

MLA Works Cited

DOCUMENTING SOURCES AT THE END OF YOUR PAPER

MLA style requires that you include a Works Cited page at the end of your research paper. All in-text citations in your paper must have an entry in the Works Cited page. The Works Cited page must conform to the following rules:

- Begin on a separate page at the end of your essay, using the same format as your essay (i.e., one-inch margins and last name, page number header, etc.).
- Center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.
- Double-space all citations.
- Do not skip spaces between entries.
- Capitalize each word in the titles of articles, books, etc.
- Do not capitalize articles (e.g., a, an, the), short prepositions (e.g., of, by, with), or conjunctions (e.g., and, or, yet) unless one is the first word of the title or subtitle.
- Use italics or underlining for titles of larger works (books, magazines) and quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles).
- End each Works Cited entry with the medium it was accessed, either Print or Web.



Inspector Owl

Click on an image below to find out how to create a specific reference entry for your source type:

Traditional Sources

Other Sources

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Single Author

Multiple author books

Two or more books by the same author

Corporate authored books

Book with no author

A translated book

Republished book

A subsequent edition of a book (prepared by author)

A subsequent edition of a book (prepared by an editor who is not the author)

Anthology or collection

An essay in an anthology, reference, or collection

Poem or short story examples from an anthology or collection

Article in reference book

A Multivolume Work

An introduction, a preface, a foreword, or an afterword



Print Books

Click on the listings on the left to see examples of works cited for various types of print books.

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E-Books

Cite online books (ebooks) using the rules for print books, then follow the year of publication with: the name of the website/database italicized, the word Web, and the date accessed.

Elements: Author name(s). *Title in italics*. City of publication: Publisher, Year. *Name of website/database italicized*. Web. Date accessed.

Example:

Sennett, Richard, and Jonathan Cobb. *The Hidden Injuries of Class*. New York: Vintage, 1973.

Ebrary. Web. 29 Sept. 2012.

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Print Magazine Articles

Elements: Author(s). “Title of Article.” *Title of Periodical* Date (Day Month Year or Time of Issue): Pages. Print.

Example:

Gallivan, Joseph. “Against the Odds.” *Oregon Humanities* Summer 2008:
16-24. Print.

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Online Magazine Articles

Elements: Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Online Publication*. Publisher of the website, Publication date. Web. Date of Access (Day Month Year).

Note: MLA format used to require the URL for online sources, but this is not very useful consider web addresses change so frequently. Because users are more likely to find sources on the web by search title and author, MLA now recommends only providing a URL when it would be necessary for locating information or if your instructor requires it. If you are required to provide the URL, it should be placed at the end of the entry, after the access date.

Example:

Braun, Joye. "What's in a Name? Tribal colleges cultivate students' cultural identity." *The Tribal College Journal*. American Indian Higher Education, 15 Feb. 2008. Web. 22 July 2008.

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Print Journal Articles

Elements: Author(s): Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume. Issue (Year): Pages. Print.

Example:

Pasquaretta, Paul. "On the Indianness' of Bingo: Gambling and the Native American Community." *Critical Inquiry* 20.4 (1994): 151-187. Print.

Note: If the journal does not use volume numbers, cite the issue numbers only.

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Online Journal Articles

Elements: Author's Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* vol. issue (year): pages. Web. Date Accessed (Day Month Year).

Note: MLA format used to require the URL for online sources, but this is not very useful consider web addresses change so frequently. Because users are more likely to find sources on the web by search title and author, MLA now recommends only providing a URL when it would be necessary for locating information or if your instructor requires it. If you are required to provide the URL, it should be placed at the end of the entry, after the access date.

Example:

Finley, Sarah. "Ricin and Bio-Terrorism." *Virus* 4.4 (1999): 21-42. Web. 4 March 2002.

If the journal does not organize by page numbers, you should list "n. pag." where the page numbers are usually listed.

Example:

Finley, Sarah. "Ricin and Bio-Terrorism." *Virus* 4.4 (1999): n. pag. Web. 4 Mar. 2012.

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Article from a Database

Cite online articles using the rules for print articles, then follow the page numbers with: the name of the database italicized, the word Web, and the date accessed.

Example:

Smith, Mark. "Use of Online Lecture Notes." *History and Education* 43.5 (2004): 309-21. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 22 July 2012.

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Article in a newspaper

A review

An editorial

A letter to the editor



Print Newspaper

Click on the listings on the left to see examples of works cited for a print newspaper.

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Online Newspaper

Elements: Author name(s). “Article title in quotes.” *Newspaper title italicized* . Publisher of the website, Publication date. Web. Date accessed.

Example:

Von Hoffman, Constantine. “As Fiscal Cliff Looms, Americans Face Heft Tax Hike.”
MoneyWatch. CBS News, 1 Oct. 2012. Web. 21 Nov. 2012.

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Typical Web Page

Long URLs

A Page on a Website

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Web Page

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Photograph from a digital archive/ collection
Photograph or art work from a website/ database
Television or Radio Program
Film or DVD
Album or Song

Images & Other Multimedia

Click on the listings on the left to see various works cited for images and other multimedia.

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Theses & Dissertations

Elements: Author's name. *Title italicized*. Diss. Institution, Year accepted.
Publication city: Abbreviation of the publishing institution, Year of publication. Print/Web.

Example:

Samuelson, Michael Lynn. *Contending with Foucault*. Diss. Florida State University, 2003. Ann Arbor: FSU, 2004. Print.

Samuelson, Michael Lynn. *Contending with Foucault*. Diss. Florida State University, 2003. Ann Arbor: FSU, 2004. Web. 9 Jan. 2013.

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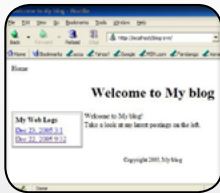
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Blog Entry/Comment

Elements: Author's name. "Title of entry/comment." *Title of blog italicized*. Sponsoring website, Date posted. Web. Date accessed.

Note: If the author's full name is not available, use their username. If no title or subject line is provided, then write "Weblog entry" or "Weblog comment."

Examples:

Campbell, Peter. "Carl Chew's Statement." *Transform Education*.

Transformeducation.blogspot.com, 2 May 2008. Web. 23 July 2012.

Teacher Jane. "Weblog comment." *Transform Education*. Transformeducation.blogspot.com,

5 May 2008. Web. 23 July 2012.

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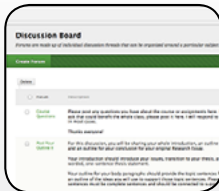
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Online Course & Discussion Boards

Course page

Elements: Instructor's name. "Course title." Name of the institution. Institution abbreviated, Year the course ran. Web. Date accessed.

Example:

Malcom, Horace. "BUS311: Organizational Behavior." Excelsior College,
Excelsior, Albany. 2013. Web. 1 Feb. 2013.

Discussion board posting

Elements: Author's name. "Title or subject line." *Title of the discussion or message board italicized.* Sponsoring organization, Date posted. Web. Date accessed.

Note: If the author's full name is not available, use their username. If no title or subject line is provided, then write "Online posting."

Example:

Brunell, David. "Re: Armstrong article." *Reflections on Assignment 1.* Excelsior College,
13 Dec. 2012. Web. 22 Jan. 2013.

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Personal Letter or E-mail

Elements: Sender's name. "Title or subject line (if provided)." Letter/Message to [recipient]. Date sent. Method of correspondence.

Notes: If the letter/message was sent to you (a.k.a. "the author") then write "Message to author." If the message was sent to another person/organization, then write "Message to [recipient's name first name first]." For the method of correspondence write: "MS" for manuscript or handwritten letter, "TS" for typescript or a typed letter, and "E-mail" for electronic mail.

Examples:

Jones, Star. "Re: your mother." E-mail to the author. 11 May 2013. E-Mail.

Smith, Tom. "Re: today's meeting." Message to Jane Simpson. 10 June
2013. E-mail.

Douglass, Frederick. Letter to Mary Todd Lincoln. 17 Aug. 1865. MS.

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Government Publications

If a person is not listed as the author, then cite the government agency as the author, giving the name of the government (e.g. United States.) followed by the name of the department and the agency, if applicable. For online sources, follow the publication date with the word “Web.” and the date accessed.

Note: Congressional documents require the number of the Congress and the session when the hearing was held or when the resolution passed. City of publication: Publisher, Year. Print/Web. (In the examples below, GPO stands for Government Printing Office.)

House & Senate examples:

United States. Cong. Senate. Committee on Finance and Banking. *Hearing on the Housing Crisis.*

110th Cong., 1st sess. S. Res. 61. Washington: GPO, 2008. Print.

United States. Cong. House. Committee on Finance and Banking. *Hearing on the Housing Crisis.*

110th Cong., 1st sess. H. Rept. 61. Washington: GPO, 2008. Web. 18 Jan. 2013.

Government Agency

Elements: Government. Department. Agency. “Document title in quotes.” *Website title italicized.*
Publisher of the website, Publication date. Web. Date accessed

Example:

United States. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“Specifications for Medical Examinations of Underground Coal Miners.” *Regulations.gov.*

eRulemaking Program Management Office, 9 Jan. 2012. Web. 28 Feb. 2013.

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