of source. Title of container, Other contributors, Version, Number, Publisher, Publication date, Location.

Below, you’ll find more specific information for each part of this model as well as for optional elements that may be included in the works-cited entry when appropriate.

Author

The works-cited provides the name of the person who wrote the text or created the source you’re using, even if the name is a screen name such as LitProf., a username such as @LauraMulveyFem, or a corporate author such as United Nations. The name should appear exactly as it does on the title page of the book, the byline of the journal or magazine article, or the entry on a blog, omitting any titles, affiliations, or degrees that may be listed.

General Format

Cite the first author’s last name followed by a comma and then the first name. If a middle initial is listed, include it after the first name with no intervening punctuation, but follow the initial with a

period. If a suffix is included, such as Jr. or III, include that after the first name (and middle initial), preceded by a comma. End the author position in the entry with a period:

- Smith, James L., Jr.
- Drake, Samantha.

Pseudonyms and Simplified Names

If your source's author publishes under a simplified name (shortened version of his or her full name) or pseudonym, use those forms of the name in your works-cited entry. Some examples include

- Adele (Adele Laurie Blue Adkins)
- Dante (Dante Alighieri)
- Dr. Seuss (Theodore Seuss Geisel)
- Voltaire (Francois-Marie Arouet)
- @salmanrushdie (Salman Rushdie)

If you know the real name of an author who is using a pseudonym, shortened name, or online username, you can include it in parentheses as seen above, but this isn't necessary for authors who are better known by their pseudonyms.

Sources With Multiple Authors

If a source includes two authors, list the first author as above followed by a comma and the word and; then list the second author in first name last name format:

- Smith, James L., Jr., and Byron Holmes.

When citing sources with three or more authors, include only the name of the first author, inverted as above and followed by a comma and the abbreviation et al. to signify and others:

- Anderson, Jeremiah, et al.

If two or more coauthored entries begin with the same first author, alphabetize by the last names of the second authors:

- Barry, Sharon T., and Maurice Courtauld.
- Barry, Sharon T., and Amelia Harris.

Corporate Author

If the author is a committee, department, or institution, cite the full name of the organization. If the author is a government agency, name the government first, followed by a comma, and then name the agency:

- Pew Research Center.
- New York, Department of Labor.
- United States, Congress, House.
- Great Britain, Ministry of Defence.

Determining the Author

The MLA's eighth edition (2016) permits you to use the term author more loosely, explaining that the author "refers to the person or group primarily responsible for producing the work or the aspect of the work that you focused on" (p. 22). So if you're primarily focusing on the translation of a particular work or the performance of an actor within a particular film, this individual can be placed in the position of the author:

- Smith, Joan, translator.
- Cruise, Tom, performer.
- Fuller, Bryan, creator.
- Skura, Meredith, editor.

Multiple Works by One Author

When listing more than one work by the same author (with no additional authors), provide the name in the first entry only. For other works, type three hyphens (which stand in for the author's name) followed by a period and then the title. If the person named is an editor, translator, compiler, or other type of contributor, follow the three hyphens with a comma and the proper term (editor, translator, or compiler). These labels do not affect the order of entries in your works cited; alphabetize the entries according to the title of the source:

Schama, Simon. "Rembrandt: Rough Stuff in the Halls of the Rich."

---. *Rembrandt's Eyes*.

If an author cited in a works-cited entry is also the first author among multiple authors in the next entry, don't use the three hyphens; instead, spell out the first author's name in full. Alphabetize the entries by authors' names first before alphabetizing by title, keeping in mind that a work by a single author is alphabetized before a work by two or more authors when the first author is the same in all entries. For instance, in the example below, the author Gerald Graff is listed as the first author in two entries. For the first, he is the single author, and for the second, he's listed with a coauthor: Cathy Birkenstein-Graff. The source for which he's the single author is listed first, and his complete name is included in both sources:

Graff, Gerald. *Clueless in Academe: How Schooling Obscures the Life of the Mind*.

Graff, Gerald, and Cathy Birkenstein-Graff. "An Immodest Proposal for Connecting High School and College."

If two authors are listed in the same order for two consecutive works-cited entries, use the three hyphens to substitute for both names:

Gilbert, Sandra M., and Susan Gubar. "The Female Imagination and the Modernist Aesthetic."

---, editors. *Shakespeare's Sisters: Feminist Essays on Women Poets*.

If, however, the two authors are *not* listed in the same order in the source texts, spell out both names in each entry, follow the order listed on the sources' title pages, and alphabetize accordingly:

Frost, Warwick, and Jennifer Laing. *Commemorative Events: Memory, Identities, Conflicts*.

Laing, Jennifer, and Warwick Frost. *Books and Travel: Inspiration, Quests, and Transformation*.

No Author Available

Skip the author element when no author is available, and continue with the title of source element. Follow the capitalization and formatting rules for titles, and when alphabetizing the entry in the works cited, ignore any articles (i.e., A, An, The):

- Anonymous Article: "Kyoto Animation Starts Countdown for New Project."
- Anonymous Book: *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*.

Title of Source

Use the complete title of the source, including any subtitles; do not abbreviate. Include a colon between the main title and subtitle, formatting both titles according to standard capitalization conventions for titles, even if they don't follow these conventions in the original source. See [Formatting Source Titles](#) for rules about capitalization, italics, and quotation marks. As a general rule, if a source is part of a larger work, then the title of the smaller source appears in quotation marks; if the source stands on its own and is self-contained, the title is italicized.

If a source typically stands on its own but you're accessing a version that's included in a larger collection, then both the title of the source and the larger collection are italicized:

Shakespeare, William. *Romeo and Juliet. The Necessary Shakespeare*, edited by David Bevington, 2nd ed., Pearson Education, 2005, pp. 460-505.

For this element, please use the title given to your source, the content of the source itself if it's brief, or a short description that identifies the source.

No Title Available

When a source is untitled, provide a description of it within the title of the source element. Use plain text, without quotation marks or italics, capitalizing only the first word of the description and any proper nouns within it:

- Advertisement.
- Antique bronze coins.
- McDonald's restaurant sign for the Japanese market, 1975.

This description may include the title of another work, such as a comment in an online forum. In this instance, the phrase Comment on remains in plain font with the title of what is being commented on in quotation marks or italics depending on the type of source:

Bercaw, Scott. *Comment on "Advance in Human Embryo Research Rekindles Ethical Debate."* *NPR*, 4 May 2016, www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2016/05/04/476539552/advance-in-human-embryo-research-rekindles-ethical-debate.

For brief, untitled messages such as tweets, include the entire message in quotation marks, without any formatting changes, as the title of source element:

@LauraMulveyFem (Laura Mulvey). "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema bring psychoanalysis and structuralist narratology together with feminism. #quote #interpret." *Twitter*, 26 Apr. 2016, twitter.com/LauraMulveyFem/status/724775199183376384. Accessed 15 May 2016.

Email

Even when an email is your source, the title isn't typically left out of the works-cited entry because it provides important descriptive information to identify the source. For email messages, use the subject line as the title, place it in quotation marks, and capitalize it as you would other titles:

Samson, Joan. "Re: Back to School." Received by Jonah Smith, 23 Oct. 2015.

Title of Container

The *MLA Handbook* introduces the term container to describe how sources may be housed or accessed. When your source is part of a larger whole, such as an article within a journal, episode of a television show, or webpage within a larger website, then the larger whole becomes the container. Sources can be accessed today through a variety of means and media, so identifying containers for sources becomes ever more crucial. This gives readers easier access to the exact sources you use should they desire more information on your project's topic.

The container appears in italics after the title of your source and includes a comma afterward:

- Mulvey, Laura. "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema." *Screen*,
- "New Orleans." *The Layover*,

Frequently, sources can be housed in more than one container. For instance, if you access an academic journal through an online database such as *JSTOR*, the journal is considered the first

container, and the database becomes the second container, housing your article and its journal. Likewise, if you access an episode of a television show through an online streaming service such as *Netflix* or *Hulu*, the television show is listed as the first container and the streaming service becomes the second container. When citing works that are housed within two containers, include all of the core elements for the first container, ending with a period, before including the core elements for the second container. See [this example of a webpage](#) for help locating core elements such as titles of the first and second container. In the examples below, the containers are the only italicized elements, and the elements included after each container are related to that particular container:

Mulvey, Laura. "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema." *Screen*, vol. 16, no. 3, 1975, pp. 6-18.
Oxford Journals, doi:10.1093/screen/16.3.6.

"New Orleans." *The Layover*, narrated by Anthony Bourdain, season 2, episode 10, The Travel Channel, 2012. *Netflix*, www.netflix.com/watch/80043523. Accessed 2 May 2016.

If your source is a stand-alone book or website and its title is already italicized, then you should leave out the container element.

Other Contributors

Sources you're working with may include other contributors aside from the source's author or main contributor (included at the start of the entry as your first core element). Contributors might include

- Editors
- Translators
- Illustrators
- Writers of components, such as the introduction
- Adaptors
- Directors
- Performers

There is no requirement to include all other contributors listed by your source. Instead, include only those who impacted how you're using the source or those who would be helpful for readers searching for your version of a source. If your source has three or more people in any one of these roles or categories, please only include the name of the first contributor listed in your source, followed by a comma and the abbreviation et al. Use phrases such as edited by, created by, or adapted by before the contributor's name to identify his or her role:

- "New Orleans." *The Layover*, narrated by Anthony Bourdain,
- Freud, Sigmund. *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*. Translated by Joan Riviere,
- Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations: Chicago Style for Students and Researchers*. Revised by Wayne C. Booth et al.,

Certain roles can't be expressed this way (e.g., guest editor) and are formatted differently:

- general editor, Stephen F. Jones

A contributor may apply only to a single source within a larger container, such as for a poem published in an anthology but translated by an individual who didn't have a role in producing all sources within that anthology. In this case, the contributor should be identified after the title of the source rather than the title of the container.

Hugo, Victor. "So Boaz Slept." Translated by R. S. Gwynn. *Poets Translate Poets: A Hudson Review Anthology*, edited by Paula Dietz, Syracuse UP, 2013, pp. 82-85.

Once again, if there are no other contributors to include aside from the source's main contributor or author, omit this element.

Version

If the source you're working with indicates that it is a particular *version* of a work, such as the second or third edition of a book, director's cut of a film, or Authorized King James Version of the Bible, provide that information in the works-cited entry. When citing numbered editions of books, use Arabic numerals and abbreviate *edition* (e.g., ed.). If you're working with a revised edition, abbreviate it (e.g., rev. ed.):

- 2nd ed.
- 14th ed.

You're welcome to use other terms related to the version of the source being used, and these should be in lowercase and spelled out. Common terms include unabridged version, director's cut, version 3. When citing a source with a version that's a proper noun, such as Authorized King James Version, the words should be capitalized as with other titles.

- *The Bible*. American Standard Version,
- Spatt, Brenda. *Writing From Sources*. 8th ed.,
- Cameron, James, director. *Titanic*. 1997. Performances by Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet, director's cut,

Number

When working with a book or other type of source that's part of a multivolume collection, such as an article from a journal or television episode from a show, indicate the number of your source using the divisions provided by the source. A journal article, magazine article, and similar sources will typically indicate the volume number and/or issue number of the article, which should be abridged: vol. 23, no. 19. A television episode will typically indicate the season number and episode number. These should be spelled out: season 5, episode 8. See [this example of the webpage](#) used in the first model below for a visual to help you find a source's core elements, including number.

Mulvey, Laura. "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema." *Screen*, vol. 16, no. 3, 1975, pp. 6-18.

Oxford Journals, doi:10.1093/screen/16.3.6.

"New Orleans." *The Layover*, narrated by Anthony Bourdain, season 2, episode 10,

The Travel Channel, 2012. *Netflix*, www.netflix.com/watch/80043523. Accessed 2 May 2016.

If the number element follows a period, begin it with uppercase; if it follows a comma, begin it with lowercase.

Publisher

The *MLA Handbook* (2016) defines publisher as "the organization primarily responsible for producing the source or making it available to the public" (p. 40). Traditionally, this term has been used to refer to the company or organization involved in printing a book, but it has expanded to include the organizations responsible for producing and distributing television and film productions, websites, blogs, etc. Below are some of the more common ways to cite the publisher for different kinds of sources.

Books

The publisher of a printed or electronic book is usually found on the front cover or the copyright page. Some accepted abbreviations continue to apply when recording publisher information:

- P = "Press"
- U = "University"
- UP = "University Press"

Words like Company (Co.), Corporation (Corp.), Incorporated (Inc.), and Limited (Ltd.) should be omitted. If neither of the above applies, the publisher's name should be written in full.

Hoffman, Frederick J. *The Art of Southern Fiction: A Study of Some Modern Novelists*.

Southern Illinois UP, 1967.

Lacan, Jacques. *Écrits: A Selection*. Translated by Alan Sheridan, W. W. Norton, 1977.

Films and Television Shows

For these kinds of sources, determining which company to cite as the publisher can be challenging. Generally, you should cite the company that appears to have the primary responsibility for the project. If the source appears to have two publishers with equal responsibility, then include both, separating them with a forward slash (/).

"New Orleans." *The Layover*, narrated by Anthony Bourdain, season 2, episode 10, The Travel Channel, 2012. *Netflix*, www.netflix.com/watch/80043523. Accessed 2 May 2016.

Iñárritu, Alejandro González, director. *The Revenant*. Twentieth Century Fox, 2015.

Lasseter, John, director. *Toy Story*. Disney / Pixar, 1995.

Websites

These kinds of sources can be published by a variety of organizations or individuals. Generally, you should look for the copyright information at the bottom of a website's home page or on a page that provides information about the site (an About Us page, for instance) to find the publisher.

"Research and Citation Resources." *Purdue Online Writing Lab*. Purdue U, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/. Accessed 12 May 2016.

Berger, Ronit. "Parents, Teachers, and Mentors Shaped Who I Am Today." *Teaching and Learning Blog: Success Stories*, Pearson Education, 13 Nov. 2015, www.pearsoned.com/education-blog/parents-teachers-and-mentors-shaped-who-i-am-today/.

Omitting the Publisher Element

There are several instances when you can omit a publisher from a works-cited entry, even if one is named in your source:

- a periodical (journal, magazine, or newspaper)
- a work published by its author or editor
- a website with a publisher that has the same name as the website's title
- a source from a site that is not responsible for the sources it houses, such as *YouTube* or *JSTOR* (these sites are listed as containers in the entry already)

The following example of a complete works-cited entry is for a source with a publisher that has the same name as the author. Therefore, no publisher element is included in this entry:

United States, Environmental Protection Agency. "EPA Drinking Water Response in Flint, Michigan." www.epa.gov/flint. Accessed 5 May 2016.

Publication Date

Sources are frequently published in a variety of media and on different dates, so look for the date associated with the version you're accessing or the date most meaningful for your project, as seen on [the sample webpage](#).

For instance, if you're accessing an online version of a news article that originally appeared in print on a different date, use the date posted on the website as the publication date. If, however, your project

focuses on the specific time period when the original print version appeared, then you might use the publication date of the print version. If your source provides a year for publication, use that date:

Kierkegaard, Søren. *Concluding Unscientific Postscript*. Translated by David F. Swenson and Walter Lowrie, Princeton UP, 1974.

For sources that provide more information, such as a season (e.g., Spring 2014) or a range of dates (e.g., Jan.-Feb. 2013), include that information as it appears in your source. When sources provide day, month, and year, include them in this order with no commas or other dividers. Months with more than four letters should be abbreviated with the first three letters and a period. Dates should be formatted as follows:

- 5 May 2014
- 6 Apr. 1997

When your project focuses on a website as a whole rather than a specific article or page on the site, you might see a range of dates with the site's copyright information. Those can be included following the example below:

Purdue Online Writing Lab. 1995-2016, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/.

For sources such as comments on online sources or tweets that provide timestamps along with the above information, those should be included as follows:

@LauraMulveyFem (Laura Mulvey). "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema bring psychoanalysis and structuralist narratology together with feminism. #quote #interpret." *Twitter*, 26 Apr. 2016, twitter.com/LauraMulveyFem/status/724775199183376384. Accessed 15 May 2016.

When working with webpages, finding a date when a particular article or page was posted can be a challenge. In those instances, do *not* use the "last updated" date as what was updated on that date isn't always clear. Instead, since content online can change frequently, include the date you accessed the source. Please see [Optional Elements](#) for guidance on including and formatting this information.

Location

This element refers to your source's precise location, if relevant. If your source is a print article found within a journal or anthology that includes page numbers, then you would include those as the location: (e.g., pp. 74-98). If your source is located at a physical site you visited, you would name that site and provide its location. If, however, you accessed the source online, use its URL or DOI for the location, as seen in [the sample webpage](#).

Internet Resources

The URL (Universal Resource Locator) is the web address for your source. When citing the URL, MLA asks that you leave off http:// or https://. Since URLs can change over time, some instructors prefer that students omit them from the works-cited entries. Please follow your instructor's guidance.

The DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is more stable than a URL and preferable if it's assigned to a source. More books and articles are incorporating DOIs, so check the copyright information or title page for a DOI. Below are examples for including the URL and the DOI in your works-cited entries:

"New Orleans." *The Layover*, narrated by Anthony Bourdain, season 2, episode 10, The Travel Channel, 2012. *Netflix*, www.netflix.com/watch/80043523.

Mulvey, Laura. "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema." *Screen*, vol. 16, no. 3, 1975, pp. 6-18. *Oxford Journals*, [doi:10.1093/screen/16.3.6](https://doi.org/10.1093/screen/16.3.6).

Physical Sites

If you viewed a work of art in a museum or attended a live performance at a theater, those sites should be named; include the city after a comma:

- Queen Elizabeth Theatre, Vancouver.
- Speed Art Museum, Louisville.

Boyd, Gregory, director. *The Christians*. 22 Apr. 2016, Alley Theatre, Houston.

Optional Elements

The *MLA Handbook* includes some examples of optional elements for a works-cited entry if a writer believes these elements are either important to the way the source was used in the project or will make it easier for readers to access the source. Some of these elements are included within the entry; others are at the end. This list isn't exhaustive, so you're welcome to include other elements you find relevant and important:

- Date of original publication
- City of publication
- Date of access
- Total volumes in a source
- Series title
- Type of source
- Prior publication information
- Congressional information when citing bills

Date of Original Publication

When citing a later publication or reproduction of a source, including its original publication date can be important, especially if you're interested in the time period when it was originally published. The date should appear just after the title of the source.

Kershner, Irvin, director. *Star Wars: Episode V – The Empire Strikes Back*. 1980. Performance by Carrie Fisher, special ed., Lucasfilm, 2004.

City of Publication

This element was previously considered vital by MLA Style, but it's less relevant for researchers today. If, however, the city of publication is important (i.e., for older sources published in different versions by publishers in different locations), include the city, follow it with a comma, and then include the publisher's name. For books published prior to 1900, the publisher element is generally recognized by the city of publication rather than the publishing company; for this reason, you may include only the city in the publisher element.

Lacan, Jacques. *Écrits: A Selection*. Translated by Alan Sheridan, New York, W. W. Norton, 1977.

Date of Access

Online sources are updated, removed, and changed fairly regularly, so providing the date you accessed a source can be helpful so that readers know what version you used. MLA Style recommends that you include this date when there is no date of publication available and/or you're working with a website that makes regular changes to its content. The date of access should appear in day month year format, preceded by the word Accessed and placed after the final period of the works-cited entry:

"New Orleans." *The Layover*, narrated by Anthony Bourdain, season 2, episode 10, The Travel Channel, 2012. Netflix, www.netflix.com/watch/80043523. Accessed 2 May 2016.

Other Facts About the Source

If relevant to your source, including additional information might be worthwhile. Each of the following

elements should be placed after the final period of the works-cited entry:

- Number of volumes when your work is part of a multi-volume container: 2 vols
- Series title and/or number if you're citing a source that's part of a series: *Southern American Fiction 8*
- Type of source when it's unique and relevant, such as a transcript, lecture, or address: Address
- Information about prior publication when your source was published in a different place or medium previously: Originally published in *The New York Times*
- The number and session of congress when citing a bill, report, or resolution from the United States Congress or other governing body: 108th Congress, 3rd session, House Report 281

Works-Cited Formatting Model

Following a template can be helpful as you create your works-cited entries. The templates below show how to input information from your sources into MLA's core elements. Please note that whenever an element isn't present in or relevant to your source, you should leave the line blank. Further, review any optional elements that you might want to include and check the section above for information about where to include them. The examples below show how to cite different kinds of journal articles you can find online. See [this example of a webpage](#) to find out where to locate the core elements listed below. For each article, the grid includes the core elements that are then shown as a sample works-cited entry.

Journal Article Found Online

Author.	Stolley, Karl.
Title of source.	"The Lo-Fi Manifesto, v. 2.0."
Title of container,	<i>Kairos: A Journal of Rhetoric, Technology, and Pedagogy</i> ,
Other contributors,	edited by Cheryl Ball and Douglas Eyman,
Version,	
Number,	vol. 20, no. 2,
Publisher,	
Publication date,	Spring 2016,
Location.	kairos.technorhetoric.net/12.3/topoi/stolley/index.htm.

Stolley, Karl. "The Lo-Fi Manifesto, v. 2.0." *Kairos: A Journal of Rhetoric, Technology, and Pedagogy*, edited by Cheryl Ball and Douglas Eyman, vol. 20, no. 2, Spring 2016, kairos.technorhetoric.net/12.3/topoi/stolley/index.htm.

Journal Article From a Database

Author.	Davis, Kathleen.
Title of source.	"Tycoon Medievalism, Corporate Philanthropy, and American Pedagogy."
Container 1	
Title of container,	<i>American Literary History</i> ,
Other contributors,	
Version,	
Number,	vol. 22, no. 4,
Publisher,	
Publication date,	Winter 2010,
Location.	pp. 781-800.
Container 2	
Title of container,	JSTOR,
Other contributors,	
Version,	
Number,	
Publisher,	
Publication date,	
Location.	www.jstor.org/stable/40890823.

Davis, Kathleen. "Tycoon Medievalism, Corporate Philanthropy, and American Pedagogy." *American Literary History*, vol. 22, no. 4, Winter 2010, pp. 781-800. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/40890823.

Examples of In-Text Citations and Works-Cited Entries

The elements available in the source you're citing determine the citation's format (e.g., different information is necessary when citing a personal webpage versus a novel written by two authors). A number of examples are below, but the template above can be used to cite any source; see the [Introduction](#) for more information about where to find the *Handbook* as well as [this example of a webpage](#) to know where to locate core elements for citing an online source.

Print Books	Print Periodicals
Book, One Author Book, Two Authors Book, Three or More Authors Corporate Author Book, Scholarly or Republished Edition Book, Second or Later Edition Book With Editor but No Author Article From a Reference Book Article or Chapter From an Edited Book or Anthology Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Afterword One Volume of a Multivolume Work Two or More Volumes of a Multivolume Work	Article in a Scholarly Journal Article in a Magazine Article in a Newspaper
	Other Print Sources
	Published Dissertation Brochure or Pamphlet Press Release

Electronic Sources	Miscellaneous Print and Electronic Sources
Print Book Accessed Online Article From an Online Reference Book Article in an Online Scholarly Journal (Not in a Database) Article From a Journal With DOI Assigned Article From a Journal With No DOI Assigned Article in an Online Newspaper or Magazine Online Professional Organization Report Tweet Email Blog Entry	Interview Radio Broadcast Television Show Film Television Show on DVD Song Recording From Album YouTube Video Work of Visual Art Cartoon or Comic Strip Advertisement Lecture, Speech, or Presentation Live Performance

Book, One Author

Works Cited

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Asma, Stephen T. *On Monsters: An Unnatural History of Our Worst Fears*. Oxford UP, 2009.

In-Text Citations

Asma analyzes the "emotion of eerie dread" in the works of H.P. Lovecraft (185).

Book, Two Authors

Works Cited

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Hopkins, Keith, and Mary Beard. *The Colosseum*. Profile, 2005.

When there are two authors, list the authors in the order they appear on the source's title page; reverse the names of the first author; follow his or her first name with a comma and the word and; and then list the second author's name in normal order.

In-Text Citations

Keith Hopkins and Mary Beard discuss the consequences of the Colosseum becoming so significant within Christian history (166).

Book, Three or More Authors

Works Cited

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Ostrom, Hans, et al. *Metro: Journeys in Writing Creatively*. Longman, 2001.

When a source has three or more authors, list only the first author, names reversed, and follow the first name with a comma and et al.

In-Text Citations

Ostrom and others welcome memory as a resource, encouraging writers to "return to places in their minds, a journey that may be charged as much, or more, by time as it is by geography" (60).

When noting three or more authors in a signal phrase, use the words and others. If, however, you list the authors in the in-text citation, use et al.: (Ostrom et al. 60).

Corporate Author (Government Agency)

Works Cited

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date.

United States, Department of the Interior. *Interpretation for Archeologists: A Guide to Increasing Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities*. Government Printing Office, 2007.

When a government agency is the author of a source, begin the entry with the government, followed by a comma and the agency's name. Include any organizational units the government is a part of without abbreviations, arranging all of them in order from the largest unit to the smallest and separating each one with a comma.

In-Text Citations

Visitors to our national parks may seek the assistance of interpreters, who can help "to connect [visitors'] interests with the meanings of the resources and to find relevance to contemporary life" (United States, Dept. of the Interior).

When referring to the United States in the text or the in-text citation, MLA Style strongly suggests spelling it out rather than abbreviating it. If you must abbreviate United States, do so as US without spaces or periods. In addition, long names of corporate authors can be included in a parenthetical citation, but try to abbreviate any words that are commonly shortened, like Dept. for Department (see pp. 96-97 in the eighth edition of the *MLA Handbook* for a list of commonly abbreviated terms).

Corporate Author (Institute, Association, Organization)

Works Cited

Author. "Title of Source." Publisher, Publication Date, Location.

Kids Count. "Total Population by Child and Adult Populations." Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2017,

http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/99-total-population-by-child-and-adult-populations?loc=1&loct=2&gclid=EAIaIQobChMI9JiKgJbL2AIVhbrACh3d7Q20EAMYASAAEgI47fD_BwE#detailed/2/2-52/false/573,869,36,868,867/39,40,41/416,417.

In-Text Citations

States such as Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky saw a decrease in child population from 2011 to 2015, while states like Georgia and Hawaii experienced slight increases in child population during the same time period (Kids Count).

Book, Scholarly or Republished Edition

Works Cited

Author. *Title of Source*. Original Publication Date. Other Contributors, Publisher, Publication Date.

Eliot, George. *Middlemarch*. 1870–71. Edited by Michael Hulse, Könnemann, 1997.

The core elements of each entry, if available, may be accompanied by optional elements, which are added to the end of the entry or within it depending on the core elements they relate to. In the example above, the date of the source's original publication is the optional element and is listed after the source's title.

In-Text Citations

When the new physician arrived, his reputation was quickly beyond his control: "There was a general impression, however, that Lydgate was not altogether a common country doctor, and in Middlemarch at that time, such an impression was significant of great things being expected from him" (Eliot 165).

Book, Second or Later Edition

Works Cited

Author. *Title of Source*. Version, Publisher, Publication Date.

Spatt, Brenda. *Writing From Sources*. 8th ed., Bedford/St. Martin's, 2011.

Books without edition labels are automatically assumed to be the first edition. For subsequent editions, check the title page to find the number (e.g., 2nd ed.), name (e.g., rev. ed., which stands for "revised edition") or year of the edition (e.g., 2009 ed.).

In-Text Citations

Many students fail to realize that a very close paraphrase, one that just replaces a few words with synonyms, is plagiarism (Spatt 112).

Book With Editor but No Author

Works Cited

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Todd, Margo, editor. *Reformation to Revolution: Politics and Religion in Early Modern England*.

Routledge, 1995.

The author element may refer to the individual(s) primarily responsible for producing your source. If this individual didn't write the content in the source, follow the name with a label that identifies the role he or she played when producing the source. In this case, that role is one of editor. Another common role is translator.

In-Text Citations

The battle between church and state was not novel to the time of King Henry VIII (Todd 21–22).

Article From a Reference Book (Encyclopedia, Dictionary, etc.)**Works Cited**

"Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Version, Publisher, Publication Date, Location.

"Hydroplane, *N*."¹ *Webster's New World College Dictionary*, 3rd ed., Macmillan, 1997, p. 345.

In-Text Citations

Also known as a seaplane, a hydroplane can skim along the surface of a body of water at high speeds using hydrofoils or a flat bottom rising in steps to the stern ("Hydroplane," def. N.1).

Article or Chapter From an Edited Book or Anthology**Works Cited**

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Other Contributors, Publisher, Publication Date, Location.

Hartog, Francois. "Self-Cooking Beef and the Drinks of Ares." *The Cuisine of Sacrifice among the Greeks*, edited by Marcel Detienne and Jean-Pierre Vernant, U of Chicago P, 1989, pp. 170–82.

In-Text Citations

Francois Hartog gives one explanation for the popularity of the war god in Thrace: if Ares is capable of occupying a central place in Scythian space, it is because he is marginal in Greece (180).

Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Afterword**Works Cited**

Author. Descriptive Term. *Title of Container*, Other Contributors, Publisher, Publication Date, Location.

Newman, Beth. Introduction. *Wuthering Heights*, by Emily Brontë, Broadview P, 2007, pp. 9–32.

In-Text Citations

Newman notes that the reception of the novel was divided, eliciting strongly worded reviews of both "praise and censure" (13).

One Volume of a Multivolume Work**Works Cited**

Author. *Title of Source*. Version, Number, Publisher, Publication Date.

Sherman, Stuart, editor. *The Longman Anthology of British Literature*. 3rd ed., vol. 1C, Longman, 2006.

In-Text Citations

While Jonathan Swift became a Tory to support the Anglican church, Alexander Pope railed against civil injustices to Roman Catholics, who "could not vote, inherit or purchase land, attend a 'public' school or a university, live within ten miles of London, hold public office, or openly practice [their] religion" (Sherman 2499, 2599).

Two page numbers are recorded for Sherman here because the first portion of the passage, before the first comma, is a paraphrase from the first page number listed in the in-text citation. The second

number signals the page number where the quote was found. This strategy works for an in-text citation when you reference the same source multiple times within the same paragraph, without any other sources intervening between each reference.

Two or More Volumes of a Multivolume Work

Works Cited

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date. Other Facts About the Source.

Waite, Peter Busby. *The Lives of Dalhousie University*. McGill-Queens UP, 1994-97. 2 vols.

An optional element you might include to help readers find your source is the total number of volumes of a multivolume publication. The example above shows the volume information at the end of the entry.

In-Text Citations

Describing the city, Waite notes that it had become modern in “the way it lived, did its business, developed its institutions and its mores” (2: 4).

If you cite from more than one volume of a multivolume source, in the in-text citation, include a volume number followed by a colon, a space, and then the page number.

Article in a Scholarly Journal

Works Cited

Author. “Title of Source.” *Title of Container*, Number, Publication Date, Location.

Brennan, Thomas. “Epicurus on Sex, Marriage, and Children.” *Classical Philology*, vol. 91, no. 4, 1996, pp. 346–52.

In-Text Citations

Thomas Brennan briefly discusses the philosopher Epicurus’s views on the education of children (350).

Article in a Magazine

Works Cited

Author. “Title of Source.” *Title of Container*, Publication Date, Location.

Packer, George. “The Choice.” *New Yorker*, 28 Jan. 2008, pp. 28–35.

If the article isn’t printed on consecutive pages for the location, you should write pp. followed by a space, the first page number of the article, and a plus sign (+), like this: pp. 38+.

In-Text Citations

The road to the White House may be quite rough, if not impassable: “winning the Presidency might require Clinton to transcend her own history” (Packer 35).

Article in a Newspaper

Works Cited

Author. “Title of Source.” *Title of Container*, Publication Date, Location.

Thomas, Albert, and Stacy Alvarez. “Their War: Should Americans Fight?” *Washington Post*, 14 Dec. 1998, pp. A5+.

As this example shows, when a newspaper article spans more than one page, write the first page number followed by a plus sign (+).

In-Text Citations

According to Thomas and Alvarez, the question of whether Americans should participate in the war has a complex answer (A5).

Published Dissertation**Works Cited**

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Evans, Heather. *The New Woman's New Appetite: Cooking, Eating, and Feeding in Sarah Grand's New Woman Fiction*. UMI, 2005.

In-Text Citations

Evans argues that the women's appetites are socially constructed by education and experience (74).

Brochure or Pamphlet**Works Cited**

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date.

University of King's College Archives. *General Information*. U of King's College, 2006.

In-Text Citations

The archives contain everything from specimens of natural history to college trophies and historical records of counties across the province (U of King's College Archives).

Press Release**Works Cited**

Author. *Title of Source*. Publication Date, Location.

Pearson Education. *Early Childhood Educators to Gather in Atlanta to Explore New Horizons in Setting Youngest Learners on the Path to Success*. 24 May 2016, www.pearsoned.com/news/early-childhood-educators-to-gather-in-atlanta-to-explore-new-horizons/.

When a source is published by its author or editor, listing this name again in the publisher element is unnecessary; in this case, Pearson Education is listed only as the author even though it is also the publisher of this press release.

In-Text Citations

The National Early Childhood Summer Institute allowed educators to "explore topics ranging from helping build literacy and STEAM skills to strategies for working with challenging students and connecting with families" (Pearson Education).

Print Book Accessed Online**Works Cited**

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date. *Title of Container*, Location.

Rosslyn, Wendy, and Alessandra Tosi, editors. *Women in Nineteenth-Century Russia: Lives and Culture*. Open Book, 2012. *Google Book Search*, books.google.com/books/about/Women_in_Nineteenth_Century_Russia.html?id=rUqU5305GxEC.

In-Text Citations

Khvoshchinskaia's protagonist is portrayed not as a female artistic genius but rather as a woman who could at least support herself independently as a visual artist (Rosslyn and Tosi 10).

Article From an Online Reference Book (Encyclopedia, Dictionary, etc.)**Works Cited***Encyclopedia*

"Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Publication Date, Location.

"Mount Rainier." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 20 Sept. 2015, www.britannica.com/place/Mount-Rainier.

In the above example, the publisher name is the same as the title of the website, so no publisher is listed.

Dictionary

"Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Publisher, Publication Date, Location.

"Toque." *Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford UP, 2016, www.oed.com/view/Entry/203484?redirectedFrom=toque.

In-Text Citations*Encyclopedia*

The mountain is considered "geologically young" and "dormant," having "last erupted about 150 years ago" ("Mount Rainier").

Dictionary

Frequently used in Canada, a toque is a tight-fitting cap ("Toque," def. 1.a).

Article in an Online Scholarly Journal (Not in a Database)**Works Cited**

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Publication Date, Location.

Radachy, Julie, and Christa Ehmann Powers. "Bridging the Gap between Facilitated and Non-Facilitated Online Courses." *Learning Solutions Magazine*, 1 June 2009, www.learningsolutionsmag.com/articles/36/bridging-the-gap-between-facilitated-and-non-facilitated-online-courses.

In-Text Citations

The self-regulated learning model "promotes a student's self-governance of the variables within the courses, offering a relatively high level of flexibility for the student" (Radachy and Ehmann Powers).

Article From a Journal With DOI Assigned**Works Cited**

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Number, Publication Date, Location. *Title of Container*, Location.

Mulvey, Laura. "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema." *Screen*, vol. 16, no. 3, 1975, pp. 6-18. *Oxford Journals*, doi:10.1093/screen/16.3.6.

See [this graphic](#) to help determine where each element cited here is found on the webpage.

In-Text Citations

Mulvey has said that "cinema poses questions of the ways the unconscious (formed by the dominant order) structures ways of seeing and pleasure in looking" (7).

Article From a Journal With No DOI Assigned**Works Cited**

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Number, Publication Date, Location. *Title of Container*, Location.

Van Doren, Mark. "The Permanence of Robert Frost." *The American Scholar*, vol. 5, no. 2, 1936, pp. 190–98. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/41204202.

In-Text Citations

Van Doren emphasizes Frost's conversational tones as one of the poet's strengths (193).

Article in an Online Newspaper or Magazine**Works Cited**

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Publication Date, Location.

Garber, Megan. "Night Witches: The Female Fighter Pilots of World War II." *The Atlantic*, 15 July 2013, www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2013/07/night-witches-the-female-fighter-pilots-of-world-war-ii/277779/.

In-Text Citations

The Nazis called the female bomber pilots *Nachthexen*, meaning "night witches," because the noises made by their fighter planes reminded the Germans of the sounds of witches' broomsticks (Garber).

Online Professional Organization Report**Works Cited**

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date, Location.

Digestive Health Center Nutrition Services. *The Low FODMAP Diet*. Stanford Hospital and Clinics: Stanford University Medical Center, Jan. 2014, stanfordhealthcare.org/content/dam/SHC/for-patients-component/programs-services/clinical-nutrition-services/docs/pdf-lowfodmapdiet.pdf.

In-Text Citations

To deter symptoms related to Irritable Bowel Syndrome, a patient can follow a low FODMAP diet, avoiding foods containing complex carbohydrates (Digestive Health Center Nutrition Services).

Tweet**Works Cited**

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Publication Date, Location.

@salmanrushdie (Salman Rushdie). "Dear #Franzen: @MargaretAtwood @JoyceCarolOates @nycnovel @NathanEnglander @Shteyngart and I are fine with Twitter. Enjoy your ivory tower." *Twitter*, 16 Sept. 2013, twitter.com/salmanrushdie/status/379518868571435008.

If the author of a source uses a pseudonym but you know the author's real name, you may list it in parentheses after the pseudonym. The *MLA Handbook* suggests that you list the real name when the pseudonym will be unfamiliar to your readers or if it's an online username. If, however, the pseudonym is famous, such as Mark Twain, the author's real name doesn't need to be listed.

In-Text Citations

Responding to Jonathan Franzen's critique of Twitter, Salman Rushdie had some critical words of his own (@salmanrushdie).

Email

Works Cited

Author. "Title of Source." Other Facts about the Source, Publication Date.

Barris, Charlotte. "Re: Documentation." Received by Thomas Wyant, 22 Oct. 2012.

In-Text Citations

In her email response, Barris mentions several key goals the document needed to achieve "in order to be useful to as wide a range of writers as possible."

As the example above indicates, including an in-text citation isn't necessary when quoting an email because the signal phrase provides the last name of the sender.

Blog Entry

Works Cited

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Publication Date, Location.

Schwartz-Weinstein, Zach. "Campus Occupations Reaching Critical Mass?" *How the University Works*, 11 Nov. 2011, howtheuniversityworks.com/wordpress/archives/300.

An entry for a blog would typically indicate the publisher of the blog. However, in this case, since the name of the website is also the name of the publisher, the publisher element isn't included.

In-Text Citations

Student protests in the United States and several European countries "represent[ed] the first major sustained campus occupations in the post-Tahrir, Occupy Wall Street era" (Schwartz-Weinstein).

Interview

Works Cited

Published Interview

Author. "Title of Source." Other Contributor. *Title of Container*, Number, Publication Date, Location.

Baldwin, James. "The Art of Fiction No. 78." Interview by Jordan Elgrably. *The Paris Review*, vol. 91, Spring 1984, www.theparisreview.org/interviews/2994/the-art-of-fiction-no-78-james-baldwin.

Personal Interview

Author. Descriptive Term. Other Contributor, Publication Date.

Berger, Ronit. Interview. By Kristi Apostel, 10 June 2016.

In-Text Citations

Published Interview

The death of his father made the author realize that he should become a professional writer (Baldwin).

Personal Interview

According to online writing tutor Ronit Berger, “students working in online courses need to be extra diligent about understanding assignments and researching the requirements for their courses, as instructors may be less available to them.”

Radio Broadcast

Works Cited

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Kennedy, Paul, narrator. *Ideas*. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 11 May 2016.

In-Text Citations

A broadcast of the nightly discussion show *Ideas* discussed the killing of Anwar al-Awlaki (Kennedy).

Television Show

Works Cited

“Title of Source.” *Title of Container*, Publisher, Publication Date.

“Invisibility Cloaks.” *That’s Impossible*, The History Channel, 11 July 2009.

In-Text Citations:

During an episode of *That’s Impossible*, a man vanishes under an “invisibility cloak” (“Invisibility”).

Film

Works Cited

DVD

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Clift, Montgomery, performer. *The Misfits*. Metro Goldwyn Mayer, 2001.

Web

Author. *Title of Source*. Publisher, Publication Date. *Title of Container*, Location.

Tartakovsky, Genndy, director. *Hotel Transylvania 2*. Columbia Pictures / Sony Pictures Animation, 2015. *Netflix*, www.netflix.com/Kids/title/80048061.

Your citation of the source can differ depending on the context of your writing. For example, if you’re writing about a particular director, you will likely want to emphasize that by placing the director in the author position. Instead, if you’re emphasizing the work of a particular actor or performer, you could place that person in the author position with the relevant descriptor afterward (e.g. actor or cinematographer). As the eighth edition of the *MLA Handbook* notes, the same source may be documented differently depending on why you’ve decided to include it in your discussion. In fact, if you want to refer to a film as a whole and not to any one person’s specific role in it, you can begin your works-cited entry with the film’s title.

In-Text Citations

DVD

Reminiscing about his time as a pilot in the war, Guido says “I sure must’ve broken a lot of dishes, but I never saw them” (Clift 01:13:47-49).

Web

Characteristically monstrous, the wedding cake in the opening scene of *Hotel Transylvania 2* shrieks threateningly each time a guest comes near to cut it (Tartakovsky 00:04:05).

Television Show on DVD**Works Cited**

"Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Other Contributors, Number, Publisher, Publication Date, Location.

"The Lord's Prayer." *Vikings: The Complete Second Season*, created by Michael Hirst, performances by Travis Fimmel and George Blagden, episode 10, TM Productions, 2014, disc 3.

In-Text Citations

Exploring other religions even as he has explored other lands, Ragnar asks Athelstan, "I've seen you praying to your god. Will you teach me one of your prayers so I can learn?" ("Lord's Prayer" 00:31:28-39).

Song Recording From Album**Works Cited**

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Publisher, Publication Date.

Minogue, Kylie. "Cupid Boy." *Aphrodite*, EMI, 2010.

In-Text Citations

Minogue sings, "I'm hooked on your line / Under your spell / Your love is king" (00:00:14-20).

YouTube Video**Works Cited**

Working with Images. YouTube, uploaded by Kairos: A Journal of Rhetoric, Technology, and Pedagogy, 13 July 2013, www.youtube.com/watch?v=iXmSZqUgu5s.

In-Text Citations

Comparing the process of teaching PowerPoint to teaching Prezi, in *Working with Images*, Shawn Apostel shows that the former is more linear.

Work of Visual Art (Painting, Sculpture)**Works Cited**

Museum or Private Collection

Author. *Title of Source*. Publication Date, Location.

Albani, Francesco. *Christ Child and the Young Saint John the Baptist in a Landscape*. Circa 1633, Blanton Museum of Art, Austin.

Print

Author. *Title of Source*. Publication Date, Location. *Title of Container*, Other Contributors, Publisher, Publication Date, Location.

Burne-Jones, Edward. *The Lament*. 1865-66, William Morris Gallery, London. *Edward Burne-Jones: Victorian Artist-Dreamer*, edited by Stephen Wildman and John Christian, Abrams, 1998, p. 131.

In the example above, the painter's name is in the author position. The title of the painting is in the title of source position. The date range of composition is in the publication date position. The name of the institution where the painting is held is in the location position. The title of the source publishing the painting is in the title of container position. The names of the book's editors are in the other contributors' position, and so on.

In-Text Citations*Museum or Private Collection*

Albani's devotional work *Christ Child and the Young Saint John the Baptist in a Landscape* represents his style of early Baroque classicism.

Print

The Lament, a painting that depicts the grief elicited by a song for the dead, reveals the influences of Greek sculpture on Burne-Jones's imagination (131).

Cartoon or Comic Strip**Works Cited**

Author. *Title of Source*. *Title of Container*, Publication Date, Location.

Watterson, Bill. *Calvin and Hobbes*. *The Seattle Times*, 14 Aug. 1994, p. C2.

In-Text Citations

Calvin complains to his stuffed tiger Hobbes, "Have you been reading the papers? Grown-ups really have the world fouled up" (Watterson C2).

Advertisement**Works Cited**

Author. Descriptive Term. *Title of Container*, Number, Publication Date, Location.

Volkswagen of America. Advertisement. *Life*, vol. 7, July 1961, p. 4.

In this example, the advertisement is untitled, so a descriptive term falls in the entry's title of source position.

In-Text Citations

In the July 7, 1961, issue of *Life* magazine, an advertisement by Volkswagen promises that "you could drive a VW all day at top speed through a desert" (4).

Lecture, Speech, or Presentation**Works Cited**

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Publication Date, Location. Descriptive Term.

Carpenter, Russell G. et al. "Embracing Opportunities: Reflections of Sustainable Communication Centers." National Communication Association 101st Annual Convention, 20 Nov. 2015, Rio Conference Center, Las Vegas. Presentation.

When creating a works-cited entry for an unexpected type of work, the entry should include a descriptive term, which should fall at the end of the relevant container string. Here, the descriptive term is Presentation. In the Live Performance example below, the descriptive term is Performance.

In-Text Citations

During the presentation, Carpenter et al. discussed how to foster sustainable, creative learning spaces in the university setting.

Live Performance**Works Cited**

Author. *Title of Source*. Other Contributors, Publication Date, Location, Descriptive Term.

Mantello, Joe, director. *9 to 5*. Performed by Stephanie J. Block, Marc Kudisch, Megan Hilty, and Allison Janney, 5 June 2009, Marriott Marquis Theatre, New York. Performance.

In-Text Citations

Director Joe Mantello's Broadway version of *9 to 5* is even more humorous than the movie version.

Sample Paper & Works Cited

Smith 1

Marion Smith

Dr. Thomas

English 101

8 January 2015

An Analysis of Walker Percy's

The Moviegoer's Conversion

The cinema-going male, as Laura Mulvey describes him in "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema," is

Include your first and last name, the instructor's name, the course title, and the date at the top left of the first page, in this order and with each item on its own line. A separate title page isn't needed unless your instructor has specifically asked for one.

Double-space all parts of the document.

Center the title in a normal font.

is obsessed with looking in order to attain pleasure. Using Freud and Lacan as a theoretical framework, Mulvey dissects the male gaze, showing how it reduces woman to an object of desire. When this reduction occurs, the male's role is that of the spectator who exercises a controlling force over the female. Walker Percy presents an exemplary male spectator in the character of Binx Bolling, the haphazard stock broker of *The Moviegoer*. As the main moviegoer of the novel, Binx's character initially offers insight into the composition of Mulvey's male. However, as Binx faces unfamiliar situations that he cannot look outward at and relate to movies he has watched, his gaze begins to shift. Through looking less at the external, objective aspects of woman and the world as seen in movies, and more at the internal aspects of his own personhood, Binx breaks out of Mulvey's male model and becomes, instead, a representative existential man.

Using the movies as his crutch, Binx escapes his reality not only when he goes into the theater, but also when he comes out. Moviegoing truly begins for Binx when he leaves the theater, taking the cinematic atmosphere with him and looking out at the everyday world as if it is on screen. In his looking, Binx is motivated, as Mulvey notes, from a psychoanalytic basis of pleasure (16).

Initially, Binx runs in a self-produced movie of the past—such as the wound he received in war—he feels the need to conduct a “search,” analyzing common objects, such as pencils and small notebooks. Suddenly, these objects “looked both unfamiliar and at the same time full of clues” (Percy 16). the search are the sole distractions from Binx’s otherwise distracted, Binx continues searching and moviegoing, pre secretary and the items he analyzes in his search. Because he searches while reflecting on the past, Binx resembles the existential philosopher described by Kierkegaard:

When integrating a quotation into your paper, the signal phrase that introduces the quotation and the quotation itself should together form a complete and coherent sentence.

For a short quotation of prose (four lines or fewer on your screen, regardless of the length in the original source), the closing quotation mark belongs before the opening parenthesis of the citation, and the period belongs after the closing parenthesis.

Instead of closely attending to himself, as one who lives in the present and faces the future, so that he may in this manner be enabled to repro individual moment which is the only factor among others the philosopher mixes everything up together in a conglom anucipate his own pastness. (131)

Double-space the block quotation, indent one-half inch from the essay text, and justify on the left side only.

Introduce a block quotation (more than four lines on your screen, regardless of the length in the original source) with either an introductory statement followed by a colon or a sentence that leads right into the quotation with or without a punctuation mark.

Kierkegaard cautions against any speculation, such as the historical (Kierkegaard 302). Such focus prevents the individual philosopher only truly internal awareness, for, as Kierkegaard notes, “the real action is not an external act, but an internal decision in content of the world.” (Kierkegaard 302). Despite that, according to existential philosophy, Binx deters self-authentication because of his obsession with external action, such as looking at the world through an imaginary movie screen, he is actually becoming more aware of himself through the search because it forces him to look away from movies and to events and/or objects which directly apply to him.

For a block quotation, the final period belongs before the opening parenthesis of the citation. Do not surround the quotation with any quotation marks.

To clarify a source for the reader, either list the author’s last name in a signal phrase or name the author in the parenthetical citation.

Center the words
Works Cited (with no
italics, bold, or
underlining) at the top
of the last page of the
paper or project.

Works Cited

Smith 10

Continue the
page numbers
from the body
of your essay.

Allen, William Rodney. *Walker Percy: A Southern Wayfarer*. UP of Mississippi, 1967.

Freud, Sigmund. *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*. Translated by Joan Riviere,

Washington Square

Alphabetize the entries
according to the first word
in each entry (usually the
author's last name).

Each entry is
double-spaced,
with no extra
spaces between
entries or after the
section heading.

---. *Three Essays on the Th*

James Strachey, Basic,

Hoffman, Frederick J. *The Art of Southern Fiction: A Study of Some Modern Novelists*

When listing the same
author more than once in
consecutive works-cited
entries with no additional
authors listed, type three
hyphens followed by a
period and then the title in
the second and subsequent
entries.

s UP, 1967.

Søren. *Concluding Unscientific Postscript*. Translated

r Lowrie, Princeton UP, 1974.

Abbreviate the words
University (U) and
Press (P) without
periods when citing
university publishers.

byFem (Laura Mulvey). "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema bring psychoanalysis

and structuralist narratology together with feminism.' #quote #interpret ." *Twitter*, 26 Apr.

2016, 6:40 p.m., twitter.com/status/24775199183376384. Accessed 5 May 2016.

Lacan, Jacques. *Écrits: A Selection*. Translated by Alan Sheridan. W. W. Norton, 1977.

Mulvey, Laura. "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema." *Screen*, vol. 16, no. 3, 1975,

pp. 6-18. *Oxford Journals*, doi:10.1093/screen/16.3.6.

Percy, Walker. *The Moviegoer*. Alfred A. Knopf, 2001.

For internet
sources missing
publication dates
or housed on
sites that change
content regularly,
include the date
you accessed the
material. This
optional element
goes at the end
of the entry with
a period before
and after.

When citing internet
sources, include the DOI,
where available, or a
stable URL. This is placed
in the location element at
the end of the entry.

The second and
subsequent line
of each entry is
indented one-
half inch.

Webpage Sample

Below is a model works-cited entry for a journal article published online, along with a graphic of how the article appears on the screen and where to find the necessary core and optional elements outlined in the eighth edition of the *MLA Handbook*.

Works Cited:

Author. "Title of Source." *Title of Container*, Number, Publication Date, Location. *Title of Container*, Location.

Example:

Mulvey, Laura. "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema." *Screen*, vol. 16, no. 3, 1975, pp. 6-18.

Oxford Journals, doi:10.1093/screen/16.3.6.

Webpage



For many internet sources, the URL (see left) is used to mark the location of a source. However, for this source, a DOI is included (see below) and should be used instead.

Oxford Journals is the title of the second container that houses the journal, *Screen*. This element appears at the end of the entry, just before the DOI.

The title of the first container, *Screen*, is the journal that houses Laura Mulvey's article.

The title of the source is the title of the article.

This is the author's name, located between the article's title and its text.

The site includes the article's complete publication information, including title of container (journal), number (volume and issue numbers), publication date, page numbers, and DOI.