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For complete citation information, refer to:

MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers Eighth Edition. (available in the Non-Fiction section of the Library—call number 808 MLA). Online Resource see <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/22/>

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REVISED!
Based on
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Eighth Edi-



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The
What,
Why and How
Student Guide
to the
Works Cited
page.

*The information provided in this brochure is based on the **Eighth** Edition of the **MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers**. The purpose of this brochure is to provide the student with a quick reference and guide to frequently used sources of information.*

Works Cited Tips

- * Alphabetize all entries by author's last name (by editor or title of work if no author)
- * **Double space all entries**
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The core elements of any entry in the works-cited list are given below in the order in which they should appear. An element should be omitted from the entry if it's not relevant to the work being documented. Each element is followed by the punctuation mark shown (shown in **BOLD** for this handout) unless it is the final element, which should end with a period.

(1) Author. (2) Title of source. (3) Title of container, (4) Other contributors, (5) Version, (6) Number, (7) Publisher, (8) Publication date, (9) Location.

Note: Location may refer to page numbers, URL for a web site, or location of a physical object such as a museum.

Citing Books

1. THE BASIC ENTRY: A BOOK BY A SINGLE AUTHOR

Author's last name, first name. *Title of source (book)*. Publisher, Publication date.

2. A BOOK BY TWO AUTHORS

Author's last name, first name, and author's first name, last name.

Title of source (name of book). Publisher, Publication date.

3. A BOOK BY THREE OR MORE AUTHORS

Reverse the first of the names as just described and follow it with a comma and et al. ("and others")

Ex.: Bryant, Kris, et al. *Cubs Win*. Chicago P, 2016.

4. AN ARTICLE IN A REFERENCE BOOK (AUTHOR'S NAME GIVEN)

Author's last name, first name. "Title of source." *Title of Container (name of book)*, Version or Number if given, Publisher, Location (pages).

Ex: James, Jesse. "The Wild West." *Cowboy Encyclopedia*, vol. 5, Rawhide Press, pp. 11-34.

Citing Magazines, Newspapers, & Scholarly Journals

6. AN ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE

Cite by listing the article's author, putting the title of the article in quotation marks, and italicizing the periodical title. Follow with the date of publication. Remember to abbreviate the month. The basic format is as follows:

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical*, Day Month Year, pages.

Buchman, Dana. "A Special Education." *Good Housekeeping*, Mar. 2006, pp. 143-48.

7. AN ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER

Cite a newspaper article as you would a magazine article, but note the different pagination in a newspaper. If there is more than one edition available for that date (as in an early and late edition of a newspaper), identify the edition after the article title.

Krugman, Andrew. "Fear of Eating." *New York Times*, 21 May 2007, late ed., p. A1.

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A scholarly journal can be thought of as a container, as are collections of short stories or poems, a television series, or even a website. A container can be thought of as anything that is a part of a larger body of works. In this case, cite the author and title of article as you normally would. Then, put the title of the journal in italics. Include the volume number ("vol.") and issue number ("no.") when possible, separated by commas. Finally, add the year and page numbers.

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*, Volume, Issue, Year, pages.

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's *Bashai Tudu*." *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature*, vol. 15, no. 1, 1996, pp. 41-50.

Citing Electronic Sources: Web Publications / Databases

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.
- Title of the website, project, or book in italics.
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- Publisher information, including the publisher name and publishing date.
- Take note of any page numbers (p. or pp.) or paragraph numbers (par. or pars.).
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Use the following format:

Author. Title. Title of container (self contained if book), Other contributors (translators or editors), Version (edition), Number (vol. and/or no.), Publisher, Publication Date, Location (pages, paragraphs and/or URL, DOI or permalink). 2nd container's title, Other contributors, Version, Number, Publisher, Publication date, Location, Date of Access (if applicable).

Citing an Entire Website

Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. Purdue U, 28 Nov. 2003, www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory/. Accessed 10 May 2006.

A Page on a Website

Lundman, Susan. "How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow*, www.ehow.com/how_10727_make-vegetarian-chili.html. Accessed 6 July 2015.

An Article from an Online Database

Cite articles from online databases (e.g. ABC CLIO, CQ Researcher, EBSCO) and other subscription services as containers. Thus, provide the title of the database italicized before the DOI or URL. If a DOI is not provided, use the URL instead. Provide the date of access if you wish.

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal*, vol. 50, no. 1, 2007, pp. 173-96. *ProQuest*, doi:10.1017/S0018246X06005966. Accessed 27 May 2009.