MLA 8
Citation Templates & Formatting Guide
MLA Citation Templates

**Book in Print**

____________________, __________________.  
**Author’s Last Name**  **Author’s First Name**  **Title (in italics)**

____________________,  
**Publisher**  **Year Published**

**Example:**

**E-Book and Other Books Found Online**

____________________, __________________.  
**Author’s Last Name**  **Author’s First Name**  **Title (in italics)**

____________________,  
**Publisher**  **Year Published**  **Title of Website or Database (in italics)**

____________________.  
**URL** (remove http:// or https://)

**Example:**
books.google.com/books?id=O1MlnVXd_aoC&printsec=frontcover&dq=power+of+habit&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwift8mhk9DYAhUGQf8KHQJpAoUQ6AEIJzA#v=onepage&q=power%20of%20habit&f=false.

Find more guides and tools on citing and writing at www.easybib.com ©2018 EasyBib™, a Chegg® service. All rights reserved.
### Website

________________________,  ________________  .  “______________.”

Author’s Last Name  Author’s First Name  Title of Page

________________________,  __________________________,  __________________________.

Title of Website  Publisher (only include if it is different than the name of the website)  Date Published

________________________  .

URL (remove http:// or https://)

**Example:**


### Videos Found Online

________________________,  ________________  .  “______________.”

Uploader’s Last Name (Or Username)  Uploader’s First Name (not needed if Username is used)  Title of Video

________________________,  __________________________,  __________________________.

*Title of Website*  Publisher (only include if it is different than the name of the website)  Date Published (DD MMM. YYY)

________________________  .

URL (remove http:// or https://)

**Example:**


[www.youtube.com/watch?v=b7GMpjx2jDQ](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b7GMpjx2jDQ)
### Journal Articles Found Online

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author’s Last Name</th>
<th>Author’s First Name</th>
<th>Title of Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_________,</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>“___________.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Journal</th>
<th>Volume Number</th>
<th>Issue Number</th>
<th>Date Published</th>
<th>Page Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(in italics)</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Website or Database (in italics)</th>
<th>URL (remove http:// or https://)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_________,</td>
<td>_________,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**


### Digital Image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creator’s Last Name (if available)</th>
<th>Creator’s First Name (if available)</th>
<th>“Title of Digital Image” or Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_________,</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>“___________.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Website (in italics)</th>
<th>Publisher (only include if it is different than the name of the website)</th>
<th>Date Published</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_________,</td>
<td>_________,</td>
<td>_________,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL(remove http:// or https://)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

This is a heading. In MLA, you don’t need a title page, but it is recommended to have a 4-line header with your name, teacher, class, and date.

Jane Doe
Dr. S.
English 4900
16 October 2016

Create an original title for your project and place it in the center of the page.

The Unity of Story in Tolkien’s Works

Story in the form of myth, legend, and song serves to unify all elements of Tolkien’s The Silmarillion, The Hobbit, and The Lord of the Rings. Everything hinges on a previous one, connecting each situation with all situations. This is true for myth, legend, and song within the stories to connect them and hint at a continuing narrative the written pages.

The Hobbit is the first story having to do with the Ring, thus bringing its adventurous tale into the unifying mix of Tolkien’s works. Many key characters are introduced, such as Bilbo Baggins, Gollum, and Gandalf. In this work, song is used to connect Bilbo to Gollum when they play a game of riddles and discover that they know many of the same ones (The Hobbit 76-77).

In this way, Tolkien introduces the saga of the Ring, unifying this book with The Lord of the Rings. Song is also used to introduce the spiders in Mirkwood related to Ungoliant, from The Silmarillion, and later to Shelob, from The Lord of the Rings, when Bilbo sings to escape them (158-59). The myths of the ancient past are ushered in with the dwarves, who sing a dirge to explain the history of their feud with the elves of the The Silmarillion. Thus song acts as a unifying thread throughout all of Tolkien’s works.

The Lord of the Rings starts off as a continuation of the Hobbit, but it’s not until the Ring is found that the unifying narrative really begins to take shape (158-59). Tolkien’s use of myth, legend, and song is consistent throughout his works.

In-text citations usually include the author (last name) and location of the quote or information that’s being used. Example: (Tolkien 76-77).

In this case, the author’s name, Tolkien, was mentioned earlier in the paragraph, so it is does not need to be included in the first in-text citation. Since more than one Tolkein work was mentioned, we included the title (The Hobbit 76-77).

When citing the same work again (158-59), only the page numbers are needed. The only reason to include The Hobbit again is if a different work is referenced between the citations.
Set a 1 inch margin around the entire paper.

Include your last name followed by the page number in the upper right hand corner. It should be a ½ inch from the top.

Pro Tip: Use your software’s “insert page number” feature rather than typing it into the body of the essay.

Pro Tip: If you tend to write short sentences (and paragraphs) and struggle to make them longer, try combining clauses. This paragraph is long because there are complex sentences, or sentences with more than one clause.

For example, the topic sentence here contains a semicolon, which is a great way to combine two clauses with similar thoughts into one sentence.

You should aim for 6-10 sentences per paragraph. This paragraph is ideal at 7 sentences.

Indent each new paragraph by a ½ inch from the left margin.

These three works are all part of each other. Each song, myth, and legend told by a character unifies that scene with all the similar scenes before it in Middle-earth. In this way, Tolkien has used story as a vehicle to unify his works and express the beat of his heart to create a world in which legend does not end with the turn of a page, but continues on in an interconnected legacy lasting for all of time.

This comma appears at the end of an introductory phrase. This type of comma is commonly missed. To make sure you include it, look for sentences that begin with prepositions (like “in” here) or gerunds (like “being” or “having). The comma will go right before the main subject of the sentence, in this case Tolkien.

Find more guides and tools on citing and writing at www.easybib.com ©2018 EasyBib™, a Chegg® service. All rights reserved.

