Your First and Last Name

Instructor's Name

Course Name

Date

This is your name block. The standard MLA format is the student's first and last name, followed by the instructor's name, followed by the course name (ex: English 101), and the due date written in Day Month Year format (ex: 12 August 2022). This information is double spaced, in 12-point font, and located on the left-hand side of the page.

The header contains your last name, followed by a space and the page number. The font is the same size and style as the rest of your paper. Numbering begins on the first page. This continues throughout your paper.

The title is centered one line down and double-spaced.

An Interesting and Informative Title Is Centered Here

Many professors require students to format written assignments in MLA style. The initial setup is easy: it requires one-inch margins on all sides of the page, the student's last name and the page number in the header in the top-right, identifying information in the name block, and a centered title. Each new paragraph is indented one standard tab, which is a half-inch from the left margin. There should only be one space after the period at the end of each sentence. MLA has several requirements for citing each source used to support the author's research.

The pages following this introduction contain information about how to cite sources that are used in research papers. Students will encounter many types of sources beyond those that are listed below, but the basic requirements are explained, and examples are given, for the more common reference materials.

Always check with your instructor to determine what is required for your class. For instance, some instructors require different formatting, such as the name of the assignment in the name block.

General Formatting:
- **Use one-inch margins all the way around the paper.**
- **Times New Roman, 12-point font throughout the paper is preferable.**
- **Double-space the entire paper, including your name block and title.**
- **Do not include any extra line breaks in your document.**
- **Center your paper's title and place it under the name block; do not add extra line spaces before or after it.**
- **Paragraphs are indented using the Tab key.**
- **Add a Work(s) Cited list as the last page(s) of the paper. (Type "Work Cited" if you only have one source or type "Works Cited" if you have two or more sources).**
- **For any sources that are in the Work(s) Cited page, there needs to be an in-text citation; all sources should have both a Work(s) cited entry and an in-text citation.**
- **The Work(s) Cited list documents the source(s) you have cited in your paper and contains information readers need if they want to locate the source(s).**

In-Text Citations

Parenthetical and Prose (part of the sentence)

- Parenthetical citations use the last name of the author or authors (if two, separate last names with **and**). Sources with three or more authors use the first author's last name, a comma, plus **et al**.
- If there is no author, use a shortened form of the title made up of the beginning noun phrase; leave out beginning articles like **a**, **an**, and **the**. (Ex. Best Recipes is short for The Best Recipes of the World). If there is no beginning noun phrase, end at the first sight of punctuation or use the beginning phrase or clause.
- Parenthetical stands for parentheses.

A period goes after the citation, not before.

Student 1

Susie Student

Professor McGonagall

ENG 102

4 November 2022

The Silent Killer

In his book, *Children with Disabilities,* Mark L. Batshaw

suggests that smoking can have psychological effects on people who

are unable to break the habit (147). What many do not realize is that

"the effects of long-term smoking are not always physical" (Batshaw

149). It is important to understand that smoking results in physical *and*

psychological repercussions. According to *Medical News Today*,

"About 87% of lung cancers are related to smoking and inhaling the

carcinogens in tobacco smoke" ("Lung"). Therefore, we cannot ignore

the physical causes of smoking altogether.

Because the author's name is mentioned in the sentence, it is not included in parenthetical citation; only the page number is included in parentheses.

The parenthetical citation should also include page numbers if available.

Basic parenthetical citation: (Author page number). No comma is needed in between the elements.

This is an online source with no page, paragraph, or line numbers, so these are not included in the parenthetical citation.

This is the name of the website where the information was found, not the article title, so the quotation still needs a citation at the end of the sentence.

If a source has no author, include the first word or noun phrase in quotation marks from the full title in the Works Cited entry. Do not include initial articles (a, an, the) in the parenthetical citation.

Student 2

Works Cited

Batshaw, Mark L. *Children with Disabilities.* Paul H. Brookes Publishing,

1997.

"Lung Cancer Causes." *Medical News Today*. MediLexicon

International, www.medicalnewstoday.com/info/lungcancer.

This source has an author, so the first word of the Works Cited entry is the author's last name.

This source does not have an author, so the Works Cited entry begins with the full title of the work.

In-Text Citation
"What Ifs?"

What if . . .	Explanation	Example
What if I mention the author's name in the sentence?	Include only the page number in the parenthetical citation when the author has already been introduced at the beginning of the sentence.	Batshaw explains, "The effects of long-term smoking are not always physical" (149).
What if I mention the title of the source in my sentence?	If the source has an author, give the author's last name and page number (if available) in the parenthetical citation because the author is the first word of the Works Cited entry, not the title. If the source has no author, just include the page number in the parenthetical citation.	In the book, *Children with Disabilities*, the author explains, "The effects of long-term smoking are not always physical" (Batshaw 149). If the source is long and interrupts the flow of the sentence, consider using a parenthetical citation instead.
What if I mention the author and the page number in the sentence?	*MLA Handbook* 9th edition advises keeping the page number in parentheses at the end of the sentence.	INCORRECT → ~~On p. 149~~, Batshaw states that "the effects of long-term smoking are not always physical." CORRECT → Batshaw states that "the effects of long-term smoking are not always physical" (149).
What if I do not use a direct quotation? I paraphrased or summarized the information from my source.	Always give credit to the source. Paraphrases and summaries do not have quotation marks yet still need to be cited.	People who smoke suffer effects for a long time, but those effects may not always be physical (Batshaw 149).
What if there is no author for my source?	See the second bullet in the text box at the top-left of the previous page. • Italicize titles of books or websites. • Use quotation marks for articles.	Smoking in public should be banned since every year "50,000 people die from . . . secondhand smoke" ("Lung"). (Note: The ellipsis used in the example above indicates that words were left out of the quote.)
What if my source has two authors?	List the last names of the authors separated by the word **and**.	The authors explain, "The effects of long-term smoking are not always physical" (Batshaw and Cook 149).
What if my source has more than two authors?	List the last name of the first author, add a comma, and insert the term **et al.**	The authors explain, "The effects of long-term smoking are not always physical" (Batshaw, et al. 149).
What if I used an internet site with no page numbers?	Use section numbers or paragraph numbers **but only if they are indicated on the site**. If none are used in the source, do not use any numbers in the parenthetical citation.	The author stated, "The effects of long-term smoking are not always physical" ("Lung," sec. 4). **OR** ("Lung," par. 2). **OR** ("Lung").

What if . . .	Explanation	Example
What if I used an e-book? What do I give as the page number?	Numbering for the same e-book may vary based on device format. Use only numbers that will be the same across formats, such as chapters.	Batshaw also explains, "The effects of long-term smoking are not always physical" (ch. 2). The author also explains, "The effects of long-term smoking are not always physical" (Batshaw, ch. 2). Note: The comma is included after the author for an e-book that has stable numbered sections, such as chapters.
What if I have two works by the same author?	List the author's last name, a short version of the title, and the page number. Articles without original page numbers do not have a page number included.	According to Aborne, in *Writers*, "Anyone can be a writer" (211). There is also supporting evidence to show "students are better writers than they think" (Aborne, "College Writing"). Aborne believes, "Anyone can be a better writer" (*Writers* 211). According to supporting evidence, "Students are better writers than they think" (Aborne, "College Writing").
Do I need to include in-text citations in alphabetical order within my essay?	Only the sources listed on the Works Cited page at the end of the essay need to be in alphabetical order. In-text citations are not arranged alphabetically because evidence is not written or arranged in alphabetical order within the paper.	In the sample essay on page 2, both sources were appearing in alphabetical order in-text.
What if I list a source at the end of my paper on the Works Cited page and do not include it in-text?	Any source that is listed on the Works Cited page needs to be cited in-text for the reader to identify what information in the paper came from which source.	In the sample essay on page 2; the sources were listed on the Works Cited page and cited in-text.
What if I have only paraphrased some information in-text from a source in my essay? Do I need to list the source again at the end of my paper on the Works Cited page even if I had cited it in-text?	Any source that is quoted, paraphrased, or summarized within an essay needs to be given credit by listing the source both on the Works Cited page and in-text.	The sample essay on page 2 has paraphrased and quoted material. Note that the source needs to be listed on the Works Cited page and cited in-text.

The title is centered with the words Work Cited or Works Cited and begins on the first line on its own page at the end of the essay.

MLA Works Cited Page Example

Student Last Name and page #

Works Cited

Batshaw, Mark L. *Children with Disabilities.* Paul H. Brookes Publishing, 1997.

"Do Violent Video Games Contribute to Youth Violence?" *ProCon.org*, 6 Oct. 2014,

videogames.procon.org.

Grodal, Torben. "Video Games and the Pleasures of Control." *Media Entertainment: The*

Psychology of Its Appeal, edited by Dolf Zillmann and Peter Vorderer,

Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2000, pp. 197-213.

Hansen, Mark B. N. *New Philosophy for New Media*. MIT Press, 2004.

MLA Handbook. 9th ed., Modern Language Association of America, 2021.

Onarheim, Kristine H., et al. "Economic Benefits of Investing in Women's Health: A Systematic

Review." *PLOS ONE,* vol. 11, no. 3, 30 Mar. 2016,

https://doi:10.37/journal.pone.0150120.

Xu, Duoduo. "From Poverty to Prosperity: College Education, Noncognitive Abilities, and First-

Job Earnings." *Chinese Sociological Review,* vol. 50, no. 1, Jan. 2018, pp. 53-82.

EBSCOhost,

https://doi-org.libproxy.estrellamountain.edu/10.1080/21620555.2017.1376581.

MLA Works Cited Page Example

Works Cited

Batshaw, Mark L. *Children with Disabilities.* Paul H. Brookes Publishing, 1997.

"Do Violent Video Games Contribute to Youth Violence?" *ProCon.org*, 6 Oct. 2014,

videogames.procon.org.

Grodal, Torben. "Video Games and the Pleasures of Control." *Media Entertainment:*

The Psychology of Its Appeal, edited by Dolf Zillmann and Peter Vorderer,

Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2000, pp. 197-213.

Hansen, Mark B. N. *New Philosophy for New Media*. MIT Press, 2004.

MLA Handbook. 8th ed., Modern Language Association of America, 2016.

Onarheim, Kristine H., et al. "Economic Benefits of Investing in Women's Health: A Systematic

Review." *PLOS ONE*, vol. 11, no. 3, 30 Mar. 2016,

https://doi:10.37/journal.pone.0150120.

Xu, Duoduo. "From Poverty to Prosperity: College Education, Noncognitive Abilities, and First-

Job Earnings." *Chinese Sociological Review,* vol. 50, no. 1, Jan. 2018, pp. 53-82.

EBSCOhost,

https://doi-org.libproxy.estrellamountain.edu/10.1080/21620555.2017.1376581.

Formatting Requirements

- The title Works Cited (not References or Bibliography) is centered, and the first letter of each word is usually capitalized; review the rules for using title case. If only one source is cited, the title should be Work Cited.

- The sources are arranged alphabetically by the first letter in the source, such as the author's last name or the title of a work with no author. Disregard the articles: a, an, and the. Consider the following: **The <u>Abate</u>** comes before **An <u>Abbot</u>**. Readers should be able to scan down the left-hand side of the citation list and easily identify the sources cited in the text.

- The Works Cited page is double-spaced. There should not be any extra spaces between citations.

- Citations longer than one line use a hanging indent. The first line of the citation starts at the margin, but the second and any subsequent lines are indented one tabbed space (.5"). HINT: If pressing Tab causes the whole citation to indent, click undo. Then, place the cursor at the front of the line to be indented, hit Backspace, then Enter, then Tab. OR: Highlight all of the sources, go to Paragraph on the Home tab, choose Special, Hanging indent, .5" and click the box with the notation: "Don't add space between paragraphs of the same style." This function will automatically format the sources so no tabbing is required.

Works Cited Content Template

The punctuation after each core element in the shaded column is the punctuation used in the citation.

Author.	Usually this is the person who wrote the material cited.
Title of Source.	Italicize book, album, film, or magazine titles; use quotation marks around article titles, short stories, songs, poems, TV program episodes—anything that would be a part of a larger work.
Title of Container,	A container is the type of work from which the source was found; it could be a website, an anthology, a newspaper, a television series, or a database (which is likely a secondary container). If an article in a journal is found in a database such as JSTOR, the citation will include two containers.
Other Contributor(s),	This information includes editors and translators and the terms: *edited by* or *translated by*. The terms precede the contributor(s)' names; the source may not have other contributor(s) listed, so other contributor(s) may or may not be included.
Version,	Include this information if the source indicates that it is a version of a work that has been released in more than one form. Words indicating a version can include the following: revised edition, second edition, expanded, new expanded edition, unabridged, e-book edition, and revised. Abbreviate edition using ed. Abbreviate revised using rev. Numbered versions are written in numerals, not spelled out. Use suffixes when writing numerals. For example, write the second edition as 2nd ed.
Number,	The source may be numbered or part of a volume. Journals and magazines may use volume and/or issue numbers. An example of a source that has a volume and number/issue: vol. 5, no. 10. An example of a source with an issue/number but no volume: no. 10. Television shows, for instance, would be noted by season and episode: season 2, episode 12.
Publisher,	The publisher produces the material and makes it available to users. Publishing information for books is usually found on the title page or on the copyright page. Website publishers are often found in a copyright notice on the home page or on a page that gives information about the site. Leave out business terms such as Company (Co.), Corporation (Corp.), or Limited (Ltd.). Leave out articles (A, An, and The) that appear in front of the publisher's name. Use U for University and P instead of Press for academic presses: Ohio UP instead of Ohio University Press. The publisher can be omitted in the following instances: There is no publisher, the source is a periodical, the work is published by the author or editor, the name of the website is the same as the publisher, or it is found on *YouTube* or in an archive such as *JSTOR* (which is a container).

| Publication date, | Find the specific date of the source.

For books, this is the copyright year found on the inside cover. The year is sufficient for books. Day and Month are not needed.

For website articles, the date is usually found immediately at the top or bottom of the article itself and is not the year found at the bottom of the website's home page.

The specific date should be listed as: Day Month Year. An example is: 16 July 2016. Abbreviate months that are longer than four letters: 16 Aug. 2016. Seasons are spelled out: spring, summer, fall, and winter. |
|---|---|
| Location. | The location in a paginated source is indicated by a page number (p. 1) or a range of pages (pp. 110-15). When the source is online and non-paginated, the location is either the URL or the DOI, if it is available. |

MLA Works Cited Examples

Print Sources	Tips and Suggestions:	Include as much information that is available to allow readers to easily identify the cited sources, keeping the following core elements in mind:
	- These are sources found in print form (like a book from the library or a magazine or journal found on a shelf). - Publication information for books (such as the publisher) is usually found on the title page or the copyright page.	- Author - Title of source (book title) - Title of container (work containing another work) - Other contributors - Version (volume or edition) - Number - Publisher - Publication date - Location (page numbers, etc.) Not every source will have every core element.

Type of Source (Print)	MLA Format	Example
Book with One Author	Author Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial. *Title of Book.* Publisher, Year.	Alverez, Andrew T. *The Savage God: A Study of Suicide.* Penguin, 1976.
Book with Two Authors	Author1 Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial., and Author2 Firstname Middleinitial. Lastname. *Title of Book.* Publisher, Year.	Natarajen, Rupert J., and Robert Chaturvedi. *Geology of the Indian Ocean.* Random House, 1982.
Book with More than Two Authors	Author1 Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial., et al. *Title of Book.* Publisher, Year.	Jones, Samuel J., et al. *Unholy Semantics.* Allen and Bacon, 2006. Note: Even when the original publisher has an ampersand in the name, replace the ampersand (&) with the word "and." (ex. Allen & Bacon becomes Allen and Bacon)
Book with Author and Editor(s)	Author Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial. *Title of Book.* Edited by Firstname Middleinitial Lastname, Publisher, Year. Note: Replace Edited by with Translated by if there is a translator.	Shakespeare, William. *Soliloquy! The Shakespeare Monologues, Women.* Edited by Michael Earley, and Philippa Keil, Applause Theatre Book Publishers, 1988.
Book with Author and Translator(s)	Author Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial. *Title of Book.* Translated by Firstname Middleinitial Lastname, Publisher, Year.	Nooteboom, Cees. *533 Days.* Translated by Laura Watkinson, Yale UP, 2021. Note: Replace Translated by with Edited by if there is an editor.

Type of Source (Print)	MLA Format	Example
Book with Editor(s) as Author	Author1 Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial., and Author2 Firstname Middleinitial. Lastname, editors. *Title of Book.* Publisher, Year.	Ruse, Michael, and Aryne Sheppard, editors. *Cloning: Responsible Science or Technomadness?* Prometheus Books, 2001.
Painting Viewed in a Book	Artist Lastname, Firstname. *Name of Painting.* Date of Painting, Name of Gallery. *Name of Book*, by Authorfirstname Authorlastname, Publisher, Year, p. #.	Dali, Salvador. *The Persistence of Memory*. 1931, Museum of Modern Art. *Salvador Dali: 1904-1989*, by Gilles Neret, Taschen, 1999, p. 95.
Print Journal Article	Author Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial. "Article Title." *Journal Title*, *v*ol. #, no. #, Month or season (if applicable) Year, p. #. or pp. #-#.	Wolchik, Sara A. "Adolescent Drug Abuse." *American Psychological Bulletin*, vol. 123, no. 6, 2001, pp. 786-92. Note: Abbreviate the names of months that are longer than four letters (ex. Aug.). Seasons are written in lowercase (ex. spring). Volume is shortened to <u>vol</u>. Issue is shortened to <u>no</u>. The issue number is written after the issue <u>no.</u>

Online Sources	**Tips and Suggestions:** • MLA format now includes the URL in-text citations in the location position. A DOI is preferable if one is available. URLs may be left out if the professor does not wish to have them included in the citations. • Date of publication is the date the author or organization posted the work online. Date of access is the date the resource was found; if no publisher information is available, include the date of access. • Do not include paragraph or page numbers if they do not exist in the source. • Manually shorten URLs that go past three full lines of text. Do not use a shortening tool since that would remove or mask the link.	Online sources use the same core elements and may have more than one container that must be included: • Author • Title of source • Title of container (journal, website, album, art exhibit) • Other contributors (editors, translators) • Version • Number (issue) • Publisher* • Publication date • Location (website) Not every source will have every core element. Repeat elements (Title of container through Location) if there is more than one container for a source. *The publisher may be omitted for periodicals (journal, magazine, newspaper) and websites that are hosts for user content, such as *WordPress*
Type of Source (Online)	**MLA Format**	**Example**
Digital Ad	"Advertisement Title." *Name of Company*, Day Month Year, URL. Pop-up advertisement.	"Passport." *Land Rover*. May 2011, www.adsoftheworld.com/campaigns/passport-ff3d59c4-4222 4fac-b222-bd634ffabbaa. Pop-up advertisement.
E-book	Author Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial. *Title of Book*. E-book ed., Publisher, Year.	Carr, Adam. *Abnormal Psychology*. E-book ed., Taylor and Francis e-Library, 2004. Note: Replace the ampersand (&) with <u>and</u>.
E-Book with No Author	*Title of Book*. # ed., e-book ed., Publisher, Year.	*MLA Handbook*. 9th ed., e-book ed., Modern Language Association of America, 2021.
Entire Website with Group Author	*Title of Source*. Publisher or Organization, Year, URL.	*Arts and Composition Division*. Estrella Mountain Community College, 2023, https://www.estrellamountain.edu/divisions/arts-composition.

Type of Source (Online)	MLA Format	Example
Journal Article Online (No Database)	Author Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*, vol. #, no. #, Year, URL.	Berry, David M. "The Explainability Turn." *Digital Humanities Quarterly*, vol. 17, no. 2, 2023, http://www.digitalhumanities.org/dhq/vol/17/2/ 000685/000685.html.
Journal Article from an Online Database	Author Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal,* vol. #, no. #, Month Year, p. #. *Database Title,* URL.	Puhl, Rebecca M., and Janet D. Latner. "Stigma, Obesity, and the Health of the Nation's Children." *Psychological Bulletin,* vol. 133, no. 4, July 2007, pp. 557-80. *EBSCOhost*, https://doi-org.libproxy.estrellamountain.edu/10.1037/0033-2909.133.4.557.
News Article Online	Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of the Article." *Title of the Newspaper*, Day Month Year, pp. #+. Note: The date of the publication can usually be found near the author and title. Use + after a page number if the article skips pages or has non-consecutive pages.	Smith, Dana G. "Why Sunscreen Is the Only Anti-Aging Product You Need." *The New York Times*, 15 July 2023, www.nytimes.com/2023/07/15/well/live/sunscreen-aging-skin-care.html. Note: Do not include http:// or https:// for news articles.
Website Article with Author	Author Lastname, Firstname Middleinitial. "Article Title." *Website Title*, Publisher or Site Sponsor, Date of Publication, URL. Note: Publisher is omitted when the name is nearly the same as the source.	Gross, Jane. "Growing Older, Not Happier." *The New York Times,* 19 Jan. 2015, www.nytimes.com/2015/ 01/20/science/donald-halls-frank-collection-of-essays-about-growing-older-not-better.html?ref=topics&_r=0. The publisher and website are the same name; only mention it once.
Website Article with Government Author	Name of Government, Name of Government Agency, Name of Government Department. Article Title. *Title of Publishing Website Source*, URL.	United States, Congress, House. Telehealth Expansion Act of 2023. *Congress.gov,* www.congress.gov/congressional-report/118th-congress/house-report/109/1.
Website Article with No Author	"Title of Article." *Title of Website*. Publisher, Date of Publication or Date of Access, URL. Note: URL is optional, but often included.	"What Are Sleep Deprivation and Deficiency?" *National Heart, Blood, and Lung Institute,* National Institutes of Health, 24 Mar. 2022, https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/sleep-deprivation.

Type of Source (Other)	MLA Format	Example
Legal Works from the United States Supreme Court	United States, Supreme Court. *Title of Case Name of Plaintiff v. Name of Defendant*. Day Month Year. *Name of Department or Name of Institute*, Name of Publishing Entity, URL. Note: The case name includes the *Name of Plaintiff v. Name of Defendant* in italics.	United States, Supreme Court. *Plessy v. Ferguson*. 18 May 1896. *Legal Information Institute*, Cornell Law School, www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/163/537.
Personal Communications	Lastname, Firstname. Personal communication with author. Day Month Year.	Expert, Joe. Personal communication with author. 1 Aug. 2023. Note: Write the word: "author." The author is referring to the person who is writing the essay.
YouTube Video	Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of the Video." *YouTube*, uploaded by Uploader Name, Day Month Year, URL. If the video's author and uploader are the same, only include the author.	Wild Plant Earth. "The Killer Orcas: How They Take Down Great White Sharks." *YouTube*, 13 Feb. 2023, www.youtube.com/watch?v=JhGzjnMcBh8.
YouTube Video Without Author	"Title of the Video." *YouTube*, uploaded by Company Name, Day Month Year, URL.	"Great White Sharks: 10 Interesting Facts." *YouTube,* uploaded by David Allen Productions, 11 Feb. 2023, www.youtube.com/watch?v=oKKlk9LAa7g.

Variations in Citations for the Same Single Source: How to Style It

The same source can be cited in different ways, and determining what information to include will depend on how, where, and when the work had been accessed.

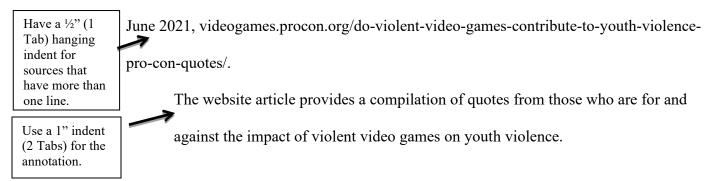| One Same Source	One Source	One Source	One Source
• If the source was published *prior* to the issue being published online, in HTML format	• If the source was published in a print issue	• If the source was published in an issue online, in HTML format	• If the source was published in an issue online, in PDF format
Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Article." *Italicize Title of Main Source*, Day Month Year. *Database or Main Source Container Italicized*, https://doi.org.url.	Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Article." *Italicize Title of Main Source*, vol. #, no. #, Day Month Year, pp. ###-##.	Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Article." *Italicize Title of Main Source*, vol. #, no. #, Day Month Year. *Database or Main Source Container Italicized*, https://doi.org.url.	Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Article." *Italicize Title of Main Source*, vol. #, no. #, Day Month Year, pp. ###-##. *Database or Main Source Container Italicized*, https://doi.org.url.
Martinez, Carolina, and Olsson, Tobias. "Domestication Outside of the Domestic: Shaping Technology and Child in an Educational Moral Economy." *Media, Culture, and Society*, 12 Aug. 2020. *Sage Journals*, https://doi.org/10.1177/0163443720948011.	Martinez, Carolina, and Olsson, Tobias. "Domestication Outside of the Domestic: Shaping Technology and Child in an Educational Moral Economy." *Media, Culture, and Society*, vol. 43, no. 3, Apr. 2021, pp. 480-96.	Martinez, Carolina, and Olsson, Tobias. "Domestication Outside of the Domestic: Shaping Technology and Child in an Educational Moral Economy." *Media, Culture, and Society*, vol. 43, no. 3, Apr. 2021. *Sage Journals*, https://doi.org/10.1177/0163443720948011.	Martinez, Carolina, and Olsson, Tobias. "Domestication Outside of the Domestic: Shaping Technology and Child in an Educational Moral Economy." *Media, Culture, and Society*, vol. 43, no. 3, Apr. 2021, pp. 480-96. *Sage Journals*, https://doi.org/10.1177/0163443720948011.
Note: In this scenario, the original research article was accessed via *Sage Journals as* part of another source.			
Notice that the date of publication (August 12, 2020) was taken from when the original article was first published.	Note: In this scenario, the article was viewed from a printed hard copy format.	Note: In this scenario, the original article was viewed in an online format only.	Note: In this scenario, all core elements of information were included.
	Notice that the date of publication (April 2021) was taken from when the printed article was accessed. Page numbers are included here.	Notice that the date of publication (April 2021) was taken from when the online version of the printed article was published. The volume, issue, database, and URL are also included here.	

MLA Annotated Bibliography Page Example

An annotated bibliography would be included after the Works Cited page when there are sources that were found or consulted during the information gathering or research process but not used in the essay.

Annotated Bibliography

MLA Handbook. 9th ed., Modern Language Association of America, 2021.

Begin the annotation with a 1" indent (2 Tabs) under the source. →

This is a resource that was referenced for general information and formatting

requirements.

Begin any new paragraphs with an additional 1" indent (2 Tabs) on the first line. →

This is the second paragraph to illustrate an example of how an annotation

needs to be indented.

"Pro and Con Quotes: Do Violent Video Games Contribute to Youth Violence?" *ProCon.org*, 8

Have a ½" (1 Tab) hanging indent for sources that have more than one line. →

June 2021, videogames.procon.org/do-violent-video-games-contribute-to-youth-violence-

pro-con-quotes/.

Use a 1" indent (2 Tabs) for the annotation. →

The website article provides a compilation of quotes from those who are for and

against the impact of violent video games on youth violence.

Formatting Requirements

- The title is centered and can be titled as Annotated Bibliography or Annotated List of Works Cited; this page would appear on its own page after the Works Cited page.

- The sources are arranged alphabetically by the first letter in the source, such as the author's last name or the title of a work with no author. Disregard the articles: a, an, and the. Consider the following: **The <u>Abate</u>** comes before **An <u>Abbot</u>**. Readers should be able to scan down the left-hand side of the citation list and easily identify the sources.

- The Annotated Bibliography page is double-spaced. There should not be any extra blank spaces between sources.

- If more than one paragraph is needed, indent each paragraph on inch.

How to Set a Hanging Indent

- Citations longer than one line use a hanging indent. The first line of the citation starts at the margin, but the second and any subsequent lines are indented one tabbed space (.5"). HINT: If pressing Tab causes the whole citation to indent, click undo. Then, place the cursor at the front of the line to be indented, hit Backspace, then Enter, then Tab. OR: Highlight all of the sources, go to Paragraph on the Home tab, choose Special, Hanging indent, .5" and click the box with the notation: "Don't add space between paragraphs of the same style." This function will automatically format the sources so no tabbing is required.

Resources

The materials in this guide were developed using the *MLA Handbook*, 9th Edition, published by the Modern Language Association of America, 2021.

For additional information, consult the following resources:

➢ The *MLA Style Center,* developed by the MLA, at https://style.mla.org

➢ *MLA Handbook,* 9th edition, in the library

➢ The Library at Estrella Mountain Community College at

   https://library.estrellamountain.edu/citations

➢ The *Online Writing Lab* for Purdue University at

   https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/

➢ The Writing Success Center at Estrella Mountain Community College at

   https://www.estrellamountain.edu/students/tutoring/writing-success

NOTE: Be careful about using online citation websites such as easybib.com or citationmachine.net or the Microsoft Word References tab. Sometimes these tools create correct citations, but more often, the citations are incorrect. These can be a good starting place, but always compare each citation to a correct example citation like the ones in this guide.

Updated January 2024 by M. J. and R. A.

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