



MLA Formatting

These are some common sources to cite in MLA. Some sources listed from the OWL.¹

MLA Scholarly Journal Article

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*, Volume, Issue, Year, pages.

Rose, Mike. "Rigid Rules, Inflexible Plans, and the Stifling of Language: A Cognitivist Analysis of Writer's Block." *College Composition and Communication*, vol. 31, no. 4, 1980, pp. 389–401, <https://doi.org/10.2307/356589>.

Mendelsohn, Sue, and Clarissa Walker. "Agents of Change: African American Contributions to Writing Centers." *The Writing Center Journal*, vol. 39, no. 1/2, 2021, pp. 21–54, <https://doi.org/10.7771/2832-9414.1957>.

MLA Book

Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication, Publisher, Publication Date.

Boquet, Elizabeth H. *Noise From The Writing Center*. Utah State University Press, 2003, <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt46nwjt>.

Horner, Bruce, and Min-Zhan Lu. *Representing the "Other": Basic Writers and the Teaching of Basic Writing*. National Council of Teachers of English, 1999.

MLA Page on a Website

Lundman, Susan. "How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow*, www.ehow.com/how_10727_make-vegetarian-chili.html. Accessed 6 July 2015.

¹ Purdue University's Online Writing Lab: https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_style_introduction.html

MLA Image or Artwork

Klee, Paul. *Twittering Machine*. 1922. Museum of Modern Art, New York. *The Artchive*, www.artchive.com/artchive/K/klee/twittering_machine.jpg.html. Accessed May 2006.

MLA Youtube Video

McGonigal, Jane. "Gaming and Productivity." *YouTube*, uploaded by Big Think, 3 July 2012, www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkdzy9bWW3E.

MLA Article from Database

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal*, vol. 50, no. 1, 2007, pp. 173-96. *ProQuest*, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0018246X06005966>. Accessed 27 May 2009.

MLA Examples of Internal Citations adapted from Purdue Sample Paper

This increase accompanied the decrease in rural populations, as farmers who “preferred trade, transportation, or ‘tinkering’” to the tasks of tending to crops and animals found great opportunities in the city (Danhof 7). Trade and transportation thus began to influence farming life significantly. According to Douglas Hurt, before 1820, the rural community accounted for eighty percent of consumption of farmers’ goods (127). With the improvements in transportation, twenty-five percent of farmers’ products were sold for commercial gain, and by 1825, farming “became a business rather than a way of life” (128). This business required farmers to specialize their production and caused most farmers to give “less attention to the production of surplus commodities like wheat, tobacco, pork, or beef” (128). The increase in specialization encouraged some farmers to turn to technology to increase their production and capitalize on commercial markets (172).

MLA Sample Paper

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_sample_paper.html