Articles:

In a print Scholarly Journal

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Publication Name* Volume. Issue (Date): Pages. Medium of Publication.


➤ Cite in text: (Larlham 45)

In a Scholarly Journal from a database


• If there are more than three authors, you may name only the first and add "et al."


➤ Cite in text: (Lariscy et al. 345-346)

In a print Magazine or Newspaper

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Publication Name* (Date): Pages. Medium of Publication.

• If each section is paginated separately, indicate the section by its letter preceding the page #. When the article is printed across non-consecutive pages, use the first page # followed by the plus sign.)


➤ Cite in text: (Salisbury 6B)

In a Magazine or Newspaper Article from website

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Publication’s Web Site Name*. Publisher or Sponsor of Web Site, Date. Medium of Publication. Date of Access. (If instructor requires the url, add it enclosed in < > at the end.)


➤ Cite in text: (Karon par. 4)  ☑️ for web articles count paragraph number and use instead of page number
In a Magazine or Newspaper Article from a database

Author(s). "Title of Article." Publication Name (Date):Pages. Database. Medium of Publication. Date of Access.

- If there is no author, start with the title of the article.


➢ Cite in text: (“Our Great Loss” 1)

Books:

In a print Book

Author(s). Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Date. Medium of Publication.

- If more than one author, reverse only name of the first author, add comma, and give the other names in normal order.


➢ Cite in text: (Linehan and Nelson 127)

In an E-book

Author(s). Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication. Name of Database or Web Site. Medium of Publication. Date of Access. (If instructor requires the url, add it enclosed in < > at the end.)


➢ Cite in text: (Schippers 17)


➢ Cite in text: (Davids and Davids 102)
**Chapter in an Edited Book**

Author of Chapter. "Title of Chapter." *Title of Edited Book or Compilation or Anthology*. Editor or Compiler. Place of Publication: Name of Publisher, Year of Publication. Inclusive Pages of Chapter. Medium of Publication.

- If the chapter was translated, put "Trans." followed by the translator(s)' name(s) - ending with a period - between the chapter title and the book title


➢ Cite in text: (Camus 44)

If you use two chapters (or books, etc.) by the same author in the book do the second alphabetically as followers:


➢ Cite in text: (Camus “Love of Life” 53) and the first chapter (or book, etc.) would be cited as (Camus "Death in the Soul” 44).

**Music, Film and TV**

**Sound Recording**

Author(s). = Composer, Conductor, Ensemble, or Performer. *Title of Recording*. Artist(s) - if different from Author(s). Original Recording Date. Manufacturer/Recording Label, Year. Medium of Recording. (LP, audiocassette, CD)

- To cite a specific piece, place its title in quotation marks. Use the performer as the author and add the composer after the title.


➢ Cite in text: It is preferable to cite a musical work by simply including the name of the author (performer/composer) in your text rather than a parenthetical citations--- Example: Price sung the aria with flair.

**Film Recording**

*Title of Film*. Director(s). Performer(s). Original Release Date Distributor, Year. Medium of Recording. (DVD or VHS)

- For foreign language films that are dubbed or subtitled in English, use the English name and put the original title - italicized - inside brackets [ ] and capitalize the first word and only those others that are normally capitalized

Cite in text: It is preferable to cite a film by simply including the title in your text rather than a parenthetical citations--- Example: Life is Beautiful juxaposed the love for life and family with the horrors of the holocaust.

Films screened in a theater

Title of Film. Director(s). Performer(s). Distributor, Year of Release. Medium=Film.


Cite in text: It is preferable to cite a film by simply including the title in your text rather than a parenthetical citations--- Example: This summer's Star Trek, kept the characters and spirit of the original TV show.

Television Broadcast

"Title of Episode." Title of Program or Series. Name of the Network. Call Letters of TV Station, City of TV Station, Broadcast Date. Medium=Television.


Cite in text: It is preferable to cite a television by simply including episode title in your text rather than a parenthetical citations— "The Kennedys" provided new insights into a family whose story most Americans think they already know.

Web Pages

Author(s). "Web Page Title." Web Site Title. Site's Publisher or Sponsor, Date of Publication. Medium of Publication. Date of Access. (If instructor requires the url, add it enclosed in <> at the end.)


Cite in text: (Hammer and Russo par. 2 ) for web pages try to count paragraph #s and use instead of page #s

- If there is no author, start with the title of the wepage.


Cite in text: ("McConnell Rocks" par. 7) [for web pages try to count paragraph #s and use instead of page #s]
YouTube or other online video

Author(s). "Web Page Title." Web Site Title. Site's Publisher or Sponsor, Date of Publication. Medium of Publication. Date of Access. (If instructor requires the url, add it enclosed in < > at the end.)

• As many versions of similar videos may be posted, use the complete title given.


➤ Cite in text: It is preferable to cite a video by simply refering to the creators in your text rather than a parenthetical citations--- Fisch and McLeod’s presentation shows how rapidly the world is changing.

• The person who created the video is considered the author, not the person who simply posted it. (Note: this is different from the APA format.) If you cannot determine who created the video, begin with the title.


➤ Cite in text: It is preferable to cite a video with no author by simply including a shortened title in your text rather than a parenthetical citations--- “Susan Boyle-Britains Got Talent” is the most watched YouTube video.

Quotations

When you directly quote the works of others in your paper, you will format quotations differently depending on whether they are long or short quotations. Formatting quotations using MLA style is covered in section 3.7 of the MLA Style Manual (which begins on page 92). Here are some basic guidelines for incorporating quotations into your paper.

Short Quotations

To indicate short quotations (fewer than four typed lines of prose or three lines of verse) in your text, enclose the quotation within double quotation marks and incorporate it into your text. Provide the author and specific page citation (in the case of verse, provide line numbers) in the text, and include a complete reference in the Works Cited list. Punctuation marks such as periods, commas, and semicolons should appear after the parenthetical citation. Question marks and exclamation points should appear within the quotation marks if they are a part of the quoted passage but after the parenthetical citation if they are a part of your text.

For example:

➤ According to some, dreams express "profound aspects of personality" (Foulkes 184).

➤ According to Foulkes's study, dreams may express "profound aspects of personality" (184).
**Long Quotations**

Place quotations longer than four typed lines in a free-standing block of typewritten lines, and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, indented one inch from the left margin, and **maintain double-spacing**. Your parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark. When quoting verse, maintain original line breaks.

For example:

> Nelly Dean treats Heathcliff poorly and dehumanizes him throughout her narration:
> 
> They entirely refused to have it in bed with them, or even in their room, and I had no more sense, so, I put it on the landing of the stairs, hoping it would be gone on the morrow. By chance, or else attracted by hearing his voice, it crept to Mr. Earnshaw's door, and there he found it on quitting his chamber. Inquiries were made as to how it got there; I was obliged to confess, and in recompense for my cowardice and inhumanity was sent out of the house. (Brontë 78)

**Adding or Omitting Words in Quotations**

If you add a word or words in a quotation, you should put brackets around the words to indicate that they are not part of the original text.

For example:

> Jan Harold Brunvand, in an essay on urban legends, states: "some individuals [who retell urban legends] make a point of learning every rumor or tale" (78).

If you omit a word or words from a quotation, you should indicate the deleted word or word by using three spaced dots surrounded by brackets.

For example:

> In an essay on urban legends, Jan Harold Brunvand notes that "some individuals make a point of learning every recent rumor or tale [...] and in a short time a lively exchange of details occurs" (78).

If there are spaced dots in the quoted author's work, do not put brackets around them; only use brackets around dots to distinguish them from dots in the quoted author's work.
Works Cited


General MLA Guidelines for formatting a research paper

- Type your paper or write it on a computer and print it out on standard-sized paper (8.5 X 11 inches).
- Double-space your paper.
- Set the margins of your document to 1 inch on all sides.
- Create a header that numbers all pages consecutively in the upper right-hand corner, one-half inch from the top and flush with the right margin. (Note: Your instructor or whoever is reading the manuscript may ask that you omit the number on your first page. Always follow their guidelines.)
- Use *italics* throughout your essay for titles of books, journals, plays, poems, films, websites, etc. Put the title of work that is a subset of a larger work in quotation marks—article in a journal, chapter in a book, webpage on a website.
- If you have any notes, include them on a page before your Works Cited page and format them the same way as your Works Cited list.

Formatting the first page of your paper

- Do not make a title page for your paper unless specifically requested.
- Provide a double-spaced entry in the top left corner of the first page that lists your name, your instructor's name, the course, and the date.
- Create a header that numbers all pages consecutively in the upper right-hand corner, one-half inch from the top and flush with the right margin. (Note: Your instructor or whoever is reading the manuscript may ask that you omit the number on your first page. Always follow their guidelines.)
- Center your title on the line below the header with your name, and begin your paper immediately below the title.

Here is a sample first page of an essay in MLA style:

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1"  double space
½" Smith 1  1"
1"

Pete Smith
Dr. H. Jones
Self as Learner DSSA 100D
12 November 2009

Facebook "Friends": Students’ use of Social Network Sites

To the students who entered college in the fall of 2009, social network sites such as Friendster, MySpace and Facebook have become an important way to make and maintain friendships. In some ways, online friendships may be deeper than those that are
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