

MLA Citation Tutorial

The “reference page” in MLA style is entitled “Works Cited”. You would entitle your page with this centered at the top of a new page for your paper, but you would not include the quotation marks and you would not underline the words either in that title. The works cited are in alphabetical order by the first thing listed in the citation. The second (and subsequent) lines of each citation is indented (some of the examples show this).

Books

Book with 1 author

Last name, First name. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Book with 2 authors

Last name, First name, and Last name, First name. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Book with 3 or more authors

Last name, First name, Last name, First name, and Last name, First name. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

If you have multiple books by the same author or group of authors, in your works cited page, the second and subsequent book with the same author(s) would use 3 hyphens and a period instead of the authors name and then the books would be alphabetized by title. (Example below.)

Last name, First name, and Last name, First name. First Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. ---. Second Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Book with no author

Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Periodicals

Magazine Article (1 author)

Last name, First name. "Title of Article." Title of Magazine Day Month Year: pages.

Journal Article

Last name, First name. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume. Issue (Year): pages.

Journal Article (2 authors)

Last name, First name, and Last name, First name. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume. Issue (Year): pages.

Electronic Media

Internet Site

Last named, First name. Name of Site. Date of Posting/Revision. Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site sometimes found in copyright statements. Day month year of access <<http://www.someaddress.com/full/url>>.

Internet Site with no author

Name of Site. Date of Posting/Revision. Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site sometimes found in copyright statements. Day month year of access <<http://www.someaddress.com/full/url>>.

Internet Articles Based on Print Source

Author(s). "Title of Article." Title of Online Publication. (Day month year of Publication). Day month year of access <<http://www.someaddress.com/full/url>>.

IN TEXT CITATIONS (MLA Style)

In text citations can be both when you mention the author or not. For MLA style you do need to mention the page number even if it is not a direct quotation. (Ex – Roberts (year) talked about how to appropriately cite sources from the internet (page).) If you do not mention the authors name within the sentence, you will need to cite at the end of the sentence. Please note that the period for the end of the sentence goes AFTER the closing parentheses of the citation!

One work by one author

You are ready to cite a sentence in your paper (Author, page).

One work by 2 authors

You are ready to cite a sentence in your paper (Author and Author, page).

Works by authors with the same last name

You are ready to cite a sentence in your paper (A. Author, page). You also want to make sure you cite the other author too for their contribution (B. Author, page).

Multiple works by the same author

You are ready to cite something from the author's first works (Author, "Title One" page). You are also interested in citing something from another one of the author's pieces (Author, "Title Two" page).

Works with no author

If you have something with no author, then you will cite it the way it is first listed in your reference list. This would traditionally be with the title and then the date of publication ("Title" page).

Direct Quotations

Direct Quotations in the middle of a sentence

As you are writing your paper you may want in the middle of a sentence to “directly cite something that is very important” (Author, page) to the meaning of your paper.

Direct quotations at end of sentence

Sometimes the quote is at the very end of your sentence though so “You need to notice that the period for the end of quote is located after the citation” (Author, page).

Block quotation

A quote that is longer than 4 typed lines is off set in what is called a block quote. An example may be the following from Roberts (2008):

When you have a block quote, both the left hand and right-hand margins have been decreased by half an inch and the type is single spaced. It is not common to have many block quotes within a paper because professors want you to be able to synthesize what you are reading and say it in your own words with a few short quotes to show emphasis rather than a longer quote. If you choose to use a longer block quote, make sure it adds emphasis to your paper and that the entire block quote is really needed. Because I already cited the author above, to conclude this quote I will only need the page number. (page)

Website with more examples:

Purdue OWL. "MLA Formatting and Style Guide." The Online Writing Lab at Purdue. 10 May 2008. Purdue University Writing Lab. 23 October 2008
<<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01/>>.

APA Citation Tutorial

The “reference page” in APA style is entitled “References”. You would entitle your page with this centered at the top of a new page for your paper, but you would not include the quotation marks and you would not underline the words either in that title. The works cited are in alphabetical order by the first thing listed in the citation. The second (and subsequent) lines of each citation is indented (some of the examples show this). (Author, A. A. = Last name, First name initial. Middle name initial if provided.)

Books

Book with one author

Author, A. A. (publication year). Book name with only first word capitalized: Also capitalize subtitle if there is one. Publisher’s city, state: Publisher’s name.

Book with no author, but editor (if multiple editors, treat same as multiple authors and change (Ed.) to (Eds.))

Author, A. A. (Ed.). (publication year). Book name with only first word capitalized: Also capitalize first word of subtitle if there is one. Publisher’s city, state: Publisher’s name.

Books with 2 authors

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (publication year). Book name with only first word capitalized: Also capitalize first word of subtitle if there is one. Publisher’s city, state: Publisher’s name.

Books with 3-6 authors

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (publication year). Book name with only first word capitalized: Also capitalize first word of subtitle if there is one. Publisher’s city, state: Publisher’s name.

Journal Articles

Journal Article (1 author)

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. Title of Periodical, volume number (issue number), pages. Things to note: (1) only the first letter in the title of the article and subtitle are capitalized, (2) title of periodical is capitalized, (3) volume number is italicized like the title of journal, (4) there is not a space between the volume number and the parentheses of the issue number, and (5) pages are listed with a dash between (for example 7-10).

Journal Article (2 authors)

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of article. Title of Periodical, volume number (issue number), pages.

Journal Article (3 or more authors)

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. Title of Periodical, volume number (issue number), pages.

Electronic Media

Internet Site

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. Title of Online Periodical, volume number (issue number if available). Retrieved Month day, year, from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

Internet Site with no author or possibly no date

Name of webpage. (either the year of publishing or n.d. for no date). Retrieved Month day, year, from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

Internet Articles Based on Print Source

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article [Electronic version]. Title of Journal, volume number (issue number if available), pages. Retrieved Month day, year, from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

IN TEXT CITATIONS (APA Style)

In text citations can be both when you mention the author or not. If you mention the author, you would only need to place a date behind their name for the citation. (Ex – Roberts (year) talked about how to appropriately cite sources from the internet.) If you do not mention the authors name within the sentence, you will need to cite at the end of the sentence. Please note that the period for the end of the sentence goes AFTER the closing parentheses of the citation!

One work by one author

You are ready to cite a sentence in your paper (Author, year of publication).

One work by 2 authors

You are ready to cite a sentence in your paper (Author & Author., year of publication).

One work by 3 or more authors

The first time in the paper you need to cite a work by 3 or more authors you will need to list all of the authors (Author, Author, & Author, year of publication). If you need to cite this same group and book again, then you will not have to put all of the authors, but only the first with the text et al. following it (Author, et al., year of publication).

Works with no author

If you have something with no author, then you will cite it the way it is first listed in your reference list. This would traditionally be with the title and then the date of publication (Title of Book, year of publication).

Direct Quotations

Direct Quotations in the middle of a sentence

As you are writing your paper you may want in the middle of a sentence to “directly cite something that is very important” (Author, publication year, p. page number of quote) to the meaning of your paper.

Direct quotations at end of sentence

Sometimes the quote is at the very end of your sentence though so “You need to notice that the period for the end of quote is located after the citation” (Author, publication year, p. page number of quote).

Block quotation

A quote that is longer than 40 words is off set in what is called a block quote. An example may be the following from Roberts (2008):

When you have a block quote, both the left hand and right-hand margins have been decreased by half an inch. It is not common to have many block quotes within a paper because professors want you to be able to synthesize what you are reading and say it in your own words with a few short quotes to show emphasis rather than a longer quote. If you choose to use a longer block quote, make sure it adds emphasis to your paper and that the entire block quote is really needed. Because I already cited the author and publication date above, to conclude this quote I will only need the page number. If the author and date had not already been cited, then the author, publication year, and page would be needed for full citation of this quote. (p. page number).

Website with more examples:

APA formatting and style guide: The OWL at Purdue. (2008, September 30). Retrieved October 23, 2008 from <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>