Northampton Community College

MLA Citation Handout

9th edition

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What is MLA Citation Format?

Developed by the Modern Language Association, MLA citation format is a way to document sources often used in English, other language studies, and the humanities.

It requires both in-text citations that briefly identify sources, and a Works Cited list at the end with full citations for those sources that give additional information readers may need to locate it.

MLA’s rules about formatting source elements, capitalization, abbreviations, the appearance of dates, and punctuation in citations set it apart from other styles.

Disclaimers

This handout is only a brief summary. Only examples for the most commonly used sources are included here. For more examples and complete information about formatting, mechanics, citing, quoting and paraphrasing, in-text references, and the works cited list, refer to the MLA Handbook, 9th edition in print or see the MLA Style Center online. Learning Center writing tutors and librarians can also help.

Check your professor's instructions. If they've given directions about how citations should be formatted for their assignments, always follow those, even if they differ from MLA’s method.

If you use a citation provided by the source or use a citation builder tool, be sure to check for mistakes before submitting your work. Databases or online sources often have errors or may not be in the citation style you need. Citation builder tools might find the wrong information for the source you are using or have errors if you identify or enter source information incorrectly.

To work with a writing tutor or librarian on your citations, contact:

- the Learning Centers
tutoring@northampton.edu
www.northampton.edu/learningcenter
- the Libraries
askthelibrarian@northampton.edu
www.northampton.edu/library

Additional MLA Citation Help Resources


The MLA Style Center style.mla.org
Ask the MLA FAQ style.mla.org/category/ask-the-mla

Advice from the Editors Blog
style.mla.org/sections/advice-from-the-editors

Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL) MLA Style
owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style

Excelsior College Online Writing Lab (OWL) MLA Style
owl.excelsior.edu/citation-and-documentation/mla-style
MLA Template of Core Elements

MLA’s template of core elements are facts common to most sources, assembled in a specific order, that allow you to create a works cited entry for any type of work.

To cite any source review the publication information of the version of the work you consulted, see which of the core elements apply to your source, then list those elements in the order they appear on the template.

Always provide the Title of Source or use your own description of the work if no title is given.

If any other element is not provided or does not apply, you may skip and omit it from your citation. You may also add supplemental elements to the template if you want to give additional information about the source.

End each element with the punctuation appearing on the template, but always end your entry with a period.

It’s possible to have 2 containers (such as an article from a journal contained within a database). List both containers by repeating element 3, Title of Container, through element 9, Location, listing any elements that apply to that 2nd container. See MLA Handbook fig. 5.2. for an extended template that shows 2 containers.

1. Author. [see sections 5.3 – 5.22 & 6.3 – 6.8 of MLA Handbook]

Use the primary creator of the work. The author might be a writer, artist, or other type of creator. Pseudonyms, stage names, and online usernames can be used here if well known.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>How to Style It</th>
<th>In the Works Cited Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 author [5.6]</td>
<td>Use the author’s first name, last name.</td>
<td>Moore, Hannah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 authors [5.7]</td>
<td>List both authors in the order they appear on the work, but only reverse the first author’s names.</td>
<td>Moore, Hannah, and Christopher Wallis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more authors [5.8]</td>
<td>List the first author only, name reversed, but follow it with a comma and et al (meaning “and others”). Only reverse the name if it takes the form of a traditional first name and surname.</td>
<td>Sampson, John, et al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudonym, stage name, or online username [5.11, 5.14, 5.16]</td>
<td>Include an online handle in brackets if it differs from the author’s username or account name and if you have chosen to omit the url.</td>
<td>Lady Gaga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group, organization, or government body [5.17-5.20]</td>
<td>List as the author in the citation, if the publisher is a separate organization. Alphabetize by the first word, do not reverse the name.</td>
<td>Eliot, George.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swift, Taylor [@taylorswift13].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Department of Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Initial articles that are part of the name (a, an, the) should be omitted from the entry.

If a nongovernment organization is both author and publisher, avoid redundancy by skipping the **Author** element and begin entry with the **Title of Source**.

If committee or division is indicated as the author, use that and list the organization as the publisher.

Include a label after the name to describe role or contribution. If more than one, see the guidelines above for multiple authors and pluralize the role.

When listing a contributor for the **Author** element, place the primary author’s name in the **Contributor** element preceded by the label by.

Skip this element. Begin entry with the **Title of Source** element instead and follow that styling.

Rolling Stones. *Report to the Foundation.*

Financial Division. *2021 Audit.*

Moss Association.

Burke, Tiana, editor.

Holland, Tom, performer.


“Sleep’s Impact on Learning.”

---

### 2. Title of Source. [*see sections 5.23 – 5.30 of MLA Handbook*]

The name of the source, such as book, article, chapter, or episode title. List it as it appears on the source, including any subtitles. The format will vary by type of source. Capitalize each word, except *a*, *an*, *the*, conjunctions (*and*, *but*, *for*, *nor*, *or*, *so*, *yet*), or prepositions (*against*, *as*, *between*, etc.), unless they are the first word of the title or follow a colon in a title. Do not reproduce any special capitalization or lowercasing of all letters when it appears on the source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>How to Style It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standalone work [<em>2.106</em>]</td>
<td>Italicize the title. This is typical for books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and entire websites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of another source or whole [<em>2.106 – 2.110</em>]</td>
<td>Place the title within quotation marks. This is typical for chapters, essays, articles and webpages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begins with a number [<em>5.130</em>]</td>
<td>Use the numeral, but alphabetize the entry as if it were spelled out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a subtitle [<em>5.25, 2.101</em>]</td>
<td>Separate the title from the subtitle with a colon. If two subtitles, include both, using a colon between each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long titles [<em>5.26</em>]</td>
<td>Shorten long titles while still allowing the source to be identified easily and use an ellipsis to indicate it has been shortened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction, preface, forward, afterword [5.27]</td>
<td>If labeled generically, capitalize the label. (Introduction.) If a unique title is provided in addition to the label, use only the unique title and enclose it in quotation marks. (“It Began Quietly.”) Provide a concise, informative description of the work (Letter to Queen Elizabeth II) or use an introductory line from the work instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work with no title [5.23, 5.28, 5.29]</td>
<td>See the MLA Handbook section 5.130 for guidance on alphabetizing by title when an entry lacks an author, there is more than one work by the same author, or if two works have the same title.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Title of Container, [see sections 5.31 – 5.37 of MLA Handbook]**

A container is a work that contains another work. Containers include journals, magazines, or newspapers containing articles, an anthology or collection containing an essay, poem, or short story, a website containing posts or images, an app, platform, television series, podcast, or radio shows containing episodes. It’s also possible to have 2 containers (such as an article from a journal contained within a database). Typically, the title of container is italicized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>How to Style It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-contained [5.32]</td>
<td>Skip the Title of Container element and list only as Title of Source element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 containers [5.33, 5.102]</td>
<td>Include both containers. At the end of the entry, repeat element 3, Title of Container, through element 9, Location, listing any elements that apply to that 2nd container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untitled container [5.37]</td>
<td>Provide a concise, informative description of the container instead. Do not italicize it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Contributor, [see sections 5.38 – 5.47 of MLA Handbook]**

Contributors are people, groups, and organizations like editors, translators, narrators, creators, directors, or performers who contributed to a work but are not its primary author. If the contribution is the focus of your discussion, you may decide to list the contributor as the Author element instead. Always include a label describing their role or contribution when noting a contributor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>How to Style It</th>
<th>In the Works Cited Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editors, translators, directors [5.39, 5.44]</td>
<td>These are key contributors that should always be included. List their role followed by their first and last name (do not reverse the names). If more than one role, identify each role with a label.</td>
<td>translated by Stephen Mitchell, directed by Patty Jenkins, edited and translated by Micah Jennings,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Multiple Contributors [5.46]

These other contributors may be included if they shaped the overall presentation of the work, if your discussion focuses on their contribution, or if they are important to help identify a version of the work.

- If 2 contributors with the same role, list both authors in the order they appear on the work.
- If 3 or more contributors with the same role, list the first contributor followed by et al.
- If more than one contributor with different roles, follow the order on the source or use order of importance.

**Wonder Woman.** Directed by Patty Jenkins, performances by Gal Gadot and Chris Pine.

Edited by Jim Hank and Carol Weis,

Created by Ben Triton, et al.,

Edited by Anna Michael,

Translated by Lynn Hall.

### 5. Version, [see sections 5.48 – 5.50 of MLA Handbook]

Note versions if the work exists in more than one form (editions, revisions). Use the version as indicated on the source, but for ordinal numbers do not use superscript.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>How to Style It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version or format [5.48]</td>
<td>Applicable for media, websites, apps, films. (Director’s cut, e-book ed., unabridged version,)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. Number, [see sections 5.51 – 5.53 of MLA Handbook]

If the source uses a numbering system, include the number(s). Most often, this is a volume of a book, a volume and/or issue of a newspaper, magazine or journal, or episode and season of a show. Precede the number with a label identifying the type of division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>How to Style It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book volume [5.51]</td>
<td>If each volume of a multivolume work shares the same title, note the volume number only. Use the abbreviations vol. for volume. If each volume has a unique title, [see section 5.117] Use the abbreviations vol. for volume and no. for issue number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal volume and issue [5.51]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **Publisher, [see sections 5.54 – 5.68 of MLA Handbook]**

The organization responsible for producing the source or making it available. It could be the publisher of a book, the studio, company, distributor, or network of a film or television show, the institution responsible for a website, or the agency or department that produced a government publication. Include the city of publication only for books published before 1900 or if the source has been released in different versions due to the place of publication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>How to Style It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company [5.64]</td>
<td>Omit business words like Company (Co.), Corporation (Corp.), Incorporated (Inc.), etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic or university press</td>
<td>Include Publishing, Publishers, or Pictures if they appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5.65]</td>
<td>Change ampersands (&amp;) or plus signs (+) when they appear to the word and.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use the abbreviations U for university and P for press if appearing together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-published [5.54]</td>
<td>If only press appears, do not abbreviate it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also Title of Container [5.54]</td>
<td>Publisher is not listed in the cases of newspaper, magazines, journals, or web sites with titles that are the same as the name of the publisher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-publishers [5.61]</td>
<td>Services and platforms that are not involved in the production of the works they make available (YouTube, WordPress, databases).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If they seem equally responsible for the work, include both. Separate the names with a forward slash (/).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the *MLA Handbook* for divisions of nongovernment organizations [5.62] and government agencies as publishers [5.63].

8. **Publication Date, [see sections 5.69 – 5.83 of MLA Handbook]**

The date that the source was published, last updated, revised, or uploaded. It may also include the date of composition (unpublished works), the label forthcoming (not yet published), the date viewed or heard firsthand (performances). Give the date as fully as it appears, it may include a year, a day and month, a season, a time stamp, or a range of dates or years. Use the day–month–year format. Months should be abbreviated except for May, June, and July.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>How to Style It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season [5.79]</td>
<td>When part of a publication date, include a season but do not capitalize it (fall 2008).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time [5.80]</td>
<td>Provide a time when given if it helps define and locate the work. Use whatever format appears in the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date range [5.81]</td>
<td>For works that are ongoing but not a periodical, record the beginning date with an en dash or hyphen and leave a space after. (1989 – )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webpage with no date [5.111]</td>
<td>Record the complete range for works with a clear beginning and end date. (1993 – 1996). Provide the access date using the day month year format. Only indicate the year, even if more specific date information is provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government document [5.75]</td>
<td>See the <em>MLA Handbook</em> for approximate dates [5.82] and uncertain dates [5.83].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**9. Location. [see sections 5.84 – 5.99 of *MLA Handbook*]**

A page range, chapter, section, DOI (digital object identifier), permalink, or website url.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>How to Style It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work contained in another work with page numbers [5.84, 5.89 – 5.91]</td>
<td>Note the page number(s), preceded by a p. for one page or pp. for a range of pages. Provide the entire range, not just the pages you used. Use the same numeric symbols and case as your source does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online works [5.84, 5.93 – 5.96]</td>
<td>Provide the DOI, permalink, or url by copying it directly from the address bar of your web browser. Omit the http:// or https:// from the beginning of the URL, but include it with a DOI. If a source (typically subscription databases), provides a permalink (a stable, persistent, or permanent link), use that instead of copying and pasting the web browser url. If using a url that runs longer than 3 full lines, truncate it but always include the host portion. Use the numbering system provided by the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical media [5.84]</td>
<td>See the <em>MLA Handbook</em> for works heard or seen firsthand [5.84, 5.99] and works not printed on consecutive pages [5.92].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplemental Elements [see sections 5.105 – 5.119 of *MLA Handbook*]**

Additional information about a source may be included, especially if it helps in locating the source or pertains to your discussion of the work.

For a contributor, original publication date, and generic label, insert them as a supplemental element after the *Title of Source*.

For date of access, medium of publication, publication history, series name, recurring column title, recurring section title, recurring feature title, or total number of volumes, insert them after the *Location* element since they apply to the work as a whole.
Complete Citation:

Use the online interactive practice template at style.mla.org/interactive-practice-template to help create your citations.
# In-Text Citations

In-text citations should lead the reader to the full citation in your works cited page. Include an in-text citation whenever you use a quote or an idea from a text—even if you paraphrase or summarize the idea. When integrating in-text citations, do not disrupt the flow of your writing.

Typically, the in-text citation consists of the first element from the works cited entry. It can appear in your prose or in parentheses. If a specific part of a work is quoted or paraphrased, it should include location information such as a page number, as applicable to the source. Example: (Frey 54). See section 6.1 – 6.82 of the *MLA Handbook* for more about citing sources in the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>How to Cite It</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quoting directly from the source [6.31 – 6.76]</td>
<td>Place the in-text citation directly at the end of the sentence followed by the concluding punctuation.</td>
<td>In this process, “learners may interpret or distort the new information,” despite their teacher’s intentions (Ormrod 36).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraphrasing or summarizing an idea from the source [6.2. 6.31]</td>
<td>Place the in-text citation as close as possible after the borrowed idea, at a natural pause in your sentence.</td>
<td>Survival is the ultimate goal for all forms of life (Canton 270), demonstrated by the behavior of parasitic organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author’s name mentioned in your sentence [6.4]</td>
<td>Do not re-state the author’s name in the in-text citation when it is used in the sentence. Provide the page number if available in parentheses.</td>
<td>As historian K. Theodore Hoppen notes, country doctors in England during the Victorian era were often not well respected (43).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coauthors [6.5]</td>
<td>2 authors: use the last names of each author. 3 or more authors: use the last name of the first author followed by et al.</td>
<td>(Carlson and Wilner 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page numbers [6.2]</td>
<td>If provided, include them to indicate where you found the information or quote. Do not include the p. or pp. abbreviation.</td>
<td>(Harris et al. 67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbered paragraphs or sections, but no page numbers [6.20]</td>
<td>Place a comma after the author’s last name, and use the paragraph or section numbers in place of a page number with the abbreviation “par.” / “pars.” or “sec.” / “secs.”</td>
<td>(Marcus 134)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No page numbers and no other numbers [6.26]</td>
<td>Use the author’s last name. If numbering is not indicated on the source, do not add your own.</td>
<td>(Chan, par. 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No author (source listed by title on works cited) [6.9 – 6.14]</td>
<td>Use the title or a shortened title, usually the first noun, noun phrase, or if not a noun, the first word.</td>
<td>(Reading 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(“The Story” 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(&quot;The Story&quot; 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple sources by the same author [6.8]</td>
<td>Place a comma after the author’s last name and include a shortened title.</td>
<td>(Hudson, “Creating” 89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple authors with same last name [6.7]</td>
<td>Add the author's first initial, or if the initial is also the same, the author’s full first name to distinguish between the two sources.</td>
<td>(J. King 378)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citing multiple sources [6.46]</td>
<td>Within the parentheses, separate each source with a semi-colon.</td>
<td>(Carter 7; Jones 21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time stamps [6.28]</td>
<td>For audio or video recordings, give the time or time span if displayed.</td>
<td>(“Buffy” 00:03:16-17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Long (Block) Quotations** [see sections 6.35 & 6.38 of *MLA Handbook*]

Direct quotations that are more than 4 lines of text should be set off in their own block of text. The full block quote should be ½ inch indented from the left margin. Do not use quotation marks. Insert the parenthetical citation after the concluding punctuation of the quotation. Example:

Gatsby did just that, as described in the following passage:

> The truth was that Jay Gatsby, of West Egg, Long Island, sprang from his Platonic conception of himself. He was a son of God—a phrase which, if it means anything, means just that—and he must be about His Father’s business, the service of a vast, vulgar, and meretricious beauty. So he invented just the sort of Jay Gatsby that a seventeen-year-old boy would be likely to invent, and to this conception he was faithful to the end. (Fitzgerald 92)

**Indirect Sources** [see section 6.77 of *MLA Handbook*]

Always try to cite information directly from the original source. If you must cite a source that was cited secondhand in another source, name the original source in your text and include the indirect secondhand source in parentheses with the abbreviation "qtd. in" (quoted in). Example: (qtd. in Osmond 5). List the indirect source in your works cited.

**Example Works Cited Page Entries**

**Books**

**Book, one author [5.6]**


**Book, two authors [5.7]**


**Book, three or more authors [5.8]**


**Book without an author**

Book with an editor and no author [5.39]

Book with organization as author [5.17]

Book with organization as author and publisher [5.19]

Part of a book, such as chapter or entry, with an editor

Republished essay in print, with original publication information

Republished essay online, with original publication information

Audiobook

E-Book in an app

E-Book published on a website

Comic Book
Articles

Article in a scholarly journal, in print [5.73]

Article in a magazine

Article in a newspaper

Article in a journal in a database, with a DOI

Article in a journal in a database, with a permalink [5.94]


Article in an online journal

Article in a magazine in a database [5.35]

Opinion, editorial, or viewpoint in a database [5.35]


**Websites & Webpages**

**Website, as a whole**

**Webpage or article on a website**

**Blog post**

National Public Radio.

**Social Media**

**Tweet**
Kat Rosenfield [@katrosenfield]. “buddy this is twitter, nothing on this website is “helpful”.” *Twitter*, 24, Aug. 2021, twitter.com/katrosenfield/status/1430199602142195712?s=21

**Facebook post**

**Instagram**

**Images, Videos, Music, Podcasts**

**Advertisement (in print)**

**Artwork (viewed online)**

www.moma.org/collection/works/81148.

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**Graph**

“Table 311.80: Number and Percentage Distribution of Course Enrollments in Languages Other Than English at Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Language and Enrollment Level: Selected Years, 2002 through 2013.” Digest of Education Statistics, National Center for Education Statistics, 2015, nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15_311.80.asp.

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**Map**


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**Photograph, in print**


---

**Photograph viewed online**


---

**Podcast Episode**


---

**Podcast on an App**


---

**Song [see section 5.74]**


---

**Video, DVD/Blu-Ray**


---

**Video game**

Video, streaming


Video, YouTube
“*A More Perfect Union.*” *YouTube*, uploaded by BarackObamadotcom, 18 Mar. 2008,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=pWe7wTVbLUU.

**Other**

Class Lecture

Classroom Resources (PPT Slides uploaded to Blackboard)
Kukielka, Casimir. *ANTH 115: Week 2: The Death of the West.* Blackboard, uploaded by Kukielka, 15 Feb. 2019,

blackboard.chatham.edu/. *PowerPoint* presentation.

Email

Interview, published
Clinton, Hillary. Interview by George Stephanopoulos. *This Week*, ABC, WNEP, New York. 7 June 2009.

Interview, unpublished or personal
Johnson, Alex. Personal interview. 21 July 2019.

Pamphlet

Report

cew.georgetown.edu/pennmajors.

Report, corporate author
Formatting Tables and Other Illustrations

- **Label** a table as “Table,” and any other kind of illustration (i.e. chart, graph, image) as “Figure” (abbreviated as “Fig.”).
- **Include a caption** with the source information directly below the illustration.
- **If the source information in the caption is complete and the illustration is not cited in the text, do not include it on the Works Cited page.**
- **To cite an illustration in the text, use (Table #) or (Fig. #).**

Table Format:

```
Table #
Label/description
<INSERT TABLE HERE>
Source: [citation]
```

Table Example:

**Table 1**

Variables in determining victims and aggressors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Non-aggressive victims</th>
<th>Aggressive victims</th>
<th>Non-victimized aggressors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s affection</td>
<td>$t = 2.69$</td>
<td>$t = 2.16$</td>
<td>$t = 1.94$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($df = 80, p = .01$)</td>
<td>($df = 33, p = .04$)</td>
<td>($df = 71, p = .06$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s affection</td>
<td>$t = -1.97$</td>
<td>$t = -1.58$</td>
<td>$t = 3.16$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($df = 73, p = .34$)</td>
<td>($df = 31, p = .13$)</td>
<td>($df = 69, p = .00$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family conflict</td>
<td>$t = 2.03$</td>
<td>$t = 2.12$</td>
<td>$t = 3.38$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($df = 75, p = .05$)</td>
<td>($df = 31, p = .04$)</td>
<td>($df = 67, p = .00$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family violence</td>
<td>$t = 2.52$</td>
<td>$t = 2.97$</td>
<td>$t = 2.10$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($df = 81, p = .01$)</td>
<td>($df = 33, p = .01$)</td>
<td>($df = 72, p = .04$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal, problem behavior</td>
<td>$t = 4.87$</td>
<td>$t = 3.62$</td>
<td>$t = 3.08$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($df = 81, p = .00$)</td>
<td>($df = 33, p = .00$)</td>
<td>($df = 72, p = .00$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive reaction to peer aggression</td>
<td>$t = .23$</td>
<td>$t = 1.57$</td>
<td>$t = 6.35$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($df = 81, p = .82$)</td>
<td>($df = 33, p = .14$)</td>
<td>($df = 72, p = .00$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submissive reaction to peer aggression</td>
<td>$t = 3.06$</td>
<td>$t = .12$</td>
<td>$t = -5.96$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($df = 81, p = .00$)</td>
<td>($df = 33, p = .91$)</td>
<td>($df = 72, p = .34$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Figure Format:

```
<IMAGE>
Fig. #. (bolded) <Description> from: [citation]
```

Figure Example:

![Cat selfie](image)

*Fig. 4.* Cat selfie from: mstornadox "Beatrice Took a Photo." Yoyodyne Industries, Tumblr, 5 Nov. 2014.

For more about formatting tables and illustrations, see section 1.7 of the *MLA Handbook.*
Formatting Your Paper

- Every page needs a **1-inch margin** on all sides.
- Use a readable **font** and size. **Times New Roman, 12 pt.** is suggested.
- **Double-space** every line for the entire document, including any long quotations and the citations on the Works Cited page.
- **Indent** the first line of every paragraph ½ inch from the left margin.
- Leave only **one space** after the punctuation mark at the end of a sentence.

MLA does not require a **title page**; instead, the first page of the paper should begin, underneath the header, with four lines (double-spaced) listing: your name, your instructor’s name, name and number of the course, and the date.

- The **title** should be centered and have no special formatting (bold, italics, underlining, quotation marks, etc.).
- **Page numbering**: Insert a header appearing on every page that includes your last name and the page number in the upper right hand corner, ½ inch from the top of the page.

The first page should look like this, unless your professor’s instructions direct you otherwise:

```
Dina Flower
Professor Vole
English 101, section 07

The Fishing Creek Confederacy

In 1846 the military occupation of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, began. The cause of this occupation was stated as a Copperhead movement in the area ("Copperheads" 421). Insurgents “had erected a fort…they had field-pieces or cannon, and …refugees from Canada and deserters from other sections had joined them in considerable forces" (Freeze 401). The formation of this movement was a significant stage in Columbia County history.
```

Here, the student’s name is Dina Flower, her instructor is Professor Vole, and the course is English 101. See Chapter 1 of the *MLA Handbook* for more about formatting your research project.
Formatting the Works Cited Page

- Separate page at the end of the paper.
- Maintain 1-inch margins, double-spacing, page numbering and the header from the paper’s main body.
- Center the words “Works Cited” at the top of the page.
- If a citation is longer than one line, indent the remaining line(s) ½ inch from the left margin using a hanging indent.
- Alphabetize entries by author’s last name. If there is no author, alphabetize by the first word in the source’s title, but ignore A, An, or The if they appear.

An MLA-style works cited page looks like this:


See section 1.6 of the MLA Handbook for more about formatting and placement of the Works Cited list.