

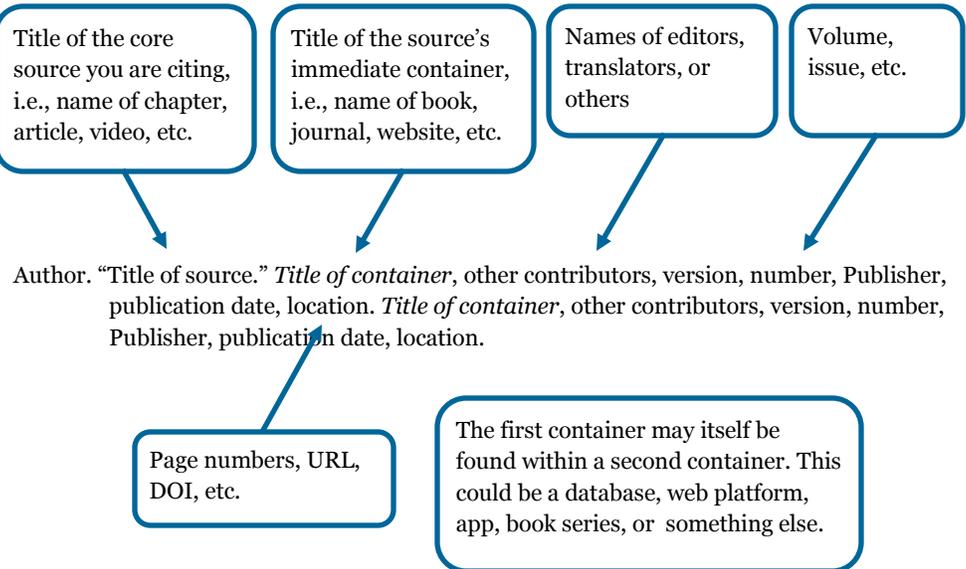


## Works Cited list

MLA style offers a flexible method for creating citations based on a set of “core elements.”

Provide all of the elements that pertain to the source you are citing.

Follow the order of elements as presented below, and note the type of punctuation that follows each element.



Entries are arranged by the last name of the author, and lines following the first receive a hanging indent.

### For example...

A book:

Foucault, Michel. *Discipline & Punish: The Birth of the Prison*. Translated by Alan Sheridan, second edition, Vintage, 1995.

A book chapter:

Alcoff, Linda Martin. "Epistemologies of Ignorance: Three Types." *Race and Epistemologies of Ignorance*, edited by Shannon Sullivan and Nancy Tuana, State U of New York P, 2007, pp. 39-58.

A journal article:

Bickford, Susan. "Constructing Inequality: City Spaces and the Architecture of Citizenship." *Political Theory*, vol. 28, no. 3, 2000, pp. 355-76. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/192210](http://www.jstor.org/stable/192210).

### Online Help for MLA Style

Visit [style.mla.org](http://style.mla.org) for a quick guide to constructing works cited entries, as well as a helpful practice template.

For a brief overview of MLA style as a whole, see the Purdue OWL at [owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/)



## In-text citations

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In-text citations direct the reader to the relevant entries in your Works Cited list. They are given in parentheses at the end of the sentence or clause referring to the work.

They usually include the author's name and the page number. If the author's name appears in the sentence itself, it can be omitted from the citation.

### For example:

For Michel Foucault, the soul represents “the present correlative of a certain technology of power over the body” (29).

In his view the soul represents “the present correlative of a certain technology of power over the body” (Foucault 29).

According to Foucault, the modern soul is created through the exercise of disciplinary power on the body (29).

Citations to a **range of pages** are indicated with a hyphen, e.g.: (Foucault, 29-30)

When citing **multiple works by the same author**, include the author's last name, an abbreviated version of the title, and the page number.

For instance, an in-text citation to Emile Durkheim's *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life* may appear as:

(Durkheim, *Elementary Forms*, 135)

When citing a work with **no author**, give an abbreviated version of the title in the parentheses.

When citing a work with **no page numbers**, as is sometimes the case with e-books or online articles, give a chapter or section number, if available.

### Paraphrasing

“Identifying the source in your text is essential for every kind of borrowing—not only quotations but also facts and paraphrased ideas.” (MLA Handbook, 8th ed., 57)

## Also note

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Citations to sources from antiquity, such as Homer, Aristotle and Augustine, often follow specific rules, as do citations to the Bible. See section 3.3.2 of the MLA Handbook, 8th ed., for details.

Use block quotes for quotations that take up more than four lines. In-text citations to block quotes appear after the punctuation mark of the final sentence.

### Get the book!

For the official guide to citing sources in MLA style, see *MLA Handbook*. Eighth edition, Modern Language Association of America, 2016.

A copy of the *Handbook* can be found at the circulation desk.

Students majoring in humanities fields are strongly encouraged to purchase a copy of their own.