

MLA Handbook 8th Edition And Other Citation Links

MLA 8TH EDITION

[MLA 8th Edition handout for staff and students.pdf](#)

MLA Handbook 7th Edition



*In order to access the complete version of this book, please stop by the Library for the user name and password.

OR

MLA Citation Guide at a Glance

MLA Citation Guide

Revised for
MLA 7th Edition!

Research papers always contain information compiled from other sources. When you write a research paper, you must cite the sources of your information. In other words, you must give proper credit to the original authors of the information and let your readers know how to find the information for themselves. There are many different ways to cite the sources of our information, but this guide is designed to help you learn "MLA style," outlined in the Modern Language Association's *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (<http://mlahandbook.org>).

Before you start your research, you may want to print copies of the Citation Data Form from <http://andyspinks.com/mla/> and use them to collect the bibliographic information for each of your sources.

There are three main parts to MLA citation:

1. **The Information Itself** (quoting and paraphrasing properly)
2. **The In-Text Citation** (giving the source of each bit of information)
3. **The "Works Cited" Page** (creating a list of the sources you used)

Make sure to read the information at the beginning of all three sections before you begin.

Part 1: The Information Itself

All research papers contain information from other sources. When you use information that has been previously published by someone else, it is important that you avoid *plagiarism*—presenting someone else's ideas as your own. (Plagiarism is not just cheating; it is also stealing.) There are two ways that you can include other people's ideas and words in your paper without plagiarizing: *paraphrasing* and *quotation*.

Paraphrasing

You can include someone else's ideas in your paper by putting those ideas into your own words. This is called *paraphrasing*. Here are a few things to remember when paraphrasing:

- Always cite the source of the paraphrased information with in-text citation (see Part 2) and list the source on your *Works Cited* page (see Part 3).
- Restate the information using your own words and your own sentences. Never use the same sentence structure as the original author.
- Combine information from different sources. Try not to paraphrase more than one or two sentences in a row from the same source.

Original Encyclopedia Text:

"The industrial revolution began in Great Britain for several reasons. The country had large deposits of coal and iron, the two natural resources on which early industrialization largely depended. Other industrial raw materials came from Great Britain's Colonies."

Paraphrase:

The abundance of natural resources in Great Britain and its colonies was one factor that allowed the industrial revolution to begin there (Lampard 10-248).

Quotation

You can also use someone else's exact words in your paper; you just have to clearly indicate that the words are a quotation and give proper credit to the original author. This is very useful when the original author has phrased the idea in a powerful, clever, or unique way. If the quoted text is four lines or less, you should put it in quotation marks and include it in line with the rest of your paper. If the quoted text is more than four lines, you should put it in a separate paragraph (without quotation marks) and indent it by one inch. Either way, you should introduce the quotation and make sure to explain how the information relates to your paper.

Short Quotations (Up to Four Lines)

Picasso's attraction to art came at an early age; in fact, he "was able to draw before he could speak, and he could speak long before he was able to walk" (Bernadac and Bouchet 19).

Long Quotations (More than Four Lines)

One critic adeptly summarized the mainstreaming of the punk genre:

For punk rock, the 1990s were a watershed and a nightmare. The mainstream commercial success in that decade of bands like Green Day, Rancid, and Blink 182 was unprecedented for a genre that survived the Reagan-Bush era on \$3 concerts, indie labels, and the relatively limited broadcast range of college radio. (Matula 19)

This commercialization was simultaneously the rise and fall of punk.

Part 2: The In-Text Citation

When you include information from other sources in your paper, you must include a *citation* that tells where the information came from (regardless of whether you quoted it or paraphrased it). At one time, MLA Style required that these citations be listed as footnotes at the bottom of the page. Now you can just insert a shortened citation immediately after the information you have quoted or paraphrased. (Since the citations appear in the text of your paper, they are called "in-text" citations. Since they are enclosed in parentheses, they are sometimes called "parenthetical" citations.)

The citation should direct the reader to that source's entry on the *Works Cited* page of your report. For print sources, you normally only need to include the *Author* and *Page Number* in your citation. For multi-volume works like encyclopedias, include the *Author*, *Volume Number*, and *Page Number* (with a colon separating the volume and page). For internet sites and other sources without specific page numbers, just include the *Author*. If the author is not given, use the first few words of the title (in quotation marks).

Book or Signed Article

Encouraged by the government, tourism is one of the largest industries in Greece (Arnold 45-46).

Book or Signed Article (Author Mentioned in Text)

Arnold states that tourism, encouraged by the government, is one of Greece's largest industries (45-46).

Book or Signed Article (Two Authors)

Picasso's attraction to art came at an early age; in fact, he "was able to draw before he could speak, and he could speak long before he was able to walk" (Bernadac and Bouchet 19).

Article in a Multi-Volume Reference Book

The abundance of natural resource in Great Britain and its colonies was one factor that allowed the industrial revolution to begin there (Lampard 10:248).

Article in a Multi-Volume Reference Book (No Author)

Globally, no other infectious disease kills more people than tuberculosis ("Tuberculosis" 3:875).

Online Source (No Page Numbers)

Hinduism and its mythology are a mixture, resulting from centuries of cross-cultural integration (Naylor).

Online Source (No Author or Page Numbers)

Available as a free download, OpenOffice is a popular open source alternative to Microsoft Office ("OpenOffice 3.0").

Citation Generators



<http://www.easybib.com/>



<http://www.bibme.org/>



<http://www.calvin.edu/library/knightcite/>

Other Citation Links

[Guide to Citing Sources \(Seneca College\)](#)

Guide to Citing Sources

Please be aware that individual database citation generators (ProQuest, EBSCO, etc.) may not provide citations - it is your responsibility to check the results with Seneca Libraries recommended style guides (see below) or other reputable published sources.

Select your citation style:

 <p>MLA</p>	 <p>APA</p>	 <p>Turabian (external link)</p>	 <p>Chicago Style (external link)</p>
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http://www.senecac.on.ca/library/Research_Help/Citing_Sources/index.html

Research and Documentation Online

RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION ONLINE 5th edition

hackerhandbooks.com Contact the editors

Diana Hacker Barbara Fister Gustavus Adolphus College	Humanities	FINDING SOURCES	SAMPLE PAPERS
		DOCUMENTING SOURCES	
	Social Sciences	FINDING SOURCES	SAMPLE PAPERS
		DOCUMENTING SOURCES	
	History	FINDING SOURCES	SAMPLE PAPERS
		DOCUMENTING SOURCES	
	Sciences	FINDING SOURCES	SAMPLE PAPERS
		DOCUMENTING SOURCES	

The information on this site is also available in a print book, *Research and Documentation in the Electronic Age, Fifth*

http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/resdoc5e/

MLA Formatting and Style Guide



The screenshot shows the Purdue OWL website's navigation menu with links for Purdue OWL, Writing Lab, OWL News, Engagement, Research, Contact, and Site Map. Below the menu is a breadcrumb trail: "General Writing • Research and Citation • Teaching and Tutoring • Subject-Specific Writing • Job Search Writing • ESL". The main content area is titled "MLA Formatting and Style Guide". It includes a search bar, a sidebar with a list of topics (Research and Citation, MLA Style, etc.), and a main text area with a summary, contributors, and last edited date. The summary states: "Summary: MLA (Modern Language Association) style is most commonly used to write papers and cite sources within the liberal arts and humanities. This resource, updated to reflect the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers (7th ed.) and the MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing (3rd ed.), offers examples for the general format of MLA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the Works Cited page." Contributors listed are Tony Russell, Allen Brizee, Elizabeth Angeli, and Russell Keck. The last edited date is 2012-01-31 01:51:34. Below the summary, there are instructions on how to cite the Purdue OWL in MLA and a link to a Citation Style Chart.

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

APA Formatting and Style Guide



The screenshot shows the Purdue OWL website's navigation menu with links for Purdue OWL, Writing Lab, OWL News, Engagement, Research, Contact, and Site Map. Below the menu is a breadcrumb trail: "General Writing • Research and Citation • Teaching and Tutoring • Subject-Specific Writing • Job Search Writing • ESL". The main content area is titled "General Format". It includes a search bar, a sidebar with a list of topics (Research and Citation, APA Style, etc.), and a main text area with a summary, contributors, and last edited date. The summary states: "Summary: APA (American Psychological Association) is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6th edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page. For more information, please consult the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th edition, second printing." Contributors listed are Elizabeth Angeli, Jodi Wagner, Elena Lawrick, Kristen Moore, Michael Anderson, Lars Soderlund, Allen Brizee, and Russell Keck. The last edited date is 2012-03-08 11:20:44. Below the summary, there are instructions on how to cite the Purdue OWL in APA and a link to a Citation Style Chart.

http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/

You Quote It, You Note It!
(Tutorial on plagiarism, Arcadia University)

You Quote It, You Note It!



Restart Replay Back Next

Is this plagiarism?

Copying a direct quotation into your paper, placing quotation marks around it, and crediting the source.

My Essay
by Maiko

Blah blah blah blah. "At the end of the Middle Ages, leprosy disappeared from the Western world" (Foucault 3). blah blah blah.

Works Cited:
Foucault, Michel. *Madness and Civilization*. New York: Random House, 1965.

This Is Plagiarism This Is NOT Plagiarism

<http://library.acadiau.ca/tutorials/plagiarism/>

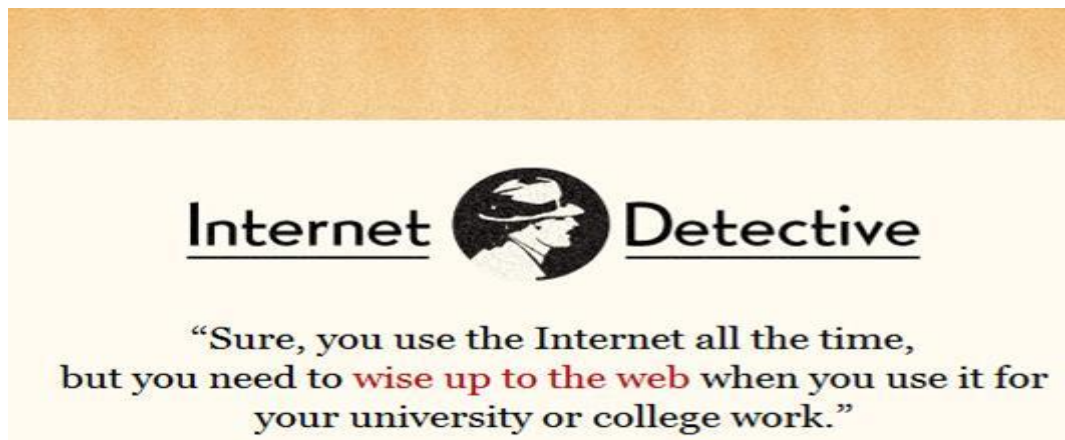
How Not to Plagiarize (University of Toronto)



Home	How Not to Plagiarize
News	Written by Margaret Procter, Writing Support
FAQs	
Writing Courses	
Writing Centres	From the Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters
Advice	It shall be an offence for a student knowingly:
General	(d) to represent as one's own any idea or expression of an idea
Planning and Organizing	term test or in connection with any other form of academic work

<http://www.writing.utoronto.ca/advice/using-sources/how-not-to-plagiarize>

Internet Detective-Evaluating a Website



<http://www.vtstutorials.ac.uk/detective/>