

## MLA Works Cited Page Packet

### A Word to the Wise:

*All of the information presented in this packet represents the types of citations you will most commonly have to use. While you document your sources in the proper MLA formats, however, you might come across sources that you are not sure how to properly format on your Works Cited page because the information's not included in this packet. If this happens, you may come and see me or visit the Purdue Online Writing Lab (the very site I used to put together this packet!), at*

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>

### Basic Rules

- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your research paper. It should have the same one-inch margins and last name, page number header as the rest of your paper.
- Label the page Works Cited (do not italicize the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks) and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.
- Double space all citations, but do not skip spaces between entries.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations five spaces so that you create a hanging indent.
- List page numbers of sources efficiently, when needed. If you refer to a journal article that appeared on pages 225 through 250, list the page numbers on your Works Cited page as 225-50.

### Additional Basic Rules New to MLA 2009

- For every entry, you must determine the Medium of Publication. Most entries will likely be listed as Print or Web sources, but other possibilities may include Film, CD-ROM, or DVD.
- *Writers are no longer required to provide URLs for Web entries.* However, if your instructor or publisher insists on them, include them in angle brackets after the entry and end with a period. For long URLs, break lines only at slashes.
- If you're citing an article or a publication that was originally issued in print form but that you retrieved from an online database, you should type the online database name in italics. You do not need to provide subscription information in addition to the database name.

### Capitalization and Punctuation

- Capitalize each word in the titles of articles, books, etc, but do not capitalize articles (the, an), prepositions, or conjunctions unless one is the first word of the title or subtitle: *Gone with the Wind, The Art of War, There Is Nothing Left to Lose.*
- New to MLA 2009: Use italics (instead of underlining) for titles of larger works (books, magazines) and quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles)

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## Basic Formats

### 1. Books

Last name, First name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

*Make sure to always double space and use italics for longer works, such as books and magazines. Pay close attention to the correct order in which you list information, such as names, titles, place of publication, publisher, etc. Of equal importance is the way in which you punctuate your citations, as well as making sure the lines that follow the first line are indented, which is called a hanging indent.*

#### Example of a Book Citation with a Single Author:

Henley, Patricia. *The Hummingbird House*. Denver: MacMurray, 1999. Print.

#### Example of Books with Two or More Authors:

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Boston: Allyn, 2000. Print.

*In the example above, note how the name of the second author is listed in its natural order, with the first name coming before the last name (also known as the surname). When you have more than two authors, the format does not change, except for the addition of and before the last author's name. This is demonstrated below:*

Wysocki, Anne Francis, Johndan Johnson-Eilola, Cynthia L. Selfe, and Geoffrey Sirc. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

*When you have more than two authors, you may choose between listing all of the author's names, as the example above demonstrates, or you may list only the first author's name followed by the phrase et al., which is Latin for and others. Note how there is a period after the al. This is how it looks in action:*

Wysocki, Anne Francis, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

## 2. A Work in an Anthology, Reference or Collection

*It's often the case that when we read short stories or poems, the works are located in collections or anthologies. Your English textbooks, for example, are collections, or anthologies, of selected works of literature. Below you can see how to format a work from an anthology.*

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Work." Ed. Editor's Name (s) . Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Page range of entry. Medium of Publication.

### Poem or Short Story Examples:

Burns, Robert. "Red, Red Rose." *100 Best Loved Poems*. Ed. Phillip Smith. New York: Dover 1995. 26.

Print.

Kincaid, Jamaica. "Girl." *The Vintage Book of Contemporary American Short Stories*. Ed. Tobias Wolff.

New York: Vintage, 1994. 306-07. Print.

*Remember, when you cite a poem, a short story, or an essay, these are considered shorter works, therefore you will use quotation marks around the titles. Also, pay attention to the Page range of entry. As in the second example above, you include the full page number for the starting page, but you leave out the first number of the page the entry ends on if it is the same as the first in a three-digit number. For example: 306-307 should be written as 306-07. However, if the range is 299-301, then your citation should read 299-301.*

## 3. Periodicals

### Magazine Article:

Author (s) . "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical* Day Month Year: pages. Medium of Publication.

*Here's how it's going to look when you have source information to fill it all in:*

### Magazine Article Example:

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: 70-71. Print.

### Newspaper Article Example:

Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." *Washington Post* 24 May

2007: LZ01. Print.

*In the case that the newspaper is not widely known, include the city name and state in brackets after the title of the newspaper, as seen in the following example:*

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<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>

Trembacki, Paul. "Brees Hopes to Win Heisman for Team." *Purdue Exponent* [West Lafayette, IN] 5

Dec. 2000: 20. Print.

## 4. Electronic Sources

*You need not include the URLs in your citations unless specifically asked to do so by your instructor. Also, when listing the medium of the text in your citation, list it as Web.*

### Basic Style for Citations of Electronic Sources (Including Online Databases)

Here are some common features you should try and find before citing electronic sources in MLA style. Not every Web page will provide all of the following information. However, collect as much of the following information as possible both for your citations and for your research notes:

- Author and/or editor names (if available)
- Article name in quotation marks (if applicable)
- Title of the Website, project, or book in italics. (Remember that some Print publications have Web publications with slightly different names. They may, for example, include the additional information or otherwise modified information, like domain names [e.g. .com or .net].)
- Any version numbers available, including revisions, posting dates, volumes, or issue numbers.
- Publisher information, including the publisher name and publishing date.
- Take note of any page numbers (if available).
- Date you accessed the material.
- URL (if required, or for your own personal reference).

### Citing an Entire Web Site

It is necessary to list your date of access because web postings are often updated, and information available on one date may no longer be available later. Be sure to include the complete address for the site. Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if no publishing date is given.

Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). *Name of Site*. Version number. Name of

institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available). Medium of publication. Date of access.

*The Purdue OWL Family of Sites*. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008. Web. 23 Apr. 2008.

Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. Purdue U, 28 Nov. 2003. Web. 10 May 2006.

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**Course or Department Websites**

Give the instructor name. Then list the title of the course (or the school catalog designation for the course) in italics. Give appropriate department and school names as well, following the course title. Remember to use n.d. if no publishing date is given.

Felluga, Dino. *Survey of the Literature of England*. Purdue U, Aug. 2006. Web. 31 May 2007.

*English Department*. Purdue U, 14 May 2009. Web. 20 Apr. 2009.

**A Page on a Web Site**

For an individual page on a Web site, list the author or alias if known, followed by the information covered above for entire Web sites. Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if no publishing date is given.

"How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow.com*. eHow, n.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2009.

**An Article in a Web Magazine**

Provide the author name, article name in quotation marks, title of the Web magazine in italics, publisher name, publication date, medium of publication, and the date of access. Remember to use *n.p.* if no publisher name is available and *n.d.* if not publishing date is given.

Bernstein, Mark. "10 Tips on Writing the Living Web." *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites*. A

List Apart Mag., 16 Aug. 2002. Web. 4 May 2009.

**An Article in an Online Scholarly Journal**

For all online scholarly journals, provide the author(s) name(s), the name of the article in quotation marks, the title of the publication in italics, all volume and issue numbers, and the year of publication.

**Article in an Online-only Scholarly Journal**

MLA requires a page range for articles that appear in Scholarly Journals. If the journal you are citing appears exclusively in an online format (i.e. there is no corresponding print publication) that does not make use of page numbers, use the abbreviation *n. pag.* to denote that there is no pagination for the publication.

Dolby, Nadine. "Research in Youth Culture and Policy: Current Conditions and Future Directions."

*Social Work and Society: The International Online-Only Journal* 6.2 (2008): n. pag. Web. 20

May 2009.

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**Article in an Online Scholarly Journal That Also Appears in Print**

Cite articles in online scholarly journals that also appear in print as you would a scholarly journal in print, including the page range of the article. Provide the medium of publication that you used (in this case, *Web*) and the date of access.

Wheelis, Mark. "Investigating Disease Outbreaks Under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 6.6 (2000): 595-600. Web. 8 Feb. 2009.

**An Article from an Online Database (or Other Electronic Subscription Service)**

Cite articles from online databases (e.g. LexisNexis, ProQuest, JSTOR, ScienceDirect) and other subscription services just as you would print sources. Since these articles usually come from periodicals, be sure to consult the appropriate sections of the Works Cited: Periodicals page, which you can access via its link at the bottom of this page. In addition to this information, provide the title of the database italicized, the medium of publication, and the date of access.

**Note:** Previous editions of the MLA Style Manual required information about the subscribing institution (name and location). This information is no longer required by MLA.

Junge, Wolfgang, and Nathan Nelson. "Nature's Rotary Electromotors." *Science* 29 Apr. 2005: 642-44. *Science Online*. Web. 5 Mar. 2009.

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal* 50.1 (2007): 173-96. *ProQuest*. Web. 27 May 2009.

**E-mail (including E-mail Interviews)**

Give the author of the message, followed by the subject line in quotation marks. State to whom to message was sent, the date the message was sent, and the medium of publication.

Kunka, Andrew. "Re: Modernist Literature." Message to the author. 15 Nov. 2000. E-mail.

Neyhart, David. "Re: Online Tutoring." Message to Joe Barbato. 1 Dec. 2000. E-mail.

**A Listserv, Discussion Group, or Blog Posting**

Cite Web postings as you would a standard Web entry. Provide the author of the work, the title of the posting in quotation marks, the Web site name in italics, the publisher, and the posting date. Follow with the medium of publication and the date of access. Include screen names as author names when author name is not known. If both names are known, place the author's name in brackets. Remember if the publisher of the site is unknown, use the abbreviation *n.p.*

Editor, screen name, author, or compiler name (if available). "Posting Title." *Name of Site*. Version number (if available). Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher). Medium of publication. Date of access.

Salmar1515 [Sal Hernandez]. "Re: Best Strategy: Fenced Pastures vs. Max Number of Rooms?"

*BoardGameGeek*. BoardGameGeek, 29 Sept. 2008. Web. 5 Apr. 2009.