MLA 9 Format

Detailed Summary of Requirements

Compiled for LNU-MSU College of International Business

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This document contains the instructions that John gives his students in ENG 210 on the use of MLA formatting. The requirements here accurately reflect the current requirements of MLA, 9th edition.

If you notice any issue or question about MLA that this summary does not address, let me know, and John will address it and include it here.

NOTE: We prefer the use of MLA 8th or 9th edition. The examples in the current ENG210 textbook are based on the 7th edition. You may use this, but please prefer MLA 8 or 9. Most bibliographical generators are based on this edition.

1. Document Format

All MLA editions require the following:

- a. **Page margins** set to 1 inch / 2.54 cm on all sides. This is the default page margin setting in word processors such as MS Word and LibreOffice.
- b. Times New Roman or similar Roman font, 12 points.
- c. **Identification header** in the top left corner of the first page only, containing the following:

Your Name

Instructor's name

Course number--ex. ENG 210

D/DD Month YYYY

d. A **title** centered between the identification header and introduction paragraph. All principle words must be Capitalized: all nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Structure words (articles, prepositions, and conjunctions) are not capitalized. DO NOT use bold font on the title.

EX:

How to Format an MLA Paper: A Comprehensive Summary

e. **Page number** in a header at the top right corner of every page, including your family name and page number. Do NOT include "p." or "#" with the page number. The family name + page number should also be in Times New Roman, 12-point font, or similar Roman font, the same as the rest of the document.

Ex:

Grimmett 2

- f. Double spacing throughout the entire document
- g. **NO extra spacing between sections**, or between entries in the Works Cited page. No extra spacing (RETURN key) after identification header or title; use only double spacing throughout, with NO additional pressing of the RETURN, ENTER or

 key.
- h. **Left alignment** of the whole document, except for two elements: the title of the paper and the "Works Cited" heading, which are centered; this means the right margin (right side of the text) must be jagged, not straight. DO NOT apply "full justification," which will make the right margin straight. Note that with full justification, there will be problems with spacing within paragraphs and especially in Works Cited entries due to the length of words, phrases, and URLs. Left alignment prevents these spacing issues.
- i. Paragraphs indented with one tap of the TAB or → key, which is toward the top left corner of your keyboard. Do NOT use the space bar. The default TAB length in most English word processors is a half inch, or 1.27 cm, or about five character spaces. However, use of the space bar to enter five spaces will result in inconsistent length.

Catlin 1

Beth Catlin

Professor Elaine Bassett

English 106

3 August 2009

Andrew Carnegie: The Father of Middle-Class America

For decades Americans couldn't help but love the red-headed, fun-loving Little Orphan Annie. The image of the little girl moving so quickly from poverty to wealth provided hope for the poor in the 1930s, and her story continues to be a dream of what the future just might hold. The rags-to-riches phenomenon is the heart of the American Dream. And few other people have embodied this phenomenon as much as Andrew Carnegie did in the late 1800s and early 1900s. His example and industry caused him to become the father of middle-class America.

Andrew Carnegie can be looked to as an ideal example of a poor immigrant making his way up to become leader of the capitalist world. Carnegie was born into a poor working-class family in Scotland. According to the PBS documentary "The Richest Man in the World: Andrew Carnegie," the Industrial Revolution was difficult on Carnegie's father, causing him to lose his weaving business. The Carnegie family was much opposed to the idea of a privileged class, who gained their wealth simply by inheritance ("Richest"). This type of upbringing played a large factor in Andrew Carnegie's destiny. In order to appease his mother's desire for material benefits, and perhaps in an effort to heal his father's wounds, Carnegie rejected poverty and cleaved to prosperity.

Carnegie's character was ideal for gaining wealth. His mother taught him to "look after the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves;" he later turned this proverb into "watch the costs, and the profits take care of themselves" ("Richest"). Such thrift was integral to his future success. He also believed that "all is well since all goes better" ("Richest"). His theory

Source:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/ml a general format.html

- **2. Works Cited page** -- Also using full MLA, preferring MLA 8 or 9. Many changes occurred in the transition from MLA 7 to 8, though 8 and 9 are similar.
 - a. Start the Works Cited on a new page; do not start it at the bottom of the last page of the body.
 - b. Place "Works Cited" (without these quotation marks) at the center of the top of the page.
 - c. The Works Cited page also has a page number at the top right corner, same as the rest of the document.
 - d. MLA formatting (8th/9th edition preferred) for the Works Cited page:

(The examples here are based on samples at https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_sample_works_cited_page.html)

Sample MLA entry for a journal article:

Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-Organized Extinction: Toward a Co-Evolutionary Economics of Sustainability." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*, vol. 14, no. 1, 2007, pp. 27-36.

(1) Author name: Family, Given.

Ex: Gowdy, John.

(2) For more than one author, use Family, Given for the first name, then Given Family for the next.

Ex: Harris, Rob, and Andrew C. Revkin.

(3) For more than two authors, list the first author only, then use et al.

Ex: Milken, Michael, et al.

(4) Put article titles in "Quotation Marks." Capitalize all principle words. This is for all articles inside periodicals, including academic journals, magazines, newspapers, or websites. It also includes articles or essays published inside anthology books.

Ex: "Avoiding Self-Organized Extinction: Toward a Co-Evolutionary Economics of Sustainability."

(5) Put the titles of periodicals and books in *Italics*, followed by a comma. Capitalize all principle words. This includes all academic journals as well as newspapers, magazines, and periodicals published as websites.

Ex: International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology,

(6) Give volume and issue number as follows:

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vol. #, no. #,
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Ex: vol. 14, no. 1,

(7) Give date of publication as follows:

DD Month YYYY

You do not have to include date (DD) or Month if they are not known.

- (8) Give page numbers where the article may be found in the journal as pp. ## Ex: pp. 27-36.
- (9) Each entry in the Works Cited must use hanging indent. "Hanging indent" means you start the first line of the entry at the left margin, then apply the TAB key (→) for all the following lines. This entry provides an example of hanging indent.
- (10) The entire Works Cited must be in alphabetical order by Family name.
- (11) **If no family name is known**, put the title of the article first. Place the entry in the list of sources by alphabetical order according to the first word of the title.

3. Format for in-text citations:

a. Use (Parentheses) with Author's family name plus page number. Do NOT use "p." or "#" with the page number.

Ex: (Gowdy 31)

b. For subsequent citations of the same work by the same author within the same paragraph, use only the page number:

Ex: (32)

c. Always put the period AFTER the citation, NEVER before it. Same goes for a comma if the citation is within a sentence.

Ex: (Gowdy 33).

Ex: (Gowdy 34),

Ex: (35).

d. For a citation with two authors, include the family names of both, joined by "and."

Ex: (Harris and Revkin 36)

e. For a citation with more than two authors, include the family name of the first author only plus "et al."

Ex: (Milken et al. 63)

f. If using attribution (naming the author of a work within the sentence), just put the page number in parentheses at the end of the sentence.

Ex:

According to Grimmett, MLA formatting is "far simpler, more efficient, and more straightforward" than other formats such as APA (4).

g. If you do not know the name of an author for a work, use the first two or three words of the title in "Quotation Marks".

Ex: ("Exact Requirements" 4).

- h. If your source does not use page numbers, as on a website, just put either the author's family name, if known, or the title of the article, if the author is also unknown.
- i. Note that if a sentence ends with a quotation mark, but no citation, put the period INSIDE the "quotation mark." <<< Ex.
- j. If you need to cite two or more authors in support of one idea, just use a semicolon between them inside one pair of parentheses:

Ex: (Harris 46; Milken 63).