

<b>A Brief Guide to MLA Format, Seventh Edition</b> <b>The College of Saint Rose Writing Center</b>
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This handout is based on the Modern Language Association handbook: *MLA Handbook, Seventh Edition*. It is not meant to serve as a substitute for the handbook but rather as an overview of the most common formatting guidelines. A newer *MLA Handbook, Eighth Edition* was published in 2016; the guide to the *Eighth Edition* is also available through the Writing Center. Check with your professor about which edition s/he prefers that you use.

MLA format is a system that specifies how academic papers should be formatted and how sources within the paper should be cited. The purpose of MLA format is to give appropriate credit to originators of work, enable readers to find original sources, provide a model for writing conventions, and preserve academic integrity. MLA is used most frequently in the fields of English and other Humanities, but check with your professor about what format s/he wants students to use.

### **Saint Rose's Academic Integrity Policy**

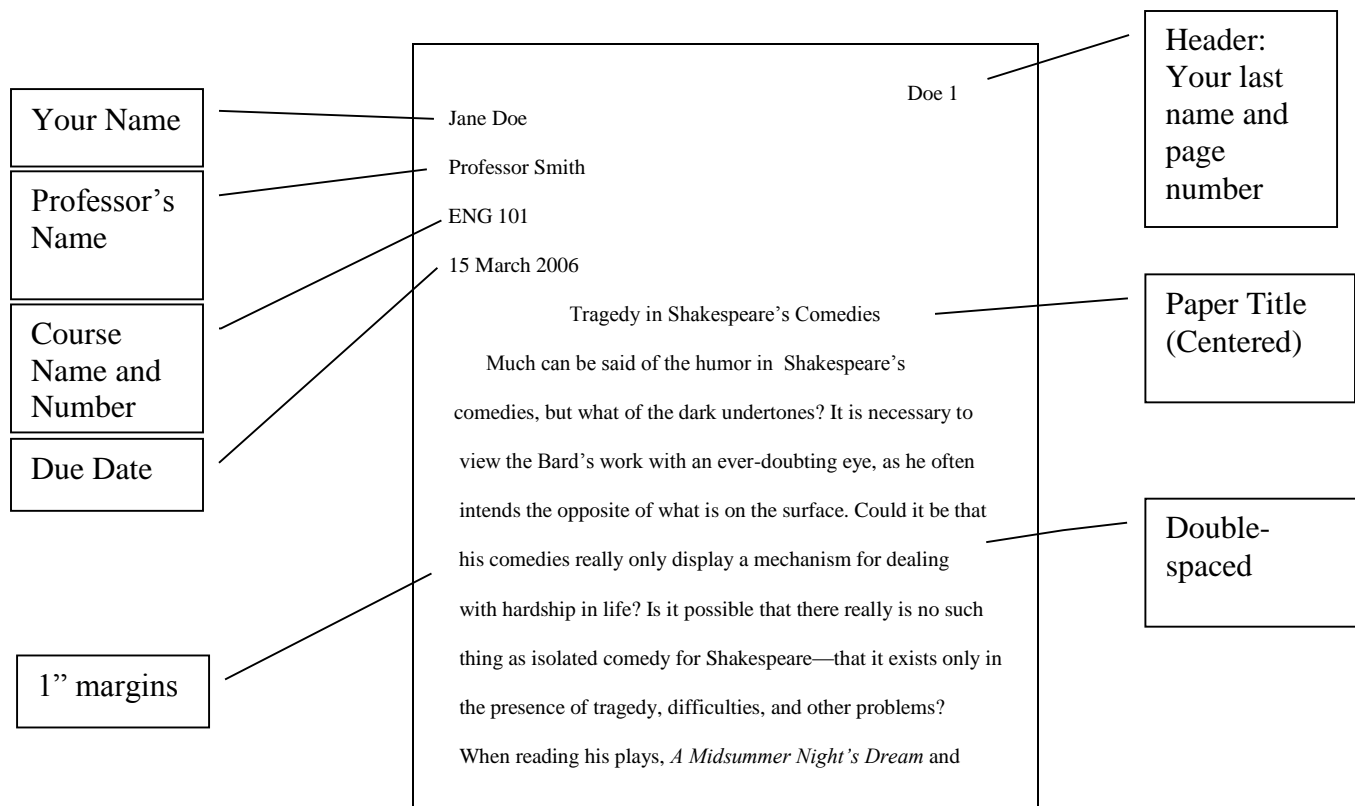
Students at The College of Saint Rose are expected to be honest in every aspect of their academic work. All work presented as a student's own must be the product of her or his own efforts. Plagiarism, cheating, academic misconduct, or any other submission of another's work as one's own are unacceptable. Students working in groups are each individually responsible for the academic integrity of the entire group project. The College's *Policy on Plagiarism and Other Infringements of Academic Honesty*, which includes the definition, detailed explication of plagiarism and academic misconduct, and procedures, is found at:

[http://www.strose.edu/academics/academic\\_integrity/article2575](http://www.strose.edu/academics/academic_integrity/article2575)

The College of Saint Rose Catalog of Undergraduate Studies defines plagiarism as: including but not limited to "Purchasing, copying, down-loading, printing, or paraphrasing another's book, article, paper, speech, exam, portfolio, creative work, argument, or any other work and presenting it as one's own, either in whole or in part" or "Incorporating portions of another's work without proper acknowledgement and documentation." Plagiarizing can result in failure of the assignment, failure of the course, and/or expulsion from the college.

### **General MLA Format:**

- Typed, double-spaced (**in the interest of space in this document, many examples will be single-spaced, though they would be double-spaced in an MLA paper**)
- Standard-sized paper (8.5 x 11), with 1 inch margins on all sides
- Times New Roman 12 pt. font is recommended
- Header in the upper right-hand corner: last name and the page number
- Title page is **not** required, though a heading is: your name, the professor's name, the course number, and the due date in the upper left-hand corner (see example)
- The title of the paper follows on the next line, centered. This should be capitalized, but have no other emphasis (no bold, italics, quotation marks, larger font, etc.)
- The body of the paper follows the title on the next line.
- Capitalize major words in the titles of sources: verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns
- Titles of long works (books, journals, plays, movies, CDs, paintings, etc.) are *italicized*
- Titles of short works (articles, essays, poems, short stories, songs, etc.) are placed in "quotation marks."
- Research papers consist of a works cited page at the end of the document to properly document the research presented in the paper



### Cite sources whenever you:

- quote from a text (use the exact wording of the original text)
- paraphrase from a text (put a section of text into your own words)
- summarize a text (present a condensed version of a text)
- use facts, statistics, or data from a text
- refer to an idea from a text
- use a photograph, painting, chart, table, graph, or other visual from a source.

A safe guideline to use is: **ANY** time you use **ANY** idea, from **ANYONE** or **ANYWHERE** else, it is necessary to document it.

**In-Text Citations** A brief mention of each source in the body of the paper.

Form 1- Author's name and page number in parentheses after the idea:

One of the great stories of our generation begins, "Mr. and Mrs. Dursley, of number four, Privet Drive, were proud to say that they were perfectly normal, thank you very much" (Rowling 1).

Form 2- Author's name in the sentence and the page number in parentheses after the idea:

J. K. Rowling's famous first book begins, "Mr. and Mrs. Dursley, of number four, Privet Drive, were proud to say that they were perfectly normal, thank you very much" (1).

NOTE: No comma between the author's name and page number; do not use "p." or "page."

The first time that you mention an author, use the author's full name. After that, use her/his last name only. **For special cases, see pages 5 and 6.**

**Quoting** involves presenting the exact wording of a text, signified by the use of quotation marks to bracket the material that is being used. The author's last name must be provided for most sources, along with page numbers (with the exception of websites).

A quote cannot stand on its own but must be introduced and followed up with your own words:

Introduce-the author and/or quote

Cite-the quote

Explain-how the quote relates to and/or supports your main idea

Short Quotes:

- Four or fewer typed lines
- Begin and end with “quotation marks” (double quotation marks, not single)
- A comma usually follows the introduction to the quotation
- Author's last name and page number appear in the in-text citation
- Introduced, cited, and explained
- Punctuation:
  - A period is placed after the citation
  - A semicolon, question mark, or exclamation point is placed:
    - within the quotation marks when it is part of the quote
    - after the quotation marks when it is not part of the quoted material
- Quotes must be exactly as written by the author, except:
  - An ellipsis (...) is used to indicate where words are omitted words from a quote
  - Brackets [ ] are placed around words that have been added to the quote or altered, to facilitate readability
- Quoted words that appear within a quote (e.g., when you reference one author who is quoting another author) are marked by ‘single quotation marks.’

Example of a short quote:

In *Song of Solomon*, one character says to another, “And if [your life] means so little to you that you can just give it away...then why should it mean any more to him? He can't value you more than you value yourself” (Morrison 331). As the character cautions his friend, he is also making a broader statement about the impact of self-worth on relationships.

Long Quotes:

- More than four typed lines
- Preceded by a colon
- Printed in a block, tabbed in ½ inch from the left margin
- No quotation marks used (the block does the same work as the quotation marks)
- End punctuation comes **before** the citation, the **only** time it does
- ICE

Example of a long quote:

Blanca's complicated relationship with religion is shown when Isabel Allende writes:

Kneeling in her pew, Blanca would inhale the intense smell of the virgin's incense and lilies, suffering the combined torment of nausea, guilt, and boredom. It was the only thing she disliked about school. She loved the high-vaulted stone corridors, the immaculate cleanliness of the marble floors, the naked white walls, and the iron Christ who stood watch in the vestibule. (142)

The passage mixes words like "immaculate," "cleanliness," and "white" with "nausea," "guilt," and "boredom" to show both positive and negative aspects of Blanca's Catholic school.

### Quoting Poetry

Poetry is cited by line number, not page number. When referencing a line or part of a line, follow guidelines for short quotes. Example:

In Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven," the repetition of "nevermore" (1) contributes to the poem's iconic tone of melancholy.

For two or three lines of poetry, maintain the punctuation and line breaks (end of a line) of the original. Line breaks are marked with a /. Example:

In "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," Robert Frost's final lines "But I have promises to keep, / And miles to go before I sleep, / And miles to go before I sleep." (14-16) challenge the reader's expectations. The repetition disturbs the reader, promoting further thought.

For four or more lines, the lines are set up like a long quote: tabbed in, and the punctuation comes *before* the citation. Example:

In Edgar Allan Poe's poem "Alone," the speaker of the poem's fixation on the single cloud in an otherwise clear sky hints at his state of mind:

From the thunder, and the storm—  
And the cloud that took the form  
(When the rest of Heaven was blue)  
Of a demon in my view—. (19-22)

This focus on the negative aspects—thunder, storm, and cloud—surrounded by positivity ("the rest of" the sky was blue) may indicate the speaker's depressed or negative mental state.

### Quoting Drama

When referencing drama dialogue, the names of speakers appear in ALL CAPS. Lines that wrap are half-tabbed in (five spaces). The text is otherwise set in a block like a long quote. Example:

One of the most misquoted lines in cinema history is from *Star Wars: Episode V - The Empire Strikes Back*:

VADER: Obi-wan never told you what happened to your father.

LUKE: He told me enough! He told me you killed him.

VADER: No. I am your father.

Darth Vader does not say, "Luke, I am your father," as many people seem to believe.

### **Summarizing**

Summarizing is taking information from a longer passage and condensing it, then putting it into your own words (similar to a book report). The author's name and page number(s) are necessary.

Original text: These excerpts explain the very important role of emotions in sanctioning or promoting violence. First of all, the inability to experience empathy and thus the complete lack of self-restraint in the use of violence relies on one particular emotion: fear, or more precisely, the fear of death. For much of human history, the fear of death has pushed people to extreme behavior (Lacassagne 324). **Summary:**

Throughout history, the fear of mortality has often been the driving force behind individuals resorting to violence (Lacassagne 324).

### **Paraphrasing**

Paraphrasing involves presenting, in your own words, an interpretation of the author's idea. The author's last name and relevant page number(s) must be provided for most sources. In order for a paraphrase to be correct, it is important to use **not only** different wording **but also** different sentence structure. Check the paraphrase against the original for wording, structure, and accuracy.

**Original text:** "Violence is depicted in multifaceted ways in the series in accordance with the varied perspectives of the characters" (Lacassagne 320).

**Incorrect paraphrase** (incorrect because only words have been changed, not sentence structure):

Brutality shown many novels  
"Violence is depicted in multifaceted ways in the series in accordance  
viewpoints  
with the varied perspectives of the characters" (Lacassagne 320).

### **Example of a correct paraphrase:**

Throughout the series, it is the characters' differing viewpoints that depict violence in a variety of ways (Lacassagne 320).

### **In-text Citation Special Cases**

#### **Authors with the same last name:**

Add the first initial of each author's name (N. Smith 76).

**Two authors:** Smith and Jones state... (76).

**Three or more authors:** Use the first author's last name followed by et al. (Smith et al. 76).

#### **More than one work by the same author:**

Use the author's last name and the first important word from the title (Smith, "Strategizing" 76) and (Smith, "Failing" 92).

**No author:** Cite by the first important word in the title ("Youth" 47).

**Two or more works in the same citation:** Separate with semicolons (Smith 76; Jones 100).

**Citing the same source multiple times in one citation:** Separate multiple citations within the same sentence with commas (Smith 76, 80, 100-102).

**Indirect source:** When using information that is cited in the text (when the author is quoting, summarizing, or paraphrasing someone else), it is preferable to find and cite the original material, when possible. If that is not possible, use (qtd. in \_\_\_\_ ) in the citation.

Example:

According to Elias, “literature enables scholars to study ‘the structures of the human psyche, the structures of human society, and the structures of human history’” (qtd. in Lacassagne 321).

### **Works Cited Page**

The works cited page (or work cited, if only one source is referenced) is a complete list of every source that is referenced in a paper. It provides the information that would be needed for a reader to locate the sources that were used. Each source on the works cited page should appear in the paper, and each source in the paper should appear on the works cited page.

Format:

- The words “Works Cited” appear centered at the top of the page—no bold, underline, quotation marks, large font, or other emphasis
- Header continues to appear
- Double-spaced throughout (in the interest of space in this document, the examples given are single-spaced)
- Sources are arranged alphabetically according to the first word in each entry (Author’s last name, First name)
- If no author is named, alphabetize by the first word of the title, without considering the first word(s) if they are insignificant (i.e., A, An, The, etc.)
- Hanging indent—the first line of each entry is left-aligned, and any subsequent lines are tabbed in.
  - To do this: Hit “Enter” at the end of the first line and “Tab” at the beginning of each of the next lines
- *Italicize* titles of long or complete works (e.g., books, journals, plays, movies, CD’s, paintings, etc.)
- Use “quotation marks” for titles of short works or works that appear in collections (articles, essays, poems, short stories, songs, etc.).

**Example Works Cited:**

## Works Cited

- Coonradt, Nicole M. "To Be Loved: Amy Denver and Human Need—  
Bridges to Understanding in Toni Morrison's *Beloved*." *College Literature* 32.4 (Fall 2005): 168-187. Print.
- Morrison, Toni. *Beloved*. New York: Plume, 1988. Print.
- . *The Bluest Eye*. New York: Plume, 1994. Print.
- Smith, John and Jane Jones. *Interpreting Romeo and Juliet*. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Oxford, 1995. Print.
- Werrlein, Deborah T. "Not So Fast, Dick and Jane: Reimagining  
Childhood and Nation in *The Bluest Eye*." *MELUS* 30.4 (Winter  
2005): 53-72. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 22 May 2006.
- Wills, Joy. "Genealogy of Rejection in Morrison's *The Bluest Eye*."  
*Anniina's Toni Morrison Page*. 2000. Web. 13 November 2016.

**Format for Works Cited Entries**

Many types of sources may be used, and a summary packet cannot list them all. Below are some examples of various types of entries. For more information, see our list of additional resources on the final page of this handout and on the Writing Center page of the Saint Rose website.

**Book, 1 Author:** If multiple places of publication are listed, use the first one.

Last Name, First Name of Author. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium.

Morrison, Toni. *The Bluest Eye*. New York: Plume, 1994. Print.

**Online Book:** Include the print publication information of the book, followed by the title of the website, the word Web, and the date of access.

Last Name, First Name of Author. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. *Title of Website or Database*. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

Shelley, Mary. *Frankenstein*. Hertfordshire, England: London Press, 1997. *Google Book Search*. Web. 18 May 2009.



**A Specific Edition:** Give the edition number (using ed.) directly after the title of the book.

Gibaldi, Joseph. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 6<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Modern Language Association, 2003. Print.

**Book/Anthology with an Editor:** Begin with the name of the editor(s) followed by a comma and the abbreviation *ed.* (or *eds.* for multiple editors).

Tate, Gary, Amy Rupiper, and Kurt Schick, eds. *A Guide to Composition Pedagogies*. New York: Oxford UP, 2001. Print.

**Work in an Anthology or Collection (an essay, short story, play, poem, etc.):**

Last Name, First Name of author of the smaller work. "Title of the Smaller Work."

*Title of the Larger Work/Anthology*. Editors. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Page numbers where the smaller work appears. Medium.

Covino, William A. "Rhetorical Pedagogy." *A Guide to Composition Pedagogies*. Eds. Gary Tate, Amy Rupiper, and Kurt Schick. New York: Oxford UP, 2001. 36-53. Print.

**A Multivolume Work:** If citing only one volume, state the number and publication information of that volume only.

Smith, Page. *A New Age Now Begins: A People's History of the American Revolution*. Vol. 1. New York: McGraw Hill, 1976. Print.

If using two or more volumes, note the total number of volumes after the title/edition. Refer to specific volumes and page numbers in your in-text citations.

Baym, Nina, ed. *The Norton Anthology of American Literature*. 6<sup>th</sup> ed. 5 vols. New York: W.W. Norton, 2003. Print.

**A Translation:** State the author and title followed by *Trans.* plus the name of the translator. If the translation also has an editor, include this information as well. Arrange this information based on the order it appears on the title page of the book.

Cixous, Helene. *"Coming to Writing" and Other Essays*. Ed. Deborah Jensen. Trans. Sarah Cornell. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard UP, 1991. Print.

**Article in a Reference Book:** An encyclopedia or dictionary entry is considered a piece in a collection, as is a work in an anthology, and should be treated the same. The editor does not have to be included. If there is a signed author, include his/her name first. Volume and page numbers may be omitted if the text arranges the entries alphabetically.

"Compassion." *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 11th ed. 2003. Print.

**Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Afterword:** Begin with the author of the part being cited. If the author of the entire work is the person who wrote the specific section, write “By” followed by the author’s last name after the book title. Include the section page numbers at the end of the citation.

Clifford, John and John Schilb. Introduction. *Writing Theory and Critical Theory*. By Clifford and Schilb. New York: MLW, 1994. 1-15. Print.

If the author of the part differs from the author of the entire work, begin the entry with the author of the part, then the word “By,” followed by the author of the entire book, after the book title.

McCourt, Frank. Foreword. *Eats, Shoots & Leaves: The Zero Tolerance Approach to Punctuation*. By Lynne Truss. New York: Gotham Books, 2003. xi-xiv. Print.

**Pamphlet:** Treat a pamphlet like a book. If no author is listed, begin with the pamphlet title.

*Enhancing your Interactions with People with Disabilities*. Washington, DC: APA, 1999. Print.

**Scholarly Journal Article:** The words “volume” and “issue” are not written, only the numbers.

Last Name, First Name of Author. “Title of Article.” *Title of Journal*. volume.issue (Date of publication): page number range of the entire article. Medium.

Ritter, Kelly. “Buying In, Selling Short: A Pedagogy Against the Rhetoric of Online Paper Mills.” *Pedagogy: Critical Approaches to Teaching Literature, Composition, and Culture* 6.1 (2006): 25-51. Print.

**Article from an Online Journal’s Website:** Follow the requirements of a print version, but if no page numbers are included, use the n. pag. Include the date of access at the end of the citation.

Dobson, Hugo. “Mister Sparkle Meets the *Yakuza*: Depictions of Japan in *The Simpsons*.” *Journal of Popular Culture*. 39 (2006): n. pag. Web. 21 Sept. 2006.

**Article from a Library Subscription Service (JSTOR, Academic Search Premier, etc.):** Use n. pag. for “no pages,” unless PDF or html articles specify the original print page numbers.

Last name, First name of Author. “Title of Article.” *Title of Journal*. volume.issue (Publication Date): page number range of the entire article. *Database name*. Medium. Date of access.

Brown, Carolyn. “Juliet’s Taming of Romeo.” *Studies in English Literature*. 36.2 (1996): 333-355. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 21 Sept. 2006.

**Article in a Newspaper:** For locally published newspapers whose names are not in the titles, add the city name in brackets after the title, [Albany]. Specify which edition (if known). The page numbers of the article (including section) appear at the end of the citation. If the article starts on one page and continues on a non-consecutive page, include only the first page and a plus sign. (ex. A5 +).

Last Name, First Name of Author. "Title of Article." *Title of Newspaper* Day Month Year of Print, Edition: Pages. Medium.

Thomas, Mike. "Steal Traps: Sleuthing Software Makes it Easier than Ever to Catch a Plagiarist, so why do Writers Keep Ripping off the Words of Others?" *Chicago Sun Times* 9 July 2006, final ed.: B1. Print.

**Article in a Magazine:** If the article appears on non-consecutive pages, include only the first page and a plus sign (ex. 58+). If there is no author given, begin the entry with the article title.

Last Name, First Name of Article Author. "Article Title." *Magazine Title* Day Month Year of publication: page numbers. Medium.

Sigler, Eunice. "Boxed in by ADD." *ADDitude* Nov. 2005: 29-32. Print.

**Article in an Online Magazine or Newspaper:** Following the title of the magazine or newspaper, include the name of the sponsoring organization (which may be the same), the date of posting, the word Web, and the date of access.

Bahari, Maziar. "Silencing Dissent." *Newsweek*. Newsweek, 15 Sept. 2006. Web. 21 Sept. 2006.

**Websites (non-periodical and non-book-based):** These components may be included in a Works Cited entry for an Internet source, though rarely will all of the components be listed:

- The name of the author, editor, or compiler of the specific part of the website being used
- Title of short works (ex. article, essay, short-story) on the larger site, in quotation marks
- Title of the larger Internet website, italicized
- Version number or edition
- Publisher or sponsor of the site; if none is listed use N.p.
- Date of publication, posting, or last update; if none is listed use n.d.
- Medium (Web)
- Date of access
- URL (customarily used only when readers would have difficulty finding the source without it)

Last Name, First Name of author. "Title of Section." *Title of overall website*. Edition. Publisher or Sponsor, Date of publication or posting. Medium. Day Month Year of access.

**An Entire Website:**

*Salon.com*. Salon Media Group, Inc., 2006. Web. 21 Sept. 2006.

**Specific Part of a Website:**

Felluga, Dino. "General Introduction to Postmodernism." *Introductory Guide to Critical Theory*. Purdue University, 2003. Web. 21 Sept. 2006.

**Web Source, URL provided:** Place the URL between angle brackets, followed by a period.

Brown, David. "The Environment and Plastic." *Help the Earth Now!* Association of Earth Advocates, 2005. Web. 4 Dec. 2008. <[www.earthadvocates.org/plastic.html](http://www.earthadvocates.org/plastic.html)>.

**YouTube or other Online Video:** List the username of the person/group who posted the video, the title of the video, the title of the website, the name of the sponsoring organization, the date of posting, the word Web, and the date of access.

The White House. "President Obama on Death of Osama bin Laden." *YouTube*. YouTube, 1 May, 2011. Web. 2 Nov. 2011.

**Published Interview:** Begin with the name of the person interviewed, then the interview title or the word Interview, if there is no title. Follow with the name of the person who conducted the interview and information about the type of source (ex. book, journal article, website, video, etc.).

Last Name, First Name of person being interviewed. "Title of the Interview (if any)." OR Interview. Person who conducted the interview. Bibliographic information of the source.

Kidman, Nicole. "Sitting Down with the Aussie Starlet." Interview by John Smith. *Interviews with the Stars*. Ed. Kelly Miller. New York: Celebrity Press, 2008. Print.

**Personal Interview:** Last name, First name of person interviewed. Type of Interview. Day Month Year of interview.

Doe, Jane. E-mail Interview. 15 Sept. 2006.

**Television Program:**

"Title of the Episode." *Program Title*. Network Name. Call letters and city of local station. Broadcast date. Medium.

"Fame." *Law and Order*. NBC. WNYT, Albany. 22 Sept. 2006. Television.

**Online Television Program:** Use only the relevant bibliographic information above (local station information is irrelevant). Add the website title, the word Web, and the date of access.

"Fame." *Law and Order*. NBC. 2006. YouTube. Web. 15 May 2007.

**Movie/Film:**

*Film Title*. Director. Relevant Performers. Distribution Studio, Year. Medium.

*American Beauty*. Dir. Sam Mendes. Perf. Kevin Spacey. DreamWorks SKG, 1999. DVD.

**Online Movie/Film:** Use the relevant bibliographic information above, add the website title, the word Web, and the date of access.

*American Beauty*. Dir. Sam Mendes. Perf. Kevin Spacey and Annette Benning. DreamWorks SKG, 1999. *Film Archive*. Web. 5 Apr. 2009.

**Music Album:**

Last Name, First Name of Performer (or musical group). *Title of Album*. Year of Original Recording. Studio, Year of release (if different from original). Medium.

Sinatra, Frank. *In The Wee Small Hours*. Rec. 1954. Capitol Records, 1998. CD.

**Song:**

Last Name, First Name of Songwriter. "Song Title." Performer Name. *Album Title*. Studio, Year of release. Medium.

Mraz, Jason. "You and I Both." Perf. Jason Mraz. *Waiting for My Rocket to Come*. Elektra, 2002. CD.

**Sound File:** Use the bibliographic information above, but change the medium to the file type.

Mraz, Jason. "You and I Both." Perf. Jason Mraz. *Waiting for My Rocket to Come*. Elektra, 2002. MP3 file.

**Painting, Sculpture, or Photograph, etc.:**

Last Name, First Name of Artist. *Title of Work*. Year of creation. Type of composition. Institution that houses the work, City.

DaVinci, Leonardo. *Mona Lisa*. 1503. Oil on Poplar Wood. The Louvre, Paris.

**Online Painting, Sculpture, Photograph, etc.:** Use the relevant bibliographic information above. Add the title of the website, the word Web, and the date of access.

DaVinci, Leonardo. *Mona Lisa*. 1503. Oil on Poplar Wood. The Louvre, Paris. *Database of Italian Art*. Web. 6 Feb. 2008.

**Digital file:** Files that are not connected to a specific website (e.g., a file e-mailed to you). Use the standard bibliographic information for the art, but add the type of file.

DaVinci, Leonardo. *Mona Lisa*. 1503. Oil on Popular Wood. The Louvre, Paris. JPEG file.

**Map or Chart:** For maps published as independent documents, titles are italicized; for maps appearing in other documents, titles are in quotation marks.

*Title of Document*. Type of Document. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. Medium.

*New York State*. Map. Albany: Maps Inc., 2000. Print.

**Online Map or Chart:**

"Title of the website." Type of Document. *Sponsoring Organization*. Date of Posting. The word Web. Date of Access.

"Albany, New York." Map. *Google Maps*. 6 Apr. 2008. Web. 11 May 2009.

**Blog:**

Author of Blog. "Title of Blog Post." *Title of the Overall Website*. Publisher or Sponsor of the Site, Date of Publication. Web. Date of Access.

Jenkins, Henry. "One Book, One School, or This is Henry's Brain at Annenberg." *Confessions of an Aca-Fan*. Henry Jenkins. 30 March 2012. Web. 31 March 2012.

**Tweet:**

Author's Real Name (also include User Name, if different). "Entire text of tweet." Date of Message, Time of Message. Tweet.

Doll, Jen (@thisisjendoll). "I miss fictional dystopias." 18 Nov. 2016, 10:28 a.m. Tweet.

**Works Cited, Other Special Cases**

**Source with Two Authors:** Last Name, First Name and First Name Last Name.

Gilbert, Sandra M. and Susan Gubar. *The Madwoman in the Attic: The Woman Writer and the Nineteenth-century Literary Imagination*. New Haven: Yale UP, 1979. Print.

**Source with more than Two Authors:** Authors are listed in the order in which they appear. Last name, First Name, First Name Last Name, and First Name Last Name.

Stubbs, Marcia, Sylvan Barnet, and William Cain. *The Little Brown Reader*. New York: Longman, 2006. Print.

**Source without an Author:** Begin with the title of the source.

"Understanding Postcolonial Theory." *Literary Theory Decoded*. University of England. 2007. Web. 17 May 2009.

**Source without a Date:** Use n.d. where the date would normally appear

Smith, John. "Writing the Right Way." *How to Write Well*. College of Composition, n.d. Web. 15 June 2011.

**Two or more works by the same Author:** List alphabetically according to title. In place of the author's name for the second and subsequent entries, type 3 hyphens followed by a period.

Morrison, Toni. *Beloved*. New York: Plume, 1988. Print.

- - -. *The Bluest Eye*. New York: Plume, 1994. Print.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** This packet and many other resources, are available on The College of Saint Rose Writing Center's webpage at: [www.strose.edu/academics/division-of-student-success-and-engagement/academic-success-center/writing-center/](http://www.strose.edu/academics/division-of-student-success-and-engagement/academic-success-center/writing-center/)

The College of Saint Rose Writing Center is located in the Academic Success Center, on the second floor of Saint Joseph Hall. Stop by or call **518-454-5299** to make an appointment.

Additional resources for student writers:

- *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 7<sup>th</sup> ed. and 8<sup>th</sup> ed.
- *Prentice Hall Reference Guide*, 7<sup>th</sup> edition.
- *The Online Writing Lab at Purdue University*. <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>
- The Modern Language Association's website: [http://www.mla.org/style\\_faq](http://www.mla.org/style_faq)