

2018-2019 MLA Citation Guide

Documenting sources in MLA style

In English and other classes, you will be asked to use the MLA (Modern Language Association) system for documenting sources. The guidelines in this booklet follow those set forth in the *MLA Handbook* 8th edition (MLA, 2016). MLA recommends in-text citations that refer readers to a list of works cited. An in-text citation names the author of the source, often in a signal phrase, and gives the page number in parentheses without “p.” (one page) or “pp” (more than one page). At the end of the paper, a list of works cited provides publication information about the source; the list is alphabetized by authors’ last names (or by titles for works without authors). In the works cited page, indicate a page number with “p.” and a range of pages with “pp.”

IN-TEXT CITATION

Jay Kesan notes that even though many companies now routinely monitor employees through electronic means, “there may exist less intrusive safeguards for employers” (293).

ENTRY IN THE LIST OF WORKS CITED

Kesan, Jay P. “Cyber-Working or Cyber-Shirking? A First Principles Examination of Electronic Privacy in the Workplace.” *Florida Law Review*, vol. 54, no. 2, 2002, pp. 289-332.

Facts about Publications

Copyright page

most recent publication date

city of publication

publisher

An Orion paperback

First published in Great Britain in 1992 by Robert Hale Limited
This paperback edition published in 1993 by Orion Books Ltd, Orion House,
8 Upper St Martin's Lane, London WC2H 9EA

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ISBN 1 85797 116 7
Printed in England by Clays Ltd, St Ives plc

Title page

title of book

author's name

date of publication

THE CALL OF THE
OPEN FIELDS
and Other Poems

By Imri Zanzwail

Bonnie Springs, Kansas
Imri Zanzwail, Publisher
1918

Copyright, 1918 by Imri Zanzwail

Story, poem, or article in a book or in a periodical

title of article

authors' names

journal title

publication facts about the issue

Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers
2001, 33(4), 540-543

A word processor optimized for preparing
journal articles and student papers

MELLEN H. WOLACH
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois
and
MAUREEN A. MCHALE
Western State University of Louisiana, Natchitoches, Louisiana

Based word processor for preparing journal articles and student papers is described.
Standard features found in word processors, the present word processor provides spe-
cialized features for preparing manuscripts. Clicking on "Reference Help (APA Form)" in the "File" menu pro-
vides a detailed help system for entering the references in a journal article. Clicking on "Examples and
Explanations of APA Form" provides a help system with examples of the various sections of a review
article, journal article that has one experiment, or journal article that has two or more experiments. The
word processor can automatically place the manuscript page header and page number at the top of
each page using the form required by APA and Psychonomic Society journals. The "APA Form" sub-
menu of the "Help" menu provides detailed information about how the word processor is optimized for
preparing articles and papers.

A new word processor has been developed to provide as-
sistance in writing journal articles in APA form. Students
and researchers do not have to spend much time learning
about the word processor because it uses commands (Cut,
Paste, etc.) that are found in virtually all Windows-based
word processor is often cumbersome. Systems that pro-
vide macros for use with a specific word processor provide
help for only some aspects of manuscript preparation.
Most of the systems for manuscript assistance interfere
with the thought processes involved in manuscript prepara-

Science Fiction Studies
Published three times a year (March, July, November)
By SF-TH Inc. at DePauw University
#114 = Volume 38, Part 2 = July 2011 \$25.00
Copyright © 2011 by SF-TH Inc

Work on the Web – Information could be in more than one place.

https://medievalfragments.wordpress.com/2014/08/22/the-last-page-of-the-medieval-book/

medievalfragments

Turning Over a New Leaf

“About us”—possible source of more information, if needed

About us Project website Erik's twitter

The Last Page of the Medieval Book

Posted on August 22, 2014

By Erik Kwakkel (@erik_kwakkel)

I love the last page of the medieval book. Not because it means that my research of a particular manuscript is almost completed, but because the last page often provides information pertaining to the origins of the object – information not normally found elsewhere in the manuscript. This post, which discusses some of this information, is

Categories

- Erik Kwakkel
- Irene O'Daly
- Jenneka Janzen
- Jenny Weston
- Julie Somers
- Project News
- Visiting Bloggers

Recent Posts

- Turning Over the Last Leaf...
- The Last Page of the

MLA list of works cited

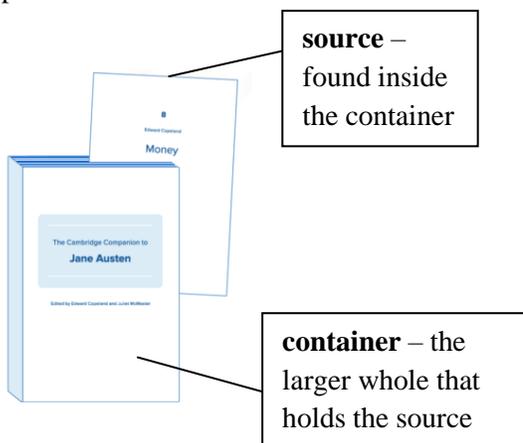
An alphabetized list of works cited, which appears at the end of your research paper, gives publication information for each of the sources you have cited in the paper. Unless your instructor asks for them in a list of works referenced, omit sources not actually cited in the paper, even if you read them.

Alphabetize entries in the list of works cited by authors' last names (if a work has no author, alphabetize it by its title). The author's name is important because citations in the text of the paper refer to it and readers will be looking for it at the beginning of an entry in the alphabetized list.

The MLA 8th edition recommends one set of guidelines that applies to all source types, with appropriate punctuation; see below. Note the new term, *container*, meaning the place where a source lives.

Containers

The MLA now uses the term *container* to denote a larger whole of which the documented source forms a part.



Note the punctuation after each element and the rules in this guide for documentation and abbreviation.

Core elements of a works cited page

Author.
Title of source.
Title of container,
Other contributors,
Version,
Number,
Publisher,
Publication date,
Location.

A container can be nested in a larger container. Documenting all containers in which sources are found is important. Your reader needs to know where you found your sources since one copy of a work may differ from other copies. Below are some examples showing how to construct entries made up of two containers, using the core elements template.

An article by Anne Goldman appeared in a journal, *The Georgia Review*, in 2010. Back issues of *The Georgia Review* are contained in *JSTOR*, an online database of journals and books.

Container 1	
Author.	Goldman, Anne.
Title of source.	“Questions of Transport.”
Title of container,	<i>The Georgia Review</i> ,
Other contributors,	
Version,	
Number,	vol. 64, no. 1,
Publisher,	
Publication date,	2010,
Location.	pp. 69-88.

Container 2	
Title of container,	<i>JSTOR</i> ,
Other contributors,	
Version,	
Number,	
Publisher,	
Publication date,	
Location.	www.jstor.org/stable/41403188.

Goldman, Anne. "Questions of Transport." *The Georgia Review*, vol. 64, no. 1, 2010, pp. 69-88. *JSTOR* www.jstor.org/stable/41403188.

A short story by Edgar Allan Poe is included in volume 4 of a multi-volume edition of his complete works that was published in 1902. The edition is available at *HathiTrust Digital Library*.

Container 1	
Author.	Poe, Edgar Allan.
Title of source.	“The Masque of the Red Death.”
Title of container,	<i>The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe</i> ,
Other contributors,	edited by James A. Harrison,
Version,	
Number,	vol. 4,
Publisher,	Thomas Y. Crowell,
Publication date,	1902,
Location.	pp. 250-58.

Container 2	
Title of container,	<i>HathiTrust Digital Library</i> ,
Other contributors,	
Version,	
Number,	
Publisher,	
Publication date,	
Location.	babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924079574368'view=1up;seq=266.

Poe, Edgar Allan. “The Masque of the Red Death.” *The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe*, edited by James A. Harrison, vol. 4, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1902, pp. 250-58. *HathiTrust Digital Library*, babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924079574368'view=1up;seq=266.

“Under the Gun,” broadcast in 2013, is an episode in the television series *Pretty Little Liars*. The series was watched online through *Hulu*.

Container 1	
Author.	
Title of source.	“Under the Gun.”
Title of container,	<i>Pretty Little Liars</i> ,
Other contributors,	
Version,	
Number,	season 4, episode 6,
Publisher,	ABC Family,
Publication date,	16 July 2013,
Location.	

Container 2	
Title of container,	<i>Hulu</i>
Other contributors,	
Version,	
Number,	
Publisher,	
Publication date,	
Location.	www.hulu.com/watch/511318.

“Under the Gun.” *Pretty Little Liars*, season 4, episode 6, ABC Family, 16 July 2013. *Hulu*, www.hulu.com/watch/511318.

RULES FOR TITLES OF SOURCES AND CONTAINERS

Italicized			Set in quotation marks	
books	films	television series	article in a periodical	essay
Web sites	databases	periodicals (journal, magazine, newspaper)	posting or article on a Web site	short story
plays			episode of a television series	poems and songs

Items 1–5 below show how to begin an entry for a work with a single author, multiple authors, a corporate author, an unknown author, and multiple works by the same author.

- 1. SINGLE AUTHOR** For a work with one author, begin with the author’s last name, followed by a comma; then give the author’s first name, followed by a period.

Tannen, Deborah.

- 2. MULTIPLE AUTHORS** For works with two, name the authors in the order in which they are listed in the source. Reverse the name of only the first author.

Walker, Janice R., and Todd Taylor.

For a work with three authors, name the first author followed by *et al.* (Latin for *and others*).

Wilmut, Ian, et al.

- 3. CORPORATE AUTHOR** When the author of a print document or a Web site is a corporation, a government agency, or some other organization, begin your entry with the name of the group.

First Union.

United States. Bureau of the Census.

American Management Association.

Make sure that your in-text citation also treats the organization as the author.

- 4. UNKNOWN AUTHOR** When the author of a work is unknown, begin with the work’s title. Titles of articles and other short works, such as brief documents from Web sites, are put in quotation marks. Titles of books and other long works, such as entire Web sites, are italicized.

Article or other short work “Media Giants.”

Book or other long work *Atlas of the World.*

Before concluding that the author of a Web source is unknown, check carefully. Also remember that an organization may be the author (see item 3 above).

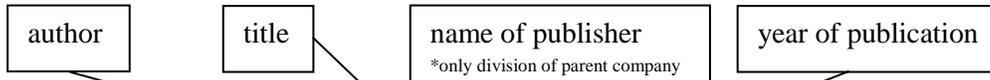
- 5. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR** If your list of works cited includes two or more works by the same author, use the author’s name only for the first entry. For other entries, use three hyphens followed by a period. The three hyphens must stand for exactly the same name or names as in the first entry. List the titles in alphabetical order (ignoring the article *A*, *An*, or *The* at the beginning of a title).

Knopp, Lisa. *Field of Vision*. U of Iowa P, 1996.

---. *The Nature of Home: A Lexicon and Essays*. U of Nebraska P, 2002.

Examples of common entries on a works cited page

BASIC FORMAT FOR A PRINT BOOK



Tan, Amy. *Saving Fish from Drowning*. Putnam, 2005.

Take the information about the book from its title page and copyright page. Use the full publisher's name; omit terms such as *Inc.*, and *Co.* except when naming university presses (*Harvard UP*, for example). If the copyright page lists more than one date, use the most recent one.

SOURCE WITH TWO AUTHORS When a source has two authors, include them in the order presented in the book, reverse the first of the names, follow it with a comma, and give the second name as normal.

Dorris, Michael, and Louise Erdrich. *The Crown of Columbus*. HarperCollins Publishers, 1999.

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS Other people than the author may be credited in the source as contributors. Precede each name with a description of the role, such as *adapted by*, *directed by*, *edited by*, *illustrated by*, *introduction by*, *narrated by*, *performance by*, or *translated by*

AUTHOR WITH AN EDITOR Begin with the author and title, followed by "Edited by" and the name of the editor or editors.

Plath, Sylvia. *The Unabridged Journals of Sylvia Plath*. Edited by Karen V. Kukil, Anchor-Doubleday, 2000.

AUTHOR WITH A TRANSLATOR Begin with the name of the author. After the title, write, "Translated by") and the name of the translator.

Allende, Isabel. *Zorro*. Translated by Margaret Sayers Peden, Fourth Estate, 2005.

EDITOR An entry for a work with an editor is similar to that for a work with an author except that the name is followed by a comma and *editor* (or *editors*).

Craig, Patricia, editor. *The Oxford Book of Travel Stories*, Oxford UP, 1996.

WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY Begin with the name of the author of the selection, not with the name of the editor of the anthology. Then give the title of the selection; the title of the anthology; the name of the editor (preceded by *edited by*); publication information; and the pages on which the selection appears preceded by "p." for page and or "pp." for pages.

Desai, Anita. "Scholar and Gypsy." *The Oxford Book of Travel Stories*, edited by Patricia Craig, Oxford UP, 1996, pp. 251-73.

CROSS-REFERENCES You should cross-reference two or more works from the same collection or anthology. Provide an entry for the anthology (see above). Then in separate entries list the author and title of each selection, a reference to the full entry for the collection (the name or names starting the entry), followed by a short form of the collection, if needed; a comma; and the page numbers on which the selection appears.

Agee, James. "Knoxville: Summer of 1915." Oates and Atwan, pp. 171-75.

Angelou, Maya. "Pickin Em Up and Layin Em Down." Baker, *Norton Book*, pp. 276-78.

Atwan, Robert. Foreword. Oates and Atwan, pp. x-xvi.

Baker, Russell, editor. *The Norton Book of Light Verse*. W.W. Norton, 1986.

Alphabetize the entry for the anthology under the name of its editor; alphabetize the entries for the selections under the names of the authors (Agee, Angelou, Atwan, Baker).

EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST If you are citing an edition other than the first, include the number of the edition after the title (or after the names of any translators or editors that appear after the title): 2nd edition, 3rd edition, and so on, and abbreviate *edition*.

Auletta, Ken. *The Underclass*. 2nd ed., Overlook, 2000.

MULTIVOLUME WORK Include the volume number(s) (abbreviated) and the date of publication.

Stark, Freya. *Letters*. Editor Lucy Moorehead, vol. 5, Compton, 1978.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OR DICTIONARY ENTRY List the author of the entry (if there is one), the title of the entry, the title of the reference work, the edition number (if any), the volume number, the date of the edition, and the page or page range, just as you would any other book.

Posner, Rebecca. "Romance Languages." *The Encyclopaedia Britannica: Macropaedia*. 15th ed., vol. 3, 1987, Encyclopaedia Britannica, p. 1678.

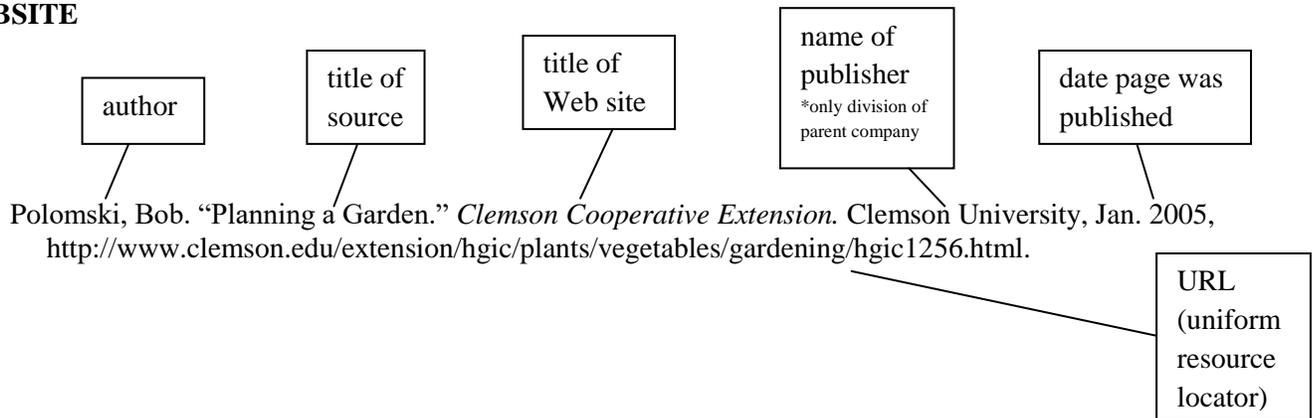
"Sonata." *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*. 4th ed., 2000, Houghton Mifflin, p. 678.

SACRED TEXT Give the title of the edition of the sacred text (taken from the title page), italicized; the editor's or translator's name (if any); publication information; and the medium of publication.

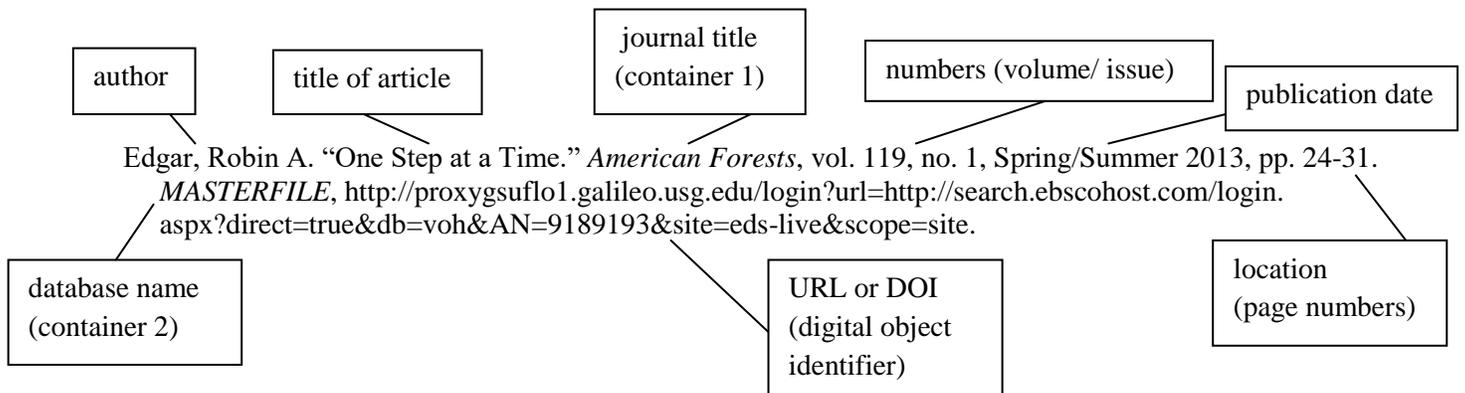
Holy Bible. Tyndale, 2005.

The Qur'an: Translation. Translator Abdullah Yusuf Ali, Tahrike, 2000.

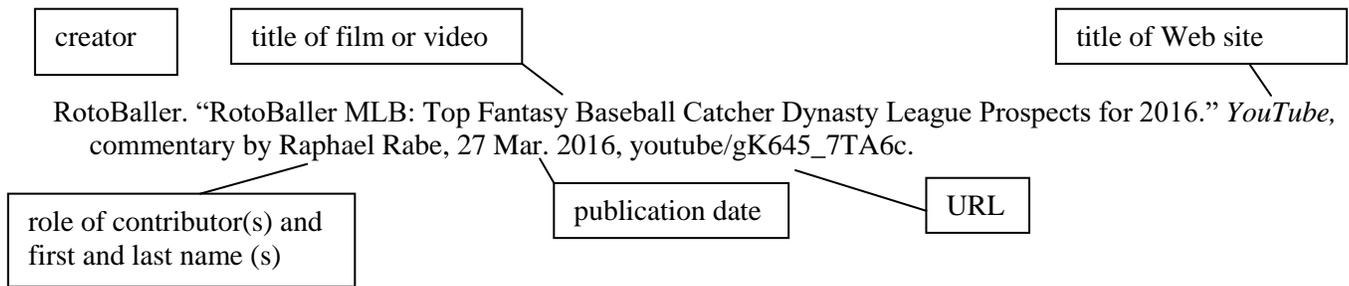
A WEBSITE



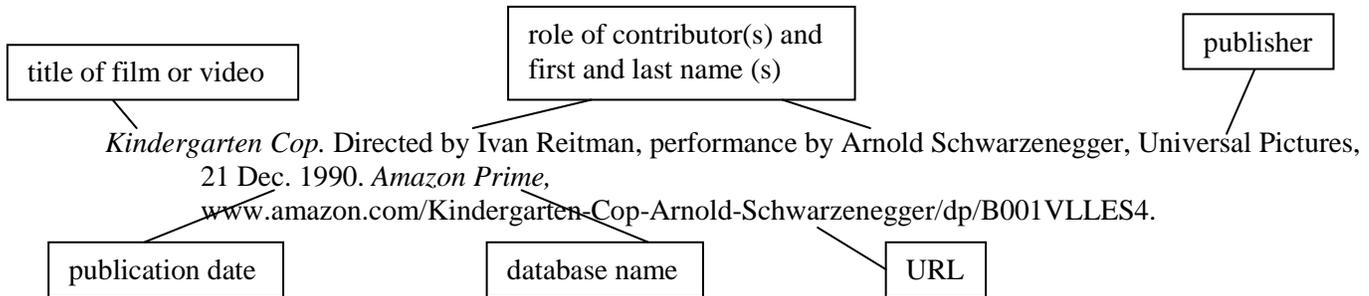
AN ARTICLE FROM A DATABASE



A FILM OR VIDEO FOUND ON A WEB SITE



A FILM OR VIDEO FOUND ON A DATABASE Use this citation structure if citing a film or video found on a database, such as Hulu, Netflix, Amazon Prime, and/or HBO Go.



MLA in-text citations

MLA in-text citations are made with a combination of signal phrases and parenthetical references. A signal phrase introduces information taken from a source (a quotation, summary, paraphrase, or fact); sometimes the signal phrase includes the author's name. The parenthetical reference, which comes after the cited material, normally includes at least a page number (with no "p." or "pp." as you would use on the works cited page). Note the difference between citing a source whose author is included in the sentence and one whose author is not.

IN-TEXT CITATION

Kwon points out that the Fourth Amendment does not give employees any protections from employers' "unreasonable searches and seizures" (6).

The Fourth Amendment does not give employees any protections from employers' "unreasonable searches and seizures" (Kwon 6).

Readers can look up the author's last name in the alphabetized list of works cited, where they will learn the work's title and other publication information. If readers decide to consult the source, the page number will take them straight to the passage that has been cited. Other rules determine how to cite a source from an author who has more than one work in the list of works cited.

Basic rules for sources

- 1. AUTHOR NAMED IN A SIGNAL PHRASE** Ordinarily, introduce the material being cited with a signal phrase that includes the author's name. In addition to preparing readers for the source, the signal phrase allows you to keep the parenthetical citation brief.

Frederick Lane reports that employers do not necessarily have to use software to monitor how their employees use the Web: employers can "use a hidden video camera pointed at an employee's monitor and even position a camera so that a number of monitors [can] be viewed at the same time" (147).

The signal phrase—Frederick Lane reports that—names the author; the parenthetical citation gives the page number of the book in which the quoted words may be found. Notice that the period follows the parenthetical citation. When a quotation ends with a question mark or an exclamation point, leave the end punctuation inside the quotation mark and add a period after the parentheses: “. . . ?” (8).

- 2. AUTHOR NAMED IN PARENTHESES** If a signal phrase does not name the author, put the author’s last name in parentheses along with the page number.

Companies can monitor employees’ every keystroke without legal penalty, but they may have to combat low morale as a result (Lane 129).

Use no punctuation between the name and the page number.

- 3. AUTHOR UNKNOWN** Either use the complete title if not longer than a noun phrase in a signal phrase or use a short form of the title in parentheses. Titles of books are italicized; titles of articles are put in quotation marks.

A popular keystroke logging program operates invisibly on workers’ computers yet provides supervisors with details of the workers’ online activities (“Automatically”).

NOTE: Often the author’s name is available but is not easy to find. For example, it may appear at the end of the source, in tiny print. Or it may appear on another page of the site, such as the home page. If a source has no author and is sponsored by a corporate entity, such as an organization or a government agency, name the corporate entity as the author.

- 4. PAGE NUMBER UNKNOWN** You may omit the page number if a work lacks page numbers, as is the case with many Web sources. Although printouts from websites usually show page numbers, printers don’t always provide the same page breaks; for this reason, MLA recommends treating such sources as unpaginated in the in-text citation. (When the pages of a Web source are stable, as in PDF files, supply a page number in your in-text citation.)

As a 2005 study by Salary.com and America Online indicates, the Internet ranked as the top choice among employees for ways of wasting time on the job; it beat talking with co-workers—the second most popular method--by a margin of nearly two to one (Frauenheim).

If a source has numbered paragraphs, sections, or screens, use *par.* (or *pars.*), *sec.* (or *secs.*), or “screen” (or “screens”) in the parentheses: (Smith, par. 4). Note that a comma follows the author’s name.

- 5. TWO OR MORE TITLES BY THE SAME AUTHOR** If your list of works cited includes two or more titles by the same author, mention the title of the work in the signal phrase or include a short version of the title in the parentheses.

The American Management Association and ePolicy Institute’s 2003 survey found that one-third of companies had a policy of keeping and reviewing employees’ e-mail messages (“2003 E-mail” 2); in 2005, more than 55% of companies engaged in e-mail monitoring (“2005 Electronic” 1).

Titles of articles and other short works are placed in quotation marks, as in the example just given. Titles of books are italicized. In the rare case when both the author’s name and a short title must be given in parentheses, separate them with a comma.

A 2004 survey found that 20% of employers responding had employees’ e-mail “subpoenaed in the course of a lawsuit or regulatory investigation,” up 7% from the previous year (Amer. Management Assn. and ePolicy Inst., “2004 Workplace” 1).

- 6. MULTIPLE AUTHORS** For two authors, name the authors in a signal phrase, as in the following example, or include their last names in the parenthetical reference: (Kizza and Ssanyu 2).

Kizza and Ssanyu note that “employee monitoring is a dependable, capable, and very affordable process of electronically or otherwise recording all employee activities at work and also increasingly outside the workplace” (2).

When three or more authors are named in the parentheses, use the first author’s name followed by *et al.* (Latin for

“and others”). This format also must be used for the works cited list, but use a comma before *et al.*

The study was extended for two years, and only after results were reviewed by an independent panel did the researchers publish their findings (Blaine et al. 35).

- 7. CORPORATE AUTHOR** When the author is a corporation, an organization, or a government agency, name the corporate author either in the signal phrase or in the parentheses.

According to a 2001 survey of human resources managers by the American Management Association, more than three-quarters of the responding companies reported disciplining employees for “misuse or personal use of office telecommunications equipment” (2).

In the list of works cited, the American Management Association is treated as the author and alphabetized under A. When a government agency is treated as the author, it will be alphabetized in the list of works cited under the name of the government, such as United States. For this reason, you must name the government in your in-text citation.

The United States Department of Transportation provides nationwide statistics on traffic fatalities.

- 8. AUTHORS WITH THE SAME LAST NAME** If your list of works cited includes works by two or more authors with the same last name, include the author’s first name in the signal phrase or first initial in the parentheses.

Estimates of the frequency with which employers monitor employees’ use of the Internet each day vary widely (A. Jones 15).

- 9. INDIRECT SOURCE (SOURCE QUOTED IN ANOTHER SOURCE)** When a writer’s or a speaker’s quoted words appear in a source written by someone else, begin the parenthetical citation with the abbreviation *qtd. in.*

Researchers Botan and McCreddie point out that “workers are objects of information collection without participating in the process of exchanging the information . . .” (qtd. in Kizza and Ssanyu 14).

- 10. ENCYCLOPEDIA OR DICTIONARY** Unless an encyclopedia or a dictionary has an author, it will be alphabetized in the list of works cited under the word or entry that you consulted—not under the title of the reference work itself. Either in your text or in your parenthetical reference, mention the word or the entry. No page number is required, since readers can easily look up the word or entry.

The word *crocodile* has a surprisingly complex etymology (“Crocodile”).

- 11. MULTIVOLUME WORK** If your paper cites more than one volume of a multivolume work, indicate in the parentheses the volume you are referring to, followed by a colon and the page number. Use neither *volume* and *page* nor their abbreviations.

In his studies of gifted children, the author describes a pattern of accelerated language acquisition (Terman 2: 279).

If your paper cites only one volume of a multivolume work, you will include the volume number in the list of works cited and will not need to include it in the parentheses.

- 12. AN ENTIRE WORK** Use the author’s name in a signal phrase or a parenthetical reference. There is of course no need to use a page number.

Lane explores the evolution of surveillance in the workplace.

- 13. WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY** Put the name of the author of the work (not the editor of the anthology) in the signal phrase or the parentheses.

In “A Jury of Her Peers,” Mrs. Hale describes both a style of quilting and a murder weapon when she utters the last words of the story: “We call it--knot it, Mr. Henderson” (Glaspell 210).

In the list of works cited, the work is alphabetized under Glaspell, not under the name of the editor of the anthology.

Glaspell, Susan. "A Jury of Her Peers." *Literature and Its Writers: A Compact Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*. Edited by Ann Charters and Samuel Charters, 3rd ed, Bedford, 2004, pp. 194-210.

- 14. LEGAL SOURCE** For well-known historical documents, such as the United States Constitution or Declaration of Independence, provide the document title, abbreviated and neither italicized nor in quotation marks, along with relevant article and section numbers: (US Const., art. 1, sec. 2). It is not necessary to provide a works cited entry.
- 15. NUMBERS IN LITERARY WORKS AVAILABLE IN MULTIPLE EDITIONS** Many literary works, such as most short stories and many novels and plays, do not have parts or line numbers that you can refer to, or are available in multiple editions. In such cases, it is helpful to cite the division number in addition to, or instead of, the page number.

MODERN PROSE WORKS, SUCH AS A NOVEL OR PLAY IN PROSE Give the page number first, add a semicolon, and then give other identifying information, using appropriate abbreviations: "(130; ch. 9)," "271; book 4, ch. 2."

VERSE PLAYS AND POEMS For verse plays, MLA recommends omitting page numbers and citing the division (act, scene, canto, book, part) and line numbers that can be located in any edition of the work. Use Arabic numerals, and separate the numbers with periods. If citing only line numbers in poems that are not divided into parts, in your first citation, use the word *line* (lines 5-8) or *lines* : (12-13) and after that only the numbers.

Shakespearean references typically use a combination of Roman and Arabic numerals.

Gloucester, blinded for suspected treason, learns a profound lesson from his tragic experience: "A man may see how this world goes / with no eyes" (Shakespeare, *King Lear* IV.ii.148-49).

For a poem, cite the part (if there are a number of parts) and the line numbers, separated by a period.

When Odysseus comes to the hall of Circe, he finds his men "mild / in her soft spell, fed on her drug of evil" (Homer 10.209-10).

- 16. SACRED TEXTS** When citing a sacred text such as the Bible or the Qur'an, name the edition you are using in your works cited entry. In your parenthetical citation, give the book, chapter, and verse (or their equivalent), separated by periods or colons, if biblical. Common abbreviations for books of the Bible are acceptable.

Consider the words of Solomon: "If your enemies are hungry, give them food to eat. If they are thirsty, give them water to drink" (*Holy Bible*, Prov. 25:21).

- 17. E-reader** When citing text in an e-reader, if the work is divided into stable numbered sections like chapters, cite the numbers of those sections and identify the type of part that is numbered.

According to Hazel Rowley, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt began their honeymoon with a week's stay at Hyde Park (ch. 2).

A sample works cited page follows. Notice that it follows the MLA format not only for citation but also manuscript form: one-inch margins, Times New Roman 12 point font, double spaced.

Works Cited

- Buchanan, Wyatt. "More Same-Sex Couples Want Kids: Survey Looks at Trends among Homosexuals." *SF Gate*, Hearst Communications, 25 Apr. 2006, www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/NATION-More-same-sex-couples-want-kidsSurvey-2499131.php.
- Coontz, Stephanie. "Not Much Sense in Those Census Numbers." *Uncommon Threads: Reading and Writing about Contemporary America*, edited by Robert D. Newman et al., Longman, 2003, pp. 146-48.
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