The Modern Language Association (MLA) publishes a citation style used primarily Humanities disciplines for documenting sources.

**Why do we cite?**
- To give credit to others for their ideas, words, and images
- To lend credibility to our arguments
- To connect our ideas to other writers’ ideas in our field
- To provide readers with sources that they can use for their own projects

**When do we cite?**
- When we quote other writers’ words
- When we paraphrase (i.e., using our own words to explain someone else’s ideas)
- When we use another writers’ tables, graphs, or images

**What do I do if the information I need is not contained in this packet?**
- Work with a Writing Center consultant
- Check the *MLA Handbook 7th Edition*

**Where in the paper do I put my citations?**
- You need to cite your sources both inside of your text and in a Works Cited page located at the end of your paper.
In-text Citation

One Author (author’s name is not given in the sentence)

When you quote or paraphrase, include the author’s name and the page number where the quote/paraphrase appears in the original text. This information is placed in parentheses.

- One of the paradoxes of democracy is that “individual freedom is possible when there is discipline regulated by the society” (Doe 23).
- One of the paradoxes of democracy is that each person can only be completely free if the larger culture sets up rules to protect that liberty (Doe 23).

One Author (author’s name given in the sentence)

If you write the author’s name before the quotation or paraphrase, you only need to write the page number in parentheses.

- According to John Doe, one of the paradoxes of democracy is that “individual freedom is possible when there is discipline regulated by the society” (23).

Two or Three Authors

- (Doe, Smith, and Williams 23)

Three or More Authors

- (Doe et al. 23)

Multiple Texts by the Same Author

Add the title of the work between the author’s name and the page number:

- (Doe, Policy 23)

No Author Listed

Give the title of the work, shortened or in full. Note that using a source with “no author” can raise a credibility issue.

- (“Green Day” 12)

Electronic and Other Nonprint Sources without Page Numbers

Try to give the section or paragraph number. And when you provide a paragraph or section number, you should include a comma after the author’s name or abbreviated title of the work.

- (Doe, par. 3)
- (“Myth of Poverty,” pt. 3)

Quoting from Another Source

- John Johnson wrote that individual freedom “should not take precedence over social welfare” (qtd. in Doe 4).
Works Cited Entries

Print

**Book, One Author**

Author’s last name, first name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Print.


**Book Chapter, One Author with Editor**


**Journal Article, One Author**


Electronic

**Journal Article from Database**


**Article on Website or in Web Magazine**

Author’s last name, first name. “Title of Article.” *Title of Website or Web Magazine*. Publisher Name, Date Published. Web. Date of Access.


**Article on Website or in Web Magazine with No Author Listed**


