

Your Name Goes Here

Your Professor's Name Goes Here

Your Course Number and Section Go Here (E.G. HIS 199 C)

The Due Date Goes Here (Day Month Year Style; E.G. 10 October 2005)

Your Title Goes Here

MLA style requires no separate title page. Simply list your name, the professor's name, the course number and section, and the paper's due date in the upper left-hand corner of the first page of your paper. Double space all of the heading and the body of the paper.

Your title should follow your heading. Center your heading. Do not punctuate your title in any way.

Be certain each page of your paper contains a header which includes your last name, followed by a space, followed by a page number. The header should appear in the upper right-hand corner of each page, beginning with the title page.

How Do You Cite Direct Quotations in MLA Style?

First, decide whether what you are quoting directly constitutes a long quotation (more than 4 typed lines of text) or a short quotation (no more than four typed lines of text.)

Long Quotations

1. Generally, use a colon to introduce a long quotation.
2. Indent the entire quotation 10 spaces from the left margin.
3. Double space the quotation.

4. Do not set the quotation off with quotation marks.
5. Place the end punctuation before the parenthetical citation.
6. Author's last name and the page number(s) on which the quotation can be found in the original source must be included, although there are a few possible ways in which to include such necessary information. See the examples below.

Example 1:

Peter Manning accounts for human behavior in bars in this way:

Most people who frequent bars do so for three reasons: they want to relieve stress; they want to hide from their problems at home; they want to socialize or be noticed. These motivations lead people to sulk in dark corners or to dance on table tops while hooting, "Sweet Momma, I'm yours." A good bartender will understand and accommodate such behavior. This has been the secret of my success. (23)

Example 2:

One scholar accounts for human behavior in bars in this way:

Most people who frequent bars do so for three reasons: they want to relieve stress; they want to hide from their problems at home; they want to socialize or be noticed. These motivations lead people to sulk in dark corners or to dance on table tops while hooting, "Sweet Momma, I'm yours." A good bartender will understand and accommodate such behavior. This has been the secret of my success. (Manning 23)

Short Quotations

1. Enclose the quotation inside quotation marks.
2. Do not indent the quotation; simply incorporate it into the text of your paper.
3. Place the end punctuation after the parenthetical citation.
4. Author's last name and the page number(s) on which the quotation can be found in the original source must be included, although there are two possible ways in which to include such necessary information. See the examples below.

Example 1:

Peter Manna claims that a bartender's greatest joy "derives from customers who order blender drinks" (23).

Example 2:

One bartender has claimed that a bartender's greatest joy "derives from customers who order blender drinks" (Manna 23).

How Do You Cite Information You Paraphrase or Summarize?

Any idea, fact, statistic, or observation you borrowed from a source--**even if stated in your own words**--must be documented to give the original source credit. Be certain that your summary or paraphrase does not constitute plagiarism.

1. Do not set off summarized or paraphrased information with quotation marks.
2. Do not indent summarized or paraphrased information; simply incorporate the

information into the text of your paper.

3. Place end punctuation after the parenthetical citation.
4. Author's last name and the page number(s) indicating where the information was derived must be included.

Example 1: Peter Manning claims that drinkers who request fancy drinks made in a blender brighten the bartender's day (23).

Example 2: Drinkers who order fancy drinks made with the aid of a blender contribute to the general job satisfaction of bartenders (Manning 23).

How Do I Compile an MLA Works Cited Page?

1. Alphabetize entries by the authors' last names.
2. Do not indent the first line of a bibliographic entry. Indent second and subsequent lines within individual entries.
3. Every work cited in your paper must have a corresponding entry on the Works Cited page.
4. Include only one entry per source, no matter how many times you have cited the source within the body of your paper.
5. Double space within and between entries.

Example 1: Book by One Author:

Creech, Sharon. Walk Two Moons. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1994.

Example 2: Book by Multiple Authors:

Brooke, Robert, Ruth Mirtz, and Rick Evans. Small Groups in Writing Workshops. Urbana: NCTE, 1994.

Example 3: Book with More Than Three Authors:

You have two options:

- a. list all authors' names in the order in which they are printed on the book's title page;
- b. list only the first author, followed by the abbreviation et al.

Kendzia, Mary, et al., Mathematics for Fun and Profit. New York: NU Press, 1995.

Example 4: An Edited Book:

Manning, Peter, ed. Tales of a High School English Teacher. New Haven: Knopf, 1995.

Example 5: A Chapter Within an Edited Book:

Hartford, Maya. "Surviving College." The Student's Guide to the First Year. Ed. Lyn Vargas. New York: Pantheon, 1999. 41-54.

Example 6: An Article from a Popular Magazine:

Morganthau, Toni. "Chasing the Unabomber." Newsweek 10 July 1995: 40-45.

Example 7: An Article from a Scholarly Journal:

For continuous pagination for issues within a single volume year, follow this sample entry:

Moran, Charles. "Popular Culture and The Bluest Eye." PMLA 105 (1990): 192-203.

For separate pagination for each issue within a single volume year, follow this sample entry:

Gordon, Marcia. "Fathers in The Bluest Eye." Mosaic 21.2 (199): 3-12.

Example 8: A Newspaper Article:

Fulbright, Janice. "The Unabomber Paralyzes LAX." New York Times 1 July 1995: A 12.

Example 9: A Web Site:

Follow this advice, quoted from the fifth edition of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, when you need to compose a Works Cited entry for a Web site:

To document an online professional or personal site, begin the entry with the name of the person who created it (if given and relevant), reversed for alphabetizing and followed by a period. Continue with the title of the site (underlined) or, if there is

no title, with a description such as *Home page* (neither underlined nor in quotation marks); the date of the last update, if given; the name of any organization associated with the site; the date of access; and the network address [inside angled] brackets. (183)

Note: dates, both of last update and access, should be written in “European style”: day month year. (E.G. 1 October 2004)

Here is one example of how a Works Cited entry for a web site MIGHT look in MLA style:

Bowman, Lindsey. Classical Myth: Ancient Sources. 27 January 2004. Department of
Classical Literature. University of Vancouver. 27 August 2004
<<http://web.uvanc.ca/grs/~bowman/myth>>

Comment: Web site author

Comment: Title of web site or page

Comment: Date the site was created or last updated

Comment: Institution associated with the site

Comment: The site address or URL