Modern Language Association (MLA)
Guide to Style (9th ed.)

The latest edition of the MLA Handbook closely follows the previous edition but it expands and improves the explanation of how to use MLA style and includes more guidelines and examples for citing print and online resources. This guide describes the format recommended by the MLA for preparing a research paper. Examples of works cited are listed on the reverse side. A copy of the MLA Handbook is at the Reference Desk. More information about the MLA style is at: style.mla.org.

**Basic Format:**
- Use standard-sized paper, 8 ½ x 11 inches.
- Use an easily readable font (e.g., Times New Roman, 12 pt.)
- All margins (top, bottom, and sides) should be one inch wide.
- Type the paper double-spaced.
- Do not justify the right margin.
- Indent the first line of each paragraph five spaces or 1/2”.
- There is no separate title page (unless your professor requires one). On the first page, beginning in the upper left corner, at the margin and one inch from the top of the page, type the following information double-spaced:
  - Your name
  - Your professor’s name
  - Course title and number
  - Date
  - Center the Title, use upper and lower case letters.
  - Double space, then begin the text of the paper.
- Number each page in the upper right corner, ½ inch from the top of the page and flush with the right margin. Include your last name before each page number.

  **Example:** Smith 2

- **Italicized Titles:** Italicize titles of books, plays, websites, online databases, films, magazines, journals, etc.

  **Example:** Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet* will be presented at the College Theater in October.

- **Titles in quotation marks:** Use quotation marks for titles of works published within a larger work: titles of essays, poems, an article in a journal, a short story in a collection, a chapter in a book, a webpage on a larger website, etc.

**In-Text Citations: Citing Another Person’s Ideas or Work:**
- Paraphrasing: Give credit for ideas you have paraphrased by including the author’s last name in the text and include the page number in parentheses.

  **Example:** Bradford’s research indicates that the Elizabethan era was a fashion-conscious time and clothing indicative of one’s wealth (153).

- Quoting: Place quotation marks around words and sentences quoted directly. Include the author’s last name and page number in parentheses at the end of the quotation.

  **Example:** One historian states that the “Elizabethan era was a highly fashion-conscious age, and clothing was a primary indicator of wealth” (Bradford 153)

- Website: For a website or webpage, use the full title of the site if it is short, otherwise abbreviate it to two or three words. Place quotation marks around words and sentences quoted directly. A page number is not necessary when citing a website.

  **Example:** “The age of Shakespeare was considered a great time in English history” (Elizabethan England).

**Works Cited**
In MLA style, the Works Cited list appears at the end of your paper, beginning with a new page which is double-spaced. Center the title, Works Cited, one inch from the top of the page. Citations are arranged alphabetically, by author, or by title if there is no author. The first line of each citation begins at the left margin and all additional lines of the citation are indented five spaces. Double space each entry and double space between entries. (To save space, examples on the reverse side are not double-spaced. However, your list should be double-spaced.)

The Works Cited list includes only those works you have actually cited in the text of your paper. If you read additional sources when conducting your research but do not make reference to them in the text of your paper, do not include them.
Examples of Works Cited

Books, Chapters in Edited Books, Entry in an Encyclopedia, Ebooks, Film or DVD

One Author

Two Authors: List all names in full. Only the first author’s name is listed with the last name first.

More Than Two Authors: List the first author then use et al.

Editor

Unknown author - begin with title

Work in an anthology or collection - begin with the author of the chapter

Entry in an encyclopedia or dictionary - begin with title of the entry in quotations marks

Ebooks follow the same format as print books, but include identification as such.


Film/Streaming


Articles (Follow the same author format as books.)

Scholarly Journal Examples (Print, Library Database with DOI/Permalink, Online)


Magazine/Newspaper Examples (Print, Library Database with Permalink, Online)


Websites or Webpages (Follow the same author format as books.)
Include the author, title of the work (in quotation marks or italicized depending on if it is an independent work or part of a larger website), title of overall website italicized (if not included as the title). If the website has no author, begin with the title of the website in quotation marks and the title of the website in italics. If page numbers are not available, omit them. Include the URL for the website but omit http:// or https://. Include the date of access if there is no date.
Webpage with no author, begin with the title of the page or website.


Webpage with author on a larger website.
