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* 8th Edition
- Visit the *Purdue OWL* website

**Where in the paper do I put my citations?**
- You need to cite your sources both inside of your text and in a References 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
You do not need to include the paragraph or section number.

- (Doe)
- (“Myth of Poverty”)

Quoting from Another Source

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

MLA directs writers to the “core elements” and provides examples for commonly cited source types and mediums (20-21). Core elements are numbered above the citation in the examples below for emphasis only.

Core Elements
1. Author
2. Title of source
3. Title of container (e.g. journal, newspaper, magazine, television series, or website)
4. Other contributors
5. Version
6. Number
7. Publisher
8. Publication date
9. Location

Book

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Article

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<td>Baron, Naomi S. “Redefining Reading: The Impact of Digital Communication Media.”</td>
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Web

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<td>Clancy, Kate. “Defensive Scholarly Writing and Science Communication.”</td>
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Notes: There are many different types of websites and web sources. All example works cited entries are from the *MLA Handbook* 8th Edition.


@persiankiwi. “We have report of large street battles in east & west of Tehran now- #Iranelection.” *Twitter*, 23 June 2009, 11:15 a.m., twitter/come/persiankiwi/status/2298106072.
