NOTE: All lines, including block quotes and works cited, should be **DOUBLE-SPACED**. For books, magazines, journals, and newspapers, the word “Print.” follows all sources in the Works Cited to distinguish them from Web sources. For additional information, refer to the 7th edition of the *MLA Handbook* or come to the Writing Center.

**IN-TEXT CITATIONS**
In-text citations include the author's last name and page number for quotes and paraphrases. If the author's name is not given in the signal phrase before the quote, it must be given in the parentheses at the end of the citation. The citation is part of your sentence, so the period comes after the citation.

*Example:* John Langan understands that an individual's first job can boost self-esteem. He says, “The job makes me feel a little older and closer to independence, so it helped lift my spirits” (5).

*Example:* One Western author comments that “Industrial Tourism is a threat to the national parks. But the chief victims of the system are the motorized tourists” (Abbey 59).

In a work with two or three authors, name all of them in either the signal phrase or the parenthetical reference.

*Example:* Musicologists argue that “for the ancient Greeks, a lyric was a song accompanied by a lyre” (Barnet, Berman, and Burto 419).

In a work with four or more authors, use the first author's name followed by “et al.”

*Example:* Experts explain: “All good writing has a clear voice. Not only does good writing say something, but it also says it in a distinctive tone of voice” (Donald et al. 55).

If there is no author's name, use a shortened version of the title of the work (i.e., the journal article “Blaming the Brain” would be shortened to “Blaming”).

For a secondary/indirect source, use the abbreviation “qtd. in” within the parentheses, as in (Johnson qtd. in Boswell 450). Use the secondary source in your Works Cited (Johnson); you may also include a cross-reference for the primary source (see *MLA Handbook* 135 for cross-referencing). NOTE: Primary/original sources are preferred.

**BLOCK QUOTATIONS**
Quotations that are more than four lines should be indented (blocked) one inch from the left margin and not enclosed in quotation marks, as in the following example. Block quotations are generally introduced by a colon, and no punctuation follows the parenthetical information. NOTE: Blocked quotations should be **DOUBLE-SPACED**.

MLA standards emphasize that:

The accuracy of quotations in research writing is extremely important. They must reproduce the original sources exactly. Unless indicated in brackets or parentheses (see 2.7.6), changes must not be made in the spelling, capitalization, or interior punctuation of the source. . . . If you change a quotation in any way, make the alteration clear to the reader, following the rules and recommendations below. (Gibaldi 92)
WORKS CITED

- **Alphabetize sources** by the author's last name, followed by the complete first name and initials (if any). Do not use separate categories for books, periodicals, etc.
- Underline or italicize the titles and subtitles of a book. Publication information is separated by a colon (city: publishing company, year). See *MLA Handbook*, pp. 247-249, for shortened forms of publishers’ names.
- Underline or italicize the name of a periodical and place the title of the article in quotation marks. The date of publication follows the name of the periodical. Use the volume and issue numbers only for scholarly journals, not for magazines. If a volume and issue number are used, they follow the periodical's name and precede the year, which is given in parentheses.
- The first line of the entry is on the left margin. All other lines are indented five spaces.

**Books:**


*Chapter in or Other Portion of an Anthology:*


**Reference Book:**


**Weekly or Monthly Periodical:**


**Academic/Scholarly/Professional Journal Paginated by Volume:**


**Article in a Daily Newspaper:**


**Personal Letter:**


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