

Title of Paper

Modern Language Association (MLA) style is primarily used in the humanities, especially in English, Foreign Languages and Literatures, and Cultural Studies. With MLA style, the title of the paper is centered and is not bolded, underlined, or italicized. Margins should be 1" all around unless otherwise indicated by instructor. Paragraphs should be indented 0.5 inches from the left margin, and the entire paper is to be double-spaced throughout. The font used should be accessible (i.e., easy to read) and consistent throughout the draft. Checking with your instructor about their requirements is always a good idea, but Times New Roman is often a safe bet. In addition, the font size should be 12 point.

One of the most important aspects of MLA style is in-text citation. In this style, you place the author's last name and the page number where the information came from in parentheses. This is the example sentence (Rogers 16). If you have already provided the author's name in the sentence you are citing, you may leave their name out of the in-text citation and simply include the page number. Rogers says this is my second example sentence (17). Rogers says "this is my third example sentence with a quotation" (18).

When you are citing a source by a corporate author, you may cite using the name of the corporation. Use abbreviations where necessary. This is the example sentence (Corporation Name 29). If no author is provided in your source, you may cite beginning with the article name. If it is a short work, like an essay, article, or chapter, use quotation marks around the name of the

short work ("Article Name" 17). If it is a longer work, like a book, play, or movie, use italics to format the name of the longer work. Provide a page number if possible (*Book Title* 28).

If you have two sources that have the same last name, you can use the first name initial of each author to distinguish them in-text. This is the first example sentence (A. No'eau 34). This is the second example sentence (B. No'eau 47). If a source has two authors, list both their names. This is the example sentence of a source with two authors (Author A and Author B 34). If a source has more than two authors, you can follow the name of the first author with "et al." This is the example sentence (Author A et al. 34). Note that there is a period at the end of the phrase "et al." If you are citing multiple sources by the same author, you may include the name of the article or work in the in-text citation. If the title is too long, you may shorten it. This is the example sentence of citing an author's first work (No'eau, "Article Title" 34). No'eau says this is the second example sentence of citing the second work of the same author ("Article Title" 34).

When citing non-print sources, like websites or online articles, you do not need to include a page number. When you are citing a source with multiple volumes, you can include a page number, followed by a semicolon, followed by the number for the volume. This is the example sentence (35; vol. 3).

- A hanging indent should be used, which is where the first line of each entry is flush left and subsequent lines are indented. (The reverse of a typical paragraph indent.)
- All references should be in alphabetical order.

Works Cited

Website Page

"Athlete's Foot - Topic Overview." WebMD, 25 Sept. 2014, www.webmd.com/skin-problems-

and-treatments/tc/athletes-foot-topic-overview.

Book with 1 author

Pueo 3

Bergesen, Albert. The Depth of Shallow Culture: The High Art of Shoes, Movies, Novels,

Monsters, and Toys. Paradigm Publishers, 2006.

Corbin, Juliet, et al. Basics of Qualitative Research. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2012.

More than 2 authors

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring. Boston: Allyn,

2000.

**Book with 2 authors** 

Maze. Northwest Missouri State University, 2012.

Book with no author

Magazine or Newspaper

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: pp. 70-71.

Rogers, Johanna. "Citation Styles in Scholarly Research: Notations for Various Professions."

Journal of Citation, vol. 1, no. 2, 1999, pp. 16-28.

Scholarly Journal

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