

MLA 8th Edition -- Examples

- **Giving credit where credit is due:** If you don't give credit when you use other's thoughts and information that is plagiarism. In the Upper School at Baylor: Plagiarism >> Violation of Honor Code >> Honor Council >> If found guilty >> Final Warning and penalties >> Guilty of 2nd offense >> Possible dismissal from Baylor >>> **Not good** ☹

The Core Elements of MLA

You will not need to use all elements for every citation.

Author. (Last Name, First Name MI.)

Title of Source. (*Title of Book/Book Chapter/Article/Webpage*)

Title of Container, (Book/Encyclopedia/Periodical/Website)

Other Contributors, (directed by/edited by/translated by)

Version, (Edition)

Number, (Volume, Issue, Season)

Publisher, (Name of Publisher)

Publication Date, (Day Month Year/Month Year/Year)

Location. (Page Numbers/DOI/Web Address/Physical Location)

***Title of Container #2,** (*Name of Library Database/Online Video Service*)

***Location #2.** (Web Address of Library Database/Online Video Service)

Date accessed. (Day Month Year web site retrieved)

***Add information about additional containers as needed to fully document your source.**

Understanding Containers

When the source being documented forms a part of a larger whole, then the larger whole can be thought of as a **container**. The title of the container is **italicized**, followed by a comma, since the information that comes next describes the container. A source may have two containers such as a magazine article found in a database. The article is found in the original journal and in the database. A given resource might have both a primary and a secondary container, depending on how that resource is housed and accessed. For example, a magazine article is a **source**. The magazine in which that article is found is the **primary container**. The database in which the journal is found is the **secondary container**. If a database is the producer and publisher of original content, then the database functions as the primary (and only) container, but most of the time databases are secondary containers.

Below is the general format for any citation -- whether it be print or digital. If the information is present, include it. If the information is missing, omit that component:

Author. Title. *Title of container* (self-contained if book), other contributors (translators or editors), version (edition), number (vol. and/or no.), publisher, publication date, location (pages, paragraphs URL or DOI). *2nd container's title*, other contributors, version, number, publisher, publication date, location, date of access (if applicable).

The following sample citations are single-spaced to conserve space. Remember your entire paper including the "Works Cited" page should be **double-spaced Times New Roman 12 point font**.

BOOKS AND EBOOKS

Elements of the citation for a book with one author:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Publisher, year.

Example for a book with one author:

① Hitt, James E. ② *It Never Rains after Three O'Clock: A History of the Baylor School, 1893-1968*. ③ Baylor Press, ④ 1971.

Example of two author book - MLA p. 21:

① Doris, Michael, and Louise Erdrich. ② *The Crown of Columbus*. ③ HarperCollins, ④ 1999.

Example of 2-3 authors or editors:

① Posamentier, Alfred S., Daniel Jaye, and Stephen Krulik. ② *Exemplary Practices for Secondary Math Teachers*. ③ Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Development, ④ 2007.

KEY: ① author ② title of source ③ publisher ④ publication date

Elements of the citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:

① Author Last name, Author First name. ② "Section Used." ③ *Title of Reference Book or Anthology*, ④ edited by Name of editor(s), ⑤ edition, ⑥ vol. number, ⑦ name of publisher, ⑧ year of publication, ⑨ p (or pp.) page numbers.

Example of a citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:

① Simmons, Edwin H. ② "The Spanish-American War." ③ *Dictionary of American History*, ④ edited by Stanley I. Kutler, ⑤ 3rd edition, ⑥ vol. 7, ⑦ Thomson, ⑧ 2003, ⑨ pp. 485-7.

KEY: ① author ② title of source (article) ③ title of container 1 (collection) ④ other contributors (editor)* ⑤ edition ⑥ number ⑦ publisher ⑧ publication date ⑨ location (page numbers)

Note: If the article appears on a single page, use "p." only and the page number. If the article is multiple pages, use "pp." and the page range.

GENERAL WEB PAGES

① Womack, Todd. ② *Spanish-American War in Georgia*, ③ Wiregrass Historical Society, ④ 12 Aug. 2005, ⑤ www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia. ⑥ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ① author ② title of container 1 (website) ③ publisher (or sponsor of site), ④ publication date ⑤ location (url) ⑥ Accessed day month year.

① Womack, Todd. ② "Training Camps." ③ *Spanish-American War in Georgia*, ④ Wiregrass Historical Society, ⑤ 12 Aug. 2005, ⑥ www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia. ⑦ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ① author ② title of article or section ③ title of website ④ publisher (or sponsor of site), ⑤ publication date ⑥ location (url) ⑦ Accessed day month year.

Note: If only using a portion or section of the webpage, place quotes around the title.

Example of journal articles accessed from online databases:**Example of newspaper article from the ProQuest Central database:**

① Kluckhohn, Frank L. ② "Guam Bombed; Army Ship Is Sunk." ③ *New York Times*, ④ 8 December 1941, ⑤ p. 1. ⑥ *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, ⑦ hn.bigchalk.com/hnweb/hn/do/document?. ⑧ Accessed 9 March 2017.

KEY: ① author ② title of source (article) ③ title of container 1 (periodical) ④ publication date ⑤ (pg. numbers) title of container 2 (database) ⑥ title of container 2 (database) ⑦ location (url) ⑧ Accessed day month year

Example of scholarly journal article from the ProQuest Central database:

① Winner, Cherie. ② "Groundwater: Our Hidden Endangered Resource." ③ *Current Health* 2, ④ vol. 22, no. 5, ⑤ Jan. 1996, ⑥ p.28. ⑦ *ProQuest Central*, ⑧ search.proquest.com/docview/211684894/45B4A7BC9A954059PQ/1?accountid=8515. ⑨ Accessed 20 September 2016.

KEY: ① author ② title of source (article) ③ title of container 1 (periodical) ④ volume and issue number ⑤ publication date ⑥ location (pg. numbers) ⑦ title of container 2 (database) ⑧ location (url) ⑨ Accessed day month year

Example of article from the CQ Researcher database:

① Billitteri, Thomas. ② "Preventing Bullying." ③ *CQ Researcher*, ④ 10 Dec. 2010, ⑤ pp. 73-96. ⑥ *CQ Researcher*, ⑦ library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre2010121000. ⑧ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ① author ② title of source (article) ③ title of container 1 (periodical) ④ publication date ⑤ location (pg. numbers) ⑥ title of container 2 (database) ⑦ location (url) ⑧ Accessed day month year

Example of article from the Issues and Controversies database (SOURCE WITH NO AUTHOR IN A CONTAINER):

① "Capping Executive Pay." ② *Issues and Controversies*, ③ Infobase Learning, ④ 24 Apr. 2009, ⑤ icof.infobaselearning.com/recordurl.aspx?ID=1821. ⑥ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ① title of source ② title of container 1 (website) ③ publisher ④ publication date ⑤ location (url) ⑥ Accessed day month year.

Note: The publisher's name, InfoBase Learning, is significantly different from the name of the database, *Issues and Controversies*. Therefore, the publisher's name is listed.

Example of article from the JSTOR database:

① Carlstrom, Oscar E. ② "The Spanish-American War." ③ *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, ④ vol. 16, no. 1/2, ⑤ Apr. - Jul. 1923, ⑥ pp. 104-110., ⑦ JSTOR, ⑧ www.jstor.org/stable/40187096. ⑨ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ① author ② title of source (article) ③ title of container 1 (periodical) ④ volume and issue number ⑤ publication date ⑥ location (pg. numbers) ⑦ title of container 2 (database) ⑧ location (url) ⑨ Accessed day month year

COMMON WEB BASED CITATIONS**Citing an Email:**

① Batt, Jack. ② "Spirit Week Research." ③ Received by Carl Owens, ④ 19 September 2016.

KEY: ① author ② use subject line as title ③ recipient of email ④ date of email

Note: When you cite an email in your list of works cited, use the subject of the message as the title. The title should be capitalized and in quotation marks.

Citing a Tweet:

① @baylor.school. ② "Baylor Boys Region Golf Champs; Bates is Girls' Medalist." ③ *Twitter*, ④ 20 Sept. 2016, 9:17 a.m., ⑤ www.baylor.school.org/news/detail.aspx?pageaction=ViewSinglePublic&LinkID=17666&ModuleID=55.

KEY: ① author ② title of Tweet ③ title of service ④ day month year, time ⑤ location (url)

Note: The full text of the tweet should be your title -- enclose the text in quotation marks.

Citing a Video from Classroom Video on Demand:

"The Spanish-American War Begins." *The Spanish-American War: A Conflict in Progress*. Café Productions, 1998. *Classroom Video on Demand*, cvod.infobase.com/PortalPlaylists.aspx?wID=95299&xtid=8335&loid=35966. Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: title of the segment ② title of source ③ publisher ④ publication date (release date) ⑤ title of container (website) ⑥ location (url) ⑦ accessed day month year

Citing a Video from YouTube:

① Anderson, Chris. ② *TED's Secret to Great Public Speaking*. ③ TED Talks, ④ 16 Apr. 2016. ⑤ *YouTube*, ⑥ www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FOCpMAww28. ⑦ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ① author ② title of source ③ publisher ④ publication date (release date) ⑤ title of container (website) ⑥ location (url) ⑦ accessed day month year

BE AWARE THAT SOME DATABASE VENDORS DO A BETTER JOB OF PROPERLY CITING ARTICLES THAN OTHERS.

ABC-CLIO does a relatively good job of citing articles -- but states -- "Although every effort has been made to adhere to MLA rules, minor discrepancies may occur."

IN-TEXT CITATION EXAMPLES

Citations are used to tell a reader which source is being quoted. The citation should match information in the Works Cited page. Generally, you'll use the author's last name and the page number (if the source cited has page numbers). **NOTE:** Periods should always follow the parenthetical citation. They should NEVER go within the quotation. Only exclamation points (!) and question marks (?) should be included in the quote.

Regular Citation (Books and Journal Articles):

According to Naomi Baron, reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (194).

Or

Reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (Baron 194).

Works Cited Example

Baron, Naomi S. "Redefining Reading: The Impact of Digital Communication Media." *PMLA*, vol. 128, no. 1, Jan. 2013, pp. 193-200.

REMEMBER: Given the author's last name, your readers can find the complete publication information for the source in the alphabetically arranged list of works cited that follows the text of your paper.

Annotated Works Cited Guidelines

What is an Annotated Works Cited or Annotated Bibliography?

An annotated works cited or bibliography is essentially a listing of citations to books, articles, and documents. Each citation is followed by a brief (usually about 100 - 150 words) descriptive and evaluative paragraph, the annotation. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources cited -- in short -- you are asked to comment on and/or explain why each source cited is useful.

First, you locate the information (books, periodicals, and documents) that may contain useful information and ideas on your topic and briefly examine/review those works that provide a variety of perspectives on your topic.

Second, you cite the book, article, or document using the MLA style.

Third, write a concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the book or article.

This annotation should answer three main questions:

- **WHO** -- who wrote it; why is that person an authority or provide background of the author; or the group that sponsored it.
- **WHAT** -- what did it say; did it provide information or mis-information; compare or contrast this work with another you have cited -- does it agree or disagree.
- **WHY** -- explain why you think it is a good addition to your research. Also, comment on the intended audience -- who was the intended audience and most importantly why was it written.

Example for an article available from the ProQuest Direct database

Van Biema, David. "Missionaries Under Cover." *Time*, vol. 161, no.26, 30 June 2003, pp. 36-45. *ProQuest Central K-12*, search.proquest.com/docview/212826207/7DB9FC3A7F594E30PQ/1?accountid=8515. Accessed 29 August 2016.

The article discusses the "current evangelical wave" and presents a variety of methods and attitudes dealing with the work of this new brand of missionaries. It illustrates how both believers in Judaism and Islam are possible targets to these new evangelists. Also, it provides a general understanding of this missionary movement and of the goals and dangers expected in achieving those goals. The article also presents a historical background to this current missionary wave and to past efforts elsewhere.

David Van Biema is a staff writer for *Time* magazine. This article is just one of many covering primarily topics dealing with the Middle East and/or religion. This article is the "cover story" for this issue of *Time* magazine and is written for the general public.

Baylor School Hedges Library 8th ed. MLA Format for Text Pages

According to the 8th edition of the MLA Handbook, there are specific requirements and/or recommendations for the format of a research paper. If there are questions check with your teacher, otherwise the following MLA recommendations are the most common for printing or typing, margins, spacing, etc.

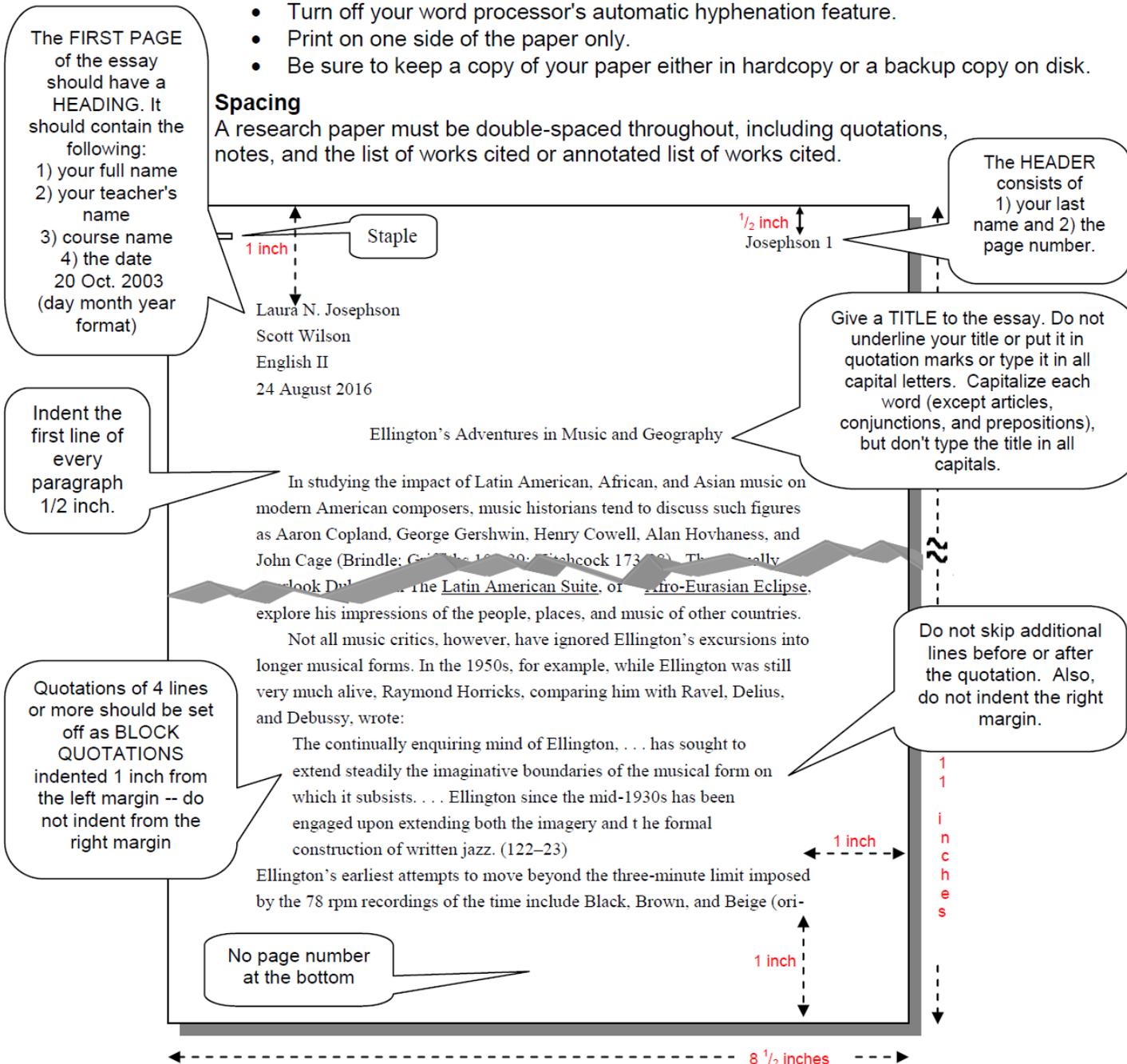
Printing or Typing

If you composed your paper on a computer, be aware of the following guidelines:

- EVERYTHING in your essay should be DOUBLE-SPACED. Everything including the heading, the title, the text, block quotations, and Works Cited page.
- Choose a standard, easily readable typeface (e.g., Times New Roman) and type size (e.g., 12 point)
 - Do not justify the lines of your paper at the right margin.
 - Turn off your word processor's automatic hyphenation feature.
 - Print on one side of the paper only.
 - Be sure to keep a copy of your paper either in hardcopy or a backup copy on disk.

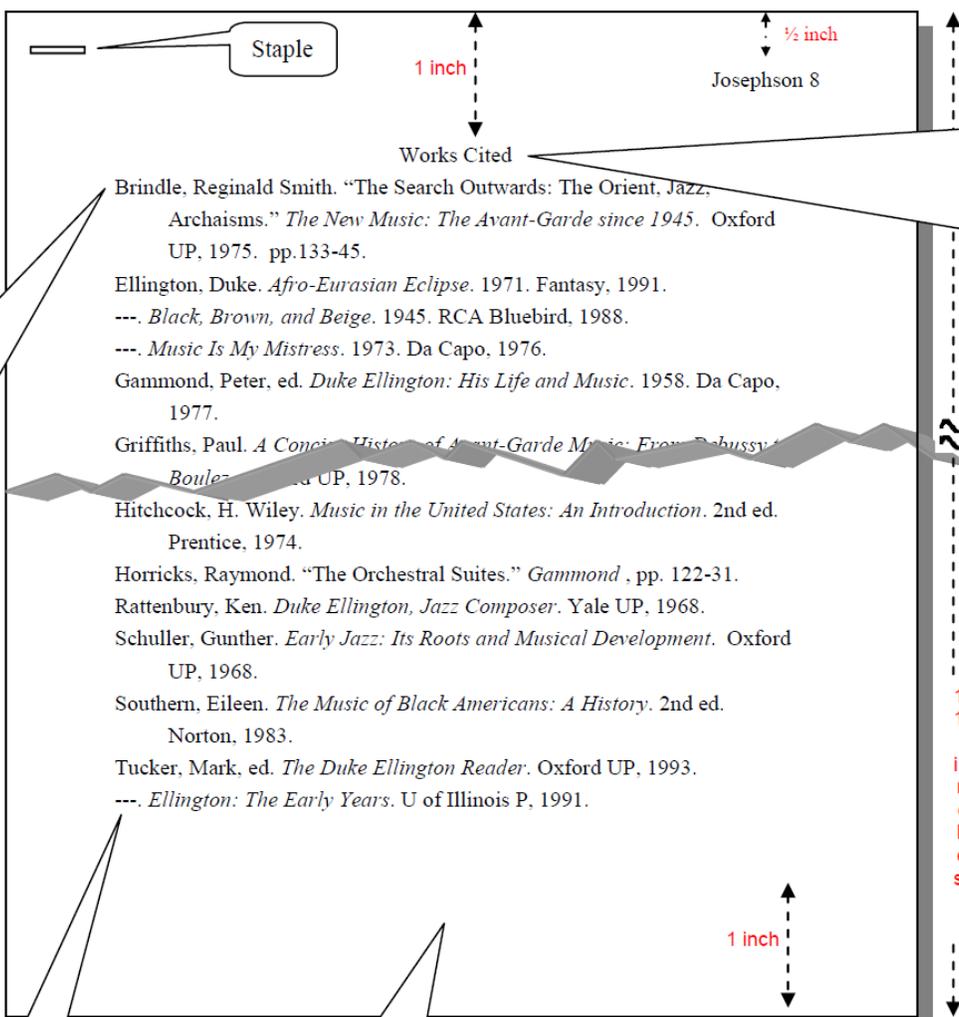
Spacing

A research paper must be double-spaced throughout, including quotations, notes, and the list of works cited or annotated list of works cited.



Like EVERYTHING else in your essay, your Works Cited should be typed in upper and lower case and DOUBLE SPACED. DO NOT SKIP lines after "Works Cited" or between citations.

MLA Format for Works Cited



The first line of each entry in your list should be flush left. Subsequent lines should be indented one-half inch. This is known as a hanging indent.

"Works Cited" should be centered 1 inch from the top of the 1st page of the bibliography. On all other bibliography pages, begin typing entries here.

If you have cited more than one work by a particular author, order them alphabetically by title, and use three hyphens in place of the author's name for every entry after the first.

No page number at the bottom

Elements of a citation
 Authors' names are inverted (last name first); if a work has more than one author, invert only the first author's name, follow it with a comma, then continue listing the rest of the authors. Putting people's names in alphabetical order is done on a letter-by-letter basis. Ignore articles of speech: a, an, and the when alphabetizing citations.

Brindle, Reginald Smith. "The Search Outwards: The Orient, Jazz, Archaisms." *The New Music: The Avant-Garde since 1945*. Oxford UP, 1975, pp. 133-45.

The title of the article or book chapter is in quotations.

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.

The title of the book is *italicized*