<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Books:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Book** | Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title.* Publisher, Year.  
Example:  
| **Book with two authors** | Last Name, First Name, and First Name Last Name. *Title.* Publisher, Year.  
Example:  
| **Books with three or more authors** | Last Name, First Name, et al., *Title.* Publisher, Year.  
Example:  
| **Edition** | Last Name, First Name. *Title.* ___ ed., Publisher, Year.  
Example:  
| **Book prepared by Editor** | Last Name, First Name, editor. *Title.* Publisher, Year.  
Example:  
| **Section or Chapter of a book** | Last Name, First Name. “Title of Section or Chapter.” *Title of Book,* Publisher, Year, pp. ___.  
Example:  
| **eBook** | Last Name, First Name. *Title of the e-book,* Publisher, Year. Title of the web site or database, URL.  
Example:  
| **Periodicals:** |
| **Journal Article** | Author(s). “Article Title.” *Title of Journal,* vol. __, no. __, Year. Database, URL or DOI.  
Online Example:  
Print Example:  
| **Magazine Article** | Author(s). “Article Title.” *Magazine Title,* vol. __, no. __, Publication Date. p. __, Database, URL.  
Online Example:  
Print Example:  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper Article</th>
<th>Author(s). “Article Title.” <em>Publication Title</em>, Publication Date, p. __, Database, URL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online Example:</td>
<td>Przybyla, Heidi M. “Trump Fights Back Out of Gate.” <em>USA Today</em>, p. 02A, <em>Research in Context</em>, go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=MSIC&amp;sw=w&amp;u=nysl_we_almh&amp;v=2.1&amp;it=r&amp;id=GALE%7CA466208934&amp;asid=5de2784207e51ce5488ae75e6587105.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Example:</td>
<td>Przybyla, Heidi M. “Trump Fights Back Out of Gate.” <em>USA Today</em>, p. 02A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronic Sources:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Editor/Author/Compiler Name (if available). <em>Name of Site</em>. Name of Institution/Organization (if different from site name), Year, URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><em>The Purdue OWL Family of Sites</em>. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webpage</td>
<td>Author(s). “Title of the Article or Individual Page.” <em>Title of the website</em>, Name of the Publisher, Date of Publication, URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Author(s). “Title of the digital image.” <em>Title of the website</em>, First Name Last Name of any contributors, Version (if applicable), Number (if applicable), Publisher, Publication Date, URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Creator(s) “Title of the image.” <em>Title of the journal or container the image was found on</em>, First Name Last Name of any other contributors responsible for the image, Version of the image (if applicable), Any numbers associated with the image (such as a volume and issue number, if applicable), Publisher, Publication Date, <em>Title of the database or second container</em>, URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video</td>
<td>Creator(s). “Title of the film or video.” <em>Title of the website</em>, Role of contributors and their First Name Last Name, Version, Numbers, Publisher, Publication date, URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Viewed Online:</td>
<td>Creator(s). <em>Title of the film or video</em>. Role of other contributors and their First Name Last Name, Version, Numbers, Publisher, Publication date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 8\textsuperscript{th} edition was released in 2016. Here are some changes:

1. There is now one universal citation format for all source types.
2. Locate the core elements of the source:

   \begin{itemize}
   \item Author.
   \item Title of source.
   \item Title of container, if any.
   \item Other contributors.
   \item Version.
   \item Number.
   \item Publisher.
   \item Publication date.
   \item Location.
   \end{itemize}

3. Containers: Containers are elements that “hold” the source. For example, Netflix would be the container for a television show watched on Netflix.
4. Pseudonyms are now ok for author’s name. For example, a screen name on Twitter is acceptable instead of the author’s name.
5. The abbreviations vol. and no. are added to magazine and journal article citations.
6. URLs are recommended for online citations. Omit http:// or https://. You no longer need [ ] around the URL.
7. Omit the publisher for periodicals or for a website when the name of the site matches the name of the publisher.
8. Omit the city of publication.
9. You no longer need “Print” or “Web” indicators, as well as date of access.
10. Do not abbreviate terms, such as editor, edited by, translator, etc.
11. Page numbers in a works cited list are preceded by p. for one page or pp. for a range of pages.
12. Placeholders, such as n.d. are no longer used.

\textbf{Formatting the Paper:}
1. 1 inch margins; Times New Roman; 12 pt. font; double spaced; include page numbers in upper right hand corner with your last name, followed by a space, and then page number.
2. Include name, instructor’s name, course number, and the date flush with the left margin at the top.
3. Center and bold the title.
**Formatting the Works Cited Page:**

1. Begin a new page at the end of the paper. Include the page number at the top right corner.
2. Center Works Cited at the top of the page.
3. Double space between the title and the first citation.
4. Include hanging indentations for any line after the first in the citation.
5. Double space the entire list. 

**Quotations:**

**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. Provide the author and specific page citation (in the case of verse, provide line numbers) in the text, and include a complete reference on the Works Cited page. 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.

**Example:**

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

**Long Quotations:**

For quotations that are more than four lines of prose or three lines of verse, place quotations in a free-standing block of text and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, with the entire quote indented one inch from the left margin; maintain double-spacing. Only indent the first line of the quotation by an additional quarter inch if you are citing multiple paragraphs. Your parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark. When quoting verse, maintain original line breaks. (You should maintain double-spacing throughout your essay.)

For example, when citing more than four lines of prose, use the following examples:

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.

(Bronte 78)²

**In-Text Citations:**

In text citations are used when paraphrasing or quoting the works of others in your text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citing Situation</th>
<th>Basic In Text Citation Format</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When you do NOT mention the author’s name in your sentence, the author’s last name and page number are placed in parentheses at the end of your sentence.</td>
<td>One researcher has found that dreams move backward in time as the night progresses (Dement 71).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you mention the author’s name in your sentence, the page number is placed in parentheses at the end of the sentence.</td>
<td>Freud states that “a dream is the fulfillment of a wish” (154).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you cite more than one work by the same author:</td>
<td>One current theory emphasizes the principle that dreams express “profound aspects of personality” (Foulkes, “Sleep” 184).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**More Specific Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citing Situation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When the work has two authors:</td>
<td>Psychologists hold that no two children are alike (Gesell and Ilg 68).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the work has three or more authors, use the Latin term &quot;et al&quot; after the first author’s last name.</td>
<td>Child psychology is not a new field, but it is a difficult one due to the nature of the subjects (Rosenberg et al. 14).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When two works have authors with the same last name, provide both author's first initials.</td>
<td>Although some medical ethicists claim that cloning will lead to designer children (R. Miller 12), others note that the advantages for medical research outweigh this consideration (A. Miller 46).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the work has NO AUTHOR, begin with the first few words of the citation as it will appear alphabetized in your Work Cited page at the end of your paper.</td>
<td>Random testing for use of steroids by athletes is facing strong opposition by owners of several of these teams (“Steroids” 22).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When citing a source from the Internet, such as website or webpage, include the first item that appears in the Work Cited entry (author name, article name, etc.) You do not need to give page numbers if it is a website or webpage. <em>An online journal article or newspaper article will follow this example, unless it has page numbers. See the first citation.</em></td>
<td>The Purdue Owl is accessed by millions of users every year. Its’ “MLA Formatting and Style Guide” is one of the most popular resources (Stolley).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When citing multiple sources in the same reference, separate the citations by a semi-colon.</td>
<td>...as has been discussed elsewhere (Burke 3; Dewey 21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When citing a multiple pages within a work for one citation:</td>
<td>Kate Chopin’s, <em>The Awakening</em> published in 1899, caused a critical furor that ended her literary career (Bloom 136, 138).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When citing media, include the time stamp of the portion you are referencing.</td>
<td>(00:02:15-00:02:35).³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For more information:


“MLA Style and Formatting Guide.” The Writing Lab and the OWL at Purdue and Purdue University, 2016, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/

The MLA Style Center. Modern Language Association of America, 2016, style.mla.org/.

NoodleTools will help you create the citations! Find the link on the school library’s website. You will need to create an account to begin. See the library for more details.