

MLA STYLE GUIDE–8th edition

In academic writing, the source of any borrowed ideas or information must be acknowledged; presenting other people's ideas without giving them credit is not allowed. Various disciplines have certain ways of crediting others' ideas. Modern Language Association (MLA) style is used in most humanities classes, especially English, while American Psychological Association (APA) style is used in many social science classes. It is important to be aware of the styles typically used in the various disciplines and to use the style required by the professor. This style guide is based on the *MLA Handbook*, 8th edition. More information links are available online at <http://depts.gpc.edu/library>.

PART ONE: PAGE FORMAT

Margins:

Margins should be one inch on all sides of the page. Indent the first line of a paragraph ½-inch. Do not justify the right margin.

Page Numbers:

Page numbers should be placed in the top right corner of every page ½-inch from the top of the page. Type your last name before the page number as a precaution in case of misplaced pages. If a title page is included, it is not counted and not numbered.

Spacing:

The entire paper should be double-spaced, including all quotations, notes, and the list of works cited.

Title Page:

A research paper using traditional MLA style does not need a title page, unless it has an outline, abstract, or other elements preceding the text of the paper. Beginning one inch from the top of the page on the left side, type on separate lines your name, instructor's name, course number, and date. It is not necessary to put "by" before your name.

Title:

The title of your paper should not be underlined, placed in quotation marks, or typed in all capital letters. **CENTER** it on the page and follow the normal rules of capitalization.

Italics:

Use italics to identify titles of longer works (books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, long poems, plays, films, etc.). Titles of shorter works (essays, articles, stories, chapters, most poems) go inside quotation marks.

MLA STYLE GUIDE | PART TWO: CITATIONS

Research papers and some essays use **quotations** to provide technical, literary, or other examples to support ideas. Whenever you draw from the work of a scholar or expert in the body of your paper, it is important to remember to copy a quotation accurately and cite (give credit to) the author. You must cite your source when you use a direct quotation and also when you paraphrase or rewrite information. A good rule to follow is: If in doubt, cite it. The use of direct quotations should be limited to no more than ten percent of the paper. **REMEMBER: Information in citations must match the information on the Works Cited page.**

|| TYPES OF CITATIONS

Primary Source Citations

A good paper will use primary quotations to support technical facts or comments made about literature. A **primary quotation is material quoted directly from the work about which you are writing** (poem, short story, novel, play, or other work).

Secondary Source Citations

In addition to primary support from quotations, a paper frequently needs secondary support. A **secondary quotation is most often an expert's ideas about a work, taken from a scholarly journal, reference book, or source other than the work itself.** Usually, it is best to paraphrase secondary material, being sure to give credit to the source paraphrased. Controversial ideas are often included in secondary quotations.

When both primary and secondary quotations appear in a paper, many instructors like to see them in this order:

- An introduction of an idea in a student's own words
- A primary quotation
- Student's own words introducing comment on or analysis of primary quotation
- A secondary quotation analyzing the primary quotation
- An analysis by the student summing up the paragraph or section

|| EXAMPLES OF QUOTATIONS

In-text Quotations:

Quotations of this type are preferable to other types of quotations, such as full sentence quotations.

Primary:

Emily believes that she is a "lady of the first class" (239).

At one particular moment, Faulkner explains, they found the body "rotted beneath what was left of the nightshirt" (236).

According to Faulkner, "the body had apparently once lain in embrace" (236).

Emily believes that she is a "lady of the first class" (239) because of her aristocratic upbringing.

She is such a powerful distraction in his life that he finds himself whispering "strange prayers and praises" (118) to her at the most unusual times.

Secondary:

According to Ray B. West, Jr., Miss Emily's principal problem is "her obstinate refusal to submit to, or even to concede the inevitability of change" (184).

Full Sentence Formal Quotations:

Although the in-text quotation is the preferred way to present quotations, the full sentence formal quotation is acceptable for more lengthy examples.

Primary:

Emily insists that she is a lady of breeding: “I am a lady of the first class” (239).

Secondary:

Ray B. West, Jr., describes Miss Emily’s failure to change as a fault: “The trouble with Miss Emily is her obstinate refusal to submit to, or even to concede the inevitability of change” (184).

NOTE: When quoting a complete thought in this formal type of quotation, it is important to capitalize the first word after the initial quotation mark. If the original is not capitalized, use brackets.

Indented Long Formal Quotations:

The indented or long formal quotation is to be used sparingly, if at all, in research papers. Any quotation exceeding four lines should be indented five spaces (½-inch) from the left margin of the text and aligned with the right margin in the text. Quotation marks are not used around any indented quotations.

Primary:

*Emily spent the remaining years of her life in isolation. Faulkner describes the tragedy of her death:
And so she died. Fell ill in the house filled with dust and shadows, with only a doddering Negro man to wait on her. We did not even know she was sick; we had long since given up trying to get any information from the Negro. He talked to no one, probably not even to her, for his voice had grown harsh and rusty, as if from disuse. (235)*

Secondary:

*Emily spends her adult years in total isolation from the community around her. Thus, she becomes a victim of gossip, according to James M. Wallace:
[T]he details of Emily Grierson's life have been passed to him [the narrator] along a sloppy bucket-brigade of gossip, making him all the more unreliable and all the more suspect as he passes along to us the observations and suspicions of his fellow townspeople. Homer's visit occurred forty years before the narrator writes. Surely memory and imagination have helped to embellish the stories. . . . (106)*

NOTE: When indenting an entire paragraph that begins with an indentation itself, use an extra **three** spaces in the first line.

|| PUNCTUATING QUOTED MATERIAL

Double quotation marks (“..”) are used for direct quotations as well as the titles of poems, short stories, chapters in books, songs, episodes of a radio or television series, articles in periodicals, and other minor titles.

“A good friend,” observes Claudius Miniken, “makes hills easier to climb.”

“A Rose for Emily” is Faulkner’s macabre and ghoulish short story about a scorned woman.

Single quotation marks (‘...’) are used to enclose a quotation within a quotation.

“Edgar Allen Poe’s ‘A Predicament’ is one of the funniest short stories I’ve ever read!” Chet exclaimed.

The period and the comma are placed within quotation marks and *follow* the parenthetical reference to the source of a quotation.

“Jenny,” he said, “let’s have lunch.” She replied, “OK, but first I want to finish ‘The Machine Stops.’ ”
The author states that “time alone reveals the just” (471).

Feeling that reality is “all that the case may be” (22), Slothrop takes little interest in saving for the future.

A question mark, exclamation point, dash, colon, or semicolon is placed within quotation marks when it applies only to the quoted matter. It is placed outside when it does not.

Within quotation marks:

Pilate asked, “What is the truth?”

Gordon replied, “No way!”

Outside quotation marks:

What is the meaning of the term “half-truth”?

Stop whistling “All I Do is Dream of You”!

She spoke of “the protagonists”; however, I remembered only one in “The Tell-Tale Heart”: the mad murderer.

|| USING ELLIPSES

An ellipsis is a literary device that indicates that a word or words in a quotation have been omitted. Ellipsis marks, three spaced periods separated from the text with single spaces, are used to substitute for the omitted material.

Martin meant to imply a hidden meaning when he intimated that his character “transgressed beyond . . . the normal bounds of human reason” (123).

Four dot ellipses (a normal period followed by the three spaced dots) must have complete thoughts on either side of the ellipsis. Use four dots in the following instances only:

To omit the last part of a quoted sentence

She said, “I’m always tired. . . . Since I have nothing to do now, I’m bored. My feet hurt” (134).

To omit the beginning of the next sentence

She said, “I’m always tired. . . . I’m bored. My feet hurt” (134).

To omit a complete sentence or more

She said, “I’m always tired. . . . My feet hurt” (134).

To omit one or more complete paragraphs

NOTE: Never begin a quotation with an ellipsis. End the quotation with an ellipsis if the original sentence continues but your edit makes it sound as though it ends. For example:

Original *She hates people who lie, no matter what their reason.*

Quote *“She hates people who lie. . . .”*

MLA STYLE GUIDE | PART THREE: CITATION FORMAT

The use of citations within the text of a report or paper (in-text citations) points the reader to the original source of any works used as support. These in-text, or parenthetical, citations clearly point to specific sources in the alphabetical listing of works cited, providing readers who wish to further explore sources with detailed information on how to find them. To avoid interrupting the flow of your writing, place the in-text citation where a pause would naturally occur (preferably at the end of a sentence), but as near as possible to the material documented:

Machiavelli contended that humans were “ungrateful” and “mutable” (1240), and Montaigne thought them “miserable and puny” (1343).

Identify the location of the borrowed information as specifically as possible. For most print documents this will typically be the page number. However, citation format will vary based on the source type – consult the MLA style guide to identify requirements. As you conduct your research, be sure to keep a written record identifying the source of any information you collect; this will make it easier for you to format your citations and complete your Works Cited entries.

Basic Format for In-text Citations

[Author’s last name (space) Page Number]

EXAMPLE: *All colleges provided financial aid (Miller 95).*

NOTE: There is no punctuation between the last name (Miller) and the page number.

|| VARIATIONS ON THE BASIC FORMAT

Author Listed in Text: put the page number (or page number range) in parentheses at the end of the sentence.

Miller states that every college student needs to own a dictionary (95).

Jones has an optimistic view of life (27-32).

Two Authors: list both of them.

Michael was furious over the rejection of his work (Jones and Smith 102).

Three or More Authors: abbreviate.

Joshua Norton was not a citizen of the United States (Thompson et al. 5).

Two or More Authors with the Same Last Name: include the first initial, or if the first initials are the same, use the full first name.

Gaedel was the only midget ever to play in a major league baseball game (K. Holloway 63).

Choosing their own subjects aids children in learning to write (Jane Frost 27-32). However, Joseph Frost insists that choosing their own subjects does not contribute significantly to children’s learning to write (407-09).

More Than One Work by the Same Author: give the author’s last name, an abbreviated title of the work, and page number.

The author comically stated that “maybe man would not overrun the planet, but his pet poodles and Siamese cats might” (Westin, Pethood 6). She then further stated that there are 50 million homeless animals in the country (Westin, “Planning” 10).

Corporate Author: it is preferable to cite the name in the text.

The RJ Reynolds Tobacco Company published the article about the dangers of smoking.

Electronic Sources: only include the author's last name because few electronic sources include page numbers. Do not cite page numbers from printouts because pagination may vary in different printouts.

Despite the many challenges she has faced on the Internet, the author still enjoys the "magic" of the MOO (Dibbell).

No Author Identified: substitute the title (or an abbreviated form of the title) for the author's name in the sentence or in the parenthetical citation. Be sure to italicize the title if the source is a book or to place quotation marks around the title if the source is a magazine or journal article.

The New York Times called Ralph Ellison "a writer of universal reach" ("Death of a Writer" 9).

Each of the Teletubbies has its own language acquisition level, and, because of this, a child can identify the progress to the next level when the child feels comfortable ("The Inside Story").

Entire Work: it is preferable to cite the name in the text.

James Joyce's Ulysses is an example of modern literature.

Entire Volume or Multi-Volume: there is no need to cite pages.

Johnny always felt completely at ease in the wilderness (Wellek, vol. 2).

Part of One Volume of a Multi-Volume Work: list the author's name and then the volume and page number separated by a colon and a space.

Johnny always felt completely at ease in the wilderness (Wellek 2: 1-10).

Indirect Quotations (citing an author who was quoted by another author): include both names. First, give the name of the author whose words you are citing followed by "qtd. in." Then, give the name of the author of the source you used. If you include the author whose words you are quoting in your text, you do not need to include the author's name again in your citation.

In last month's issue of Rolling Stone, Lenny Kravitz admitted that Jimmy Hendrix was an "extraordinary man" (qtd. in Riverwell 220).

NOTE: Whenever you can, try to take material from the original source and not from a secondhand one. Your credibility as a writer could suffer if you depend too heavily on secondhand sources.

Plays and Epic Poetry: when referencing commonly studied verse plays and poetry, omit page numbers and cite by division (act, scene, canto, book, part, line) with periods separating the various numbers.

(Iliad 9.19) refers to book 9, line 19 of Homer's Iliad.

Standard Poetry: if you are citing only line numbers, do not use the abbreviation *l.* or *ll.* which can be confused with numerals. Initially, use the word line or lines; in subsequent references to the poem, give the numbers alone.

In "The House of the Trees," Ethelwyn Wetherald implores, "Ope your doors and take me in/Spirit of the wood..." (lines 1-2). Readers can infer that she views nature as a teacher possessing enough wisdom to "show [her] how to live" (12).

MLA STYLE GUIDE | PART FOUR: WORKS CITED

In order to point the reader back to the original source of any works used as support within an essay or report, an alphabetical listing containing key information about the works cited should be included after the text of your paper. This listing is called the “**Works Cited**” because it includes only works actually cited within the paper.

|| GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR WORKS CITED PAGE

- : Center the title *Works Cited* at the top of the page.
- : Double-space the entire list.
- : List only works actually cited within the paper.
- : Alphabetize the list by the first word in each entry (excluding a, an, or the).
- : The first line of the Works Cited entry should be aligned with the left margin, while every line that follows is indented ½-inch.
- : The first author’s name in an entry should appear in full and inverted, meaning that the last name should appear first and the first name should appear last. The second author’s name is not inverted.
- : If you have more than one work by a particular author, give the name in the first entry only. For all other entries, type three hyphens, followed by a period, and finish the entry normally.
- : Enclose titles of works published within larger ones in quotation marks, such as newspaper articles, short stories, poems, etc.
- : Pay close attention to proper punctuation for each entry.
- : Do **NOT** number entries.
- : Do not separate primary and secondary sources or types of sources (books, newspapers, magazines, etc.) unless told to do so by the instructor.

Citations Based on *MLA Handbook: Eighth Edition*

In April 2016 the Modern Language Association published the *MLA Handbook: Eighth Edition*. The new style allows writers flexibility to decide the most helpful information to guide their readers back to sources. Certain core information is essential while other information is optional. The core questions asked about each source are:

1. Who is the author of the source?
2. What is the title of the source?
3. How was the source published?
4. Where did you find the source?
5. When was the source published? (*MLA 13*)

MLA has provided a template to help evaluate these questions and construct the citations. Core elements are important to include when available. If they are not available, then they should simply be omitted. For instance, a source without an author would start by listing the title, or a source without a publisher, such as a blog, would skip that element. It is recommended that the URL (web address) or DOI (digital object identifier) be included as a location element for any source on the Internet, unless your instructor directs you to omit it.

Containers are the various ways content is published and/or accessed. A container might be a literature anthology, a scholarly journal, a set of published web pages, or the NetFlix collection where a film is viewed. Note that punctuation is streamlined with periods after the author and title and at the end of each container. Commas are used between other parts of the citation. The elements are more thoroughly defined in the handbook, but the basics follow. Download a practice template here:

<https://style.mla.org/files/2016/04/practice-template.pdf>

Author.	Last name first. Second author can be natural name order. Three or more authors are listed as the first author followed by the abbreviation “et al.”
Title of Source.	Use quotations for chapters, essays, poems, or short stories in another book; use italics for a longer work such as a play or novel appearing within an anthology.

Container 1

Title of container,	Often the title of an anthology, essay collection, periodical, or host website (in italics)
Other contributors,	Edited by, translated by, performed by, etc.
Version,	Often known as the edition in print sources
Number,	Volume and issue numbers
Publisher,	As identified in print or online
Publication date,	When the content was most recently published or updated
Location.	Page numbers when available in print or electronic format; URL or DOI for web sources not included below as a second container

Container 2

Title of container,	Often the database for electronic sources
Other contributors,	
Version,	
Number,	
Publisher,	
Publication date,	If date of publication or update is not available on an electronic source, date of access can be a helpful element to include after the location
Location.	URL or DOI linking directly back to work in online sources

URLs and DOIs may be omitted at the discretion of the instructor. Each writer may decide whether additional elements are needed for clarity as mentioned on pages 50-53 of *MLA Handbook*.

Print Sources

Print Book with One Author:

Coates, Ta-Nehisi. *Between the World and Me*. Spiegel & Grau, 2015.

Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. London, Bloomsbury, 1997.

(Note: If the city of publication is needed for clarity, it may be added before the publisher.)

Print Book with Two Authors:

Frost, Randy O., and Gail Steketee. *Stuff: Compulsive Hoarding and the Meaning of Things*. Mariner Books, 2011.

Print Book with Three or More Authors:

Reece, Jane B., et al. *Campbell Biology: Concepts and Connections*. 7th ed., Pearson, 2012.

An Individual Work in an Anthology requires more elements as charted on the template below:

Author.	Rumi, Jalaloddin.
Title of Source.	“The Question.”
Other contributors.	Translated by Coleman Barks. (end with a period before beginning a new Container)
Title of Container,	<i>The Norton Anthology of World Literature,</i>
Other Contributors,	general editor, Martin Puchner,
Version,	3 rd ed.,
Number,	vol. B,
Publisher,	W.W. Norton,
Publication date,	2012,
Location.	pp. 352-53.

The resulting citation looks like this:

Rumi, Jalaloddin. “The Question.” Translated by Coleman Barks. *The Norton Anthology of World Literature*, general editor, Martin Puchner, 3rd ed., vol. B, W.W. Norton, 2012, pp. 352-53.

(Note: An additional element was added for the translator of the individual poem, immediately after that title. The translator of an entire book would have been included as another contributor along with the editor[s] of the entire book.)

Work in an Anthology:

Gilman, Charlotte Perkins. "The Yellow Wallpaper." 1892. *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing, Compact Edition*, edited by Edgar V. Roberts and Robert Zweig, 6th ed., Pearson, 2015, pp. 473-84.

(Note: The date the story was originally written is included after that title because it was considered helpful information for the reader.)

Wilson, August. *The Piano Lesson*. *The Norton Introduction to Literature*, edited by Kelly J. Mays, shorter 11th ed., W. W. Norton, 2013, pp. 1241-99.

(Note: For this play in an anthology, italics are used for the title rather than quotation marks. The anthology title is also italicized.)

Chapter or Entry from a Reference Book or Set of Books:

"The Red Convertible." *Short Stories for Students*, edited by Jennifer Smith, vol. 14, Gale, 2002, pp. 205-19.

Newspaper Article:

Andrews, Travis M. "Ancient Chunk of Butter Found in Bog in Ireland." *The Atlanta Journal Constitution*, 21 June 2016, p. A6.

Magazine Article:

Ripley, Amanda. "To Catch a Drone." *The Atlantic*, Nov. 2015, pp. 66-74.

Scholarly Journal Article:

Trigg, Christopher. "The Devil's Book at Salem." *Early American Literature*, vol. 49, no. 1, 2014, pp. 37-65.

Whisler, Robert F. "Weighed in the Balance." *The Dekalb Literary Arts Journal*, vol. 21, no. 2, Spring 1988, pp. 47-48.

Government Publication:

United States, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. 2016-17 ed., Bernan Press, 2016.

Database Sources

It is not necessary to write “GALILEO” in your citation, but list the database as **Title** for the second container (in italics) and the DOI or permanent URL as **Location**.

Newspaper Article:

Ajami, Fouad. “Why Malala Yousafzai Matters.” *The Sun* [Lowell, MA], 20 Oct. 2013. *ProQuest*, search.proquest.com/central/docview/1443233140/51A8EB8E82C45C2PQ/7?accountid=11226.

(Note: When the title of a newspaper doesn't include city of publication, include that information in brackets following the title.)

Dobbins, James. “Time for a Do-over on the Brexit Vote.” *USA Today*, 7 July 2016, p. 7A. *Academic Search Complete*, web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=8&sid=3d8cd750-3f5d-428f-b5a9-835b0efa8139%40sessionmgr4004&hid=4114&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWwhvc3QtbGl2ZSZz-Y29wZT1zaXRl#AN=JOE272804964016&db=a9h.

Magazine Article:

Dolan, Kerry A. “Nobel Peace Prize Winner Malala on Being Shot: ‘My Weaknesses Died on that Day.’” *Forbes*, 15 Dec. 2014, p. 1. *ProQuest*, search.proquest.com/central/docview/1643236643/-81E1268626904EF4PQ/10?accountid=11226.

Matthews, Owen. “Brexit Wounds.” *Newsweek Global*, vol. 167, no. 1, 8 July 2016, pp. 12-16. *Academic Search Complete*, ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=116435796&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

Scholarly Journal Article:

Blackburn, Robin. “Karl Marx and Abraham Lincoln: A Curious Convergence.” *Historical Materialism*, vol. 19, no. 4, 2011, pp. 99-128. *Historical Abstracts*, ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=hia&AN=67668897&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

Sweet, Julie Ann. “Will the Real Tomochichi Please Come Forward?” *American Indian Quarterly*, vol. 32, no. 2, Spring 2008, pp. 141-77. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/30114262.

Young, R. V. “Shakespeare, Cervantes, and the Romance of the Real.” *Modern Age*, vol. 58, no. 2, 2016, pp. 7-18. *Academic Search Complete*, ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=114855127&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

Ebooks:

Krefting, Rebecca. *All Joking Aside: American Humor and Its Discontents*. Johns Hopkins UP, 2014. *eBook Collection (EBSCOhost)*, ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=778025&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

Wingard, Jason, and Michelle LaPointe. *Learning for Life: How Continuous Education Will Keep Us Competitive in the Global Economy*. AMACOM, 2016. *eBook Collection (EBSCOhost)*, ezproxy.gsu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1055079&site=ehost-live&scope=site.

Chapter/Article/Story in an Online Book:

Welty, Emily E. "276 Cups of Tea: Ethnography in Peace and Conflict Research." *Peace and Conflict Studies Research: A Qualitative Perspective*, edited by Laura L. Finley and Robin Cooper. Information Age Publishing, 2014. *eBook Collection (EBSCOhost)*, web.a.ebscohost.com/ezproxy.gsu.edu/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/bmxlYmtfXzc5NDk4NV9fQU41?sid=ffe96b47-6ec4-4364-bfb7-84b216bfac77@sessionmgr4010&vid=4&format=EB&lpid=lp_111&rid=8.

Entry within an Online Reference Book:

Maghan, Jess. "Hate." *New Dictionary of the History of Ideas*, edited by Maryanne Cline Horowitz, vol. 3, Charles Scribner's Sons, 2005, pp. 964-965. *Gale Virtual Reference Library*, go.galegroup.com/ezproxy.gsu.edu/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CCX3424300332-&v=2.1&u=atla29738&it=r&p=GURL&sw=w&asid=629897ad2b1239950f1424ea818d93e6.

Opposing Viewpoints:

Mayor, Mejebi T., and Amina White. "'Lethal' Fetal Anomalies and Elective Cesarean." *The Hastings Center Report*, Nov.-Dec. 2015, p. 13. *Opposing Viewpoints in Context*, ezproxy.gpc.edu/login?url=http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/ovic/AcademicJournalsDetailsPage/AcademicJournalsDetailsWindow?failOverType=&query=&prodId=OVIC&windowstate=normal&contentModules=&display-query=&mode=view&displayGroupName=Journals&limiter=¤tPage=&commentary=true&disableHighlighting=true&displayGroups=&sortBy=&search_within_results=&p=OVIC&action=e&catId=&activityType=&scanId=&documentId=GALE%7CA434150158&source=Bookmark&u=clar34424&jsid=2f1da5dd256f3ea9e080219b506da4ba.

Sperling, Daniel. "Gearing up for Electric Cars." *Issues in Science and Technology*, vol. 11, no. 2, 1994, p. 33+. *Opposing Viewpoints in Context*, ezproxy.gpc.edu/login?url=http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/ovic/AcademicJournalsDetailsPage/AcademicJournalsDetailsWindow?failOverType=&query=&prodId=OVIC&windowstate=normal&contentModules=&display-query=&mode=view&displayGroupName=Journals&limiter=¤tPage=&commentary=true&disableHighlighting=true&displayGroups=&sortBy=&search_within_results=&p=OVIC&action=e&catId=&activityType=&scanId=&documentId=GALE%7CA16617612&source=Bookmark&u=clar34424&jsid=e2a0a2db473c2ade8dba4fc960c02457.

Reprinted Sources:

Tiffany, Grace. "Hamlet, Reconciliation, and the Just State." *Renascence*, vol. 58, no. 2, Winter 2005, pp. 111-33. Reprinted in *Shakespearean Criticism*, edited by Michelle Lee, vol. 102, Gale, 2007. *Literature Resource Center*, ezproxy.gpc.edu/login?url=http://go.galegroup.com/ps/-i.do?id=GALE%-7CH1420074831&v=2.1&u=clar34424&it=r&p=LitRC&sw=w&asid=751a31a3687-e3d1f89c75837b8b7eb70.

Legal Documents:

Glasser v. National Marine Fisheries Service, et al. 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 54839. *LexisNexis Academic*, www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/api/version1/getDocCui?lni=4T1R-RM00-TXFS-42GG&csi=6323&hl=t&hv=t&hnsd=f&hns=t&hgn=t&oc=00240&perma=true.

River Runners for Wilderness v. Martin. 593 F.3d 1064; 2010 U.S. App. LEXIS 2131. *LexisNexis Academic*, www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/lxacademic/?verb=sf&sfi=AC07STFedCodesSrch.

Government Documents:

United States, Congress, House, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Health. *Understanding and Preventing Veteran Suicide: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs*. 2 Dec. 2011. Government Printing Office, 2012. georgiastateuniversity.on.worldcat.org/oclc/827634797?databaseList=217. 112th Cong., 1st sess.

Random (Non-Database) Web Sources

Article from Website:

McLaughlin, Elliott C. "Memorial for Dallas Police Officers: Obama Praises Law Enforcement Reaction." Cable News Network, 12 July 2016, www.cnn.com/2016/07/12/us/dallas-police-shooting-officers-memorial/index.html.

Newspaper or Magazine Article on Web:

Brooks, David. "The Power of Altruism." *The New York Times*, 8 July 2016, www.nytimes.com/2016/07/08/opinion/the-power-of-altruism.html?_r=0.

Lepore, Jill. "American Exposure." *The New Yorker*, 12 July 2016, www.newyorker.com/news/daily-comment/american-exposure.

Online Encyclopedia:

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