MLA Style is a writing and citation style defined by the Modern Language Association, most commonly used within the liberal arts and humanities.

Section 1: Citation Format

Changes to MLA Citation Style

The 8th edition to the MLA style does not distinguish citation formatting by type of source. Instead, core bibliographic elements are included in a set order. Elements not relevant to the citation style are omitted. If given, include the following elements in a citation in this order:

1. Author.
2. Title of source.
3. Title of container.
4. Other contributors.
5. Version.
6. Number.
7. Publisher.
8. Publication date.
9. Location.

Sometimes, elements 3-9 will repeat again, if say, your journal was inside a database.

Putting it all together:


Examples of citation by format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book, Two Authors</td>
<td>Casell, Kay Ann and Uma Hiremath. <em>Reference and Information Services in the 21st Century: An Introduction</em>. Neal-Schuman, 2004. (NOTE: Authors should be listed in the order they are listed on the title page.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book, with Translator or other contributors</td>
<td>Homer. <em>The Odyssey</em>. Translated by Robert Fagles, Viking, 1996. Here are other common descriptions: Adapted by, Directed by, Edited by, Illustrated by, Introduction by, Narrated by, Performance by.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 2: In-Text Citations

Parenthetical Citation in Text
In-text citations appear in the body of your paper. They identify your use of an idea or quotation from one of your sources. The MLA Handbook uses the author-page citation system for in-text citations.

Example of Paraphrased In-Text Citation:
Ancient writers attributed the invention of the monochord to Pythagoras, who lived in the sixth century BC (Marcuse 197).

The parenthetical citation “(Marcuse 197)” tells the reader that the information in the sentence was derived from page 197 of a work by an author named Marcuse. If the reader wants more information about this source, they can turn to the works cited list, where a complete citation for Marcuse’s work will be found.

Example of Quoted In-Text Citation:
According to some, dreams express “profound aspects of personality” (Foulkes 184), though others disagree.

The quoted phrase, “profound aspects of personality”, uses the exact wording of the author to share the tone of the information as well as the meaning. A complete citation of Foulkes’ work will also be listed on the Works Cited page.

Note: Every in-text citation must correspond to a source in your Works Cited page.

Section 3: Synthesizing Research Sources

When using sources in your paper it’s important to show readers where you used your sources to develop your argument and analysis. Signal phrases alert your readers that you are about to refer to your research, either by paraphrasing or with a quote. The signal phrase shows how the information from one source relates to that of another by relating the ideas in your own voice. This synthesis creates the flow of how you contribute to the research conversation.

Example of Signal Phrase:
Dr. Sue Biggins, genetics and biology researcher at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, proclaimed the environment of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center provides great hope for finding effective cancer treatments: “It isn’t about playing it safe or working alone. It isn’t about empire building. It’s not full of policies and politics to trip over. It’s all about having the freedom to do the best, most unconventional science possible” (3).
Section 4: Works Cited Page

Reference Citations:
Information about the sources you use in your work are included as a separate list at the end of the paper. The MLA Handbook suggests using the title, "Works Cited", for the list.

Formatting of Works Cited page:
- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your research paper.
- Label the page Works Cited, centered at the top of the page.
- Double space all citations.
- Indent the second and all following lines of a citation by 0.5” to create a hanging indent.

Example of a Works Cited page:

Works Cited


For additional information, visit OWL Purdue Online Writing Lab MLA Formatting and Style Guide at https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/

Sources Used in this Resource
This resource was developed out of and adapted from the following sources:


OWL Purdue Online Writing Lab, MLA Formatting and Style Guide.