

MLA Citations

Works Cited Citations

The "Works Cited" page is simply a list of all the sources you used in your paper, arranged in alphabetical order according to the first letter in each entry. For example:

Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." *A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One*. Ed. Ben Rafoth. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann, 2000. 24-34. Print.

"MLA Formatting and Style Guide." *The Purdue OWL Family of Sites*. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2009. Web. 7 December, 2010.

Paton, Alan. *Cry, The Beloved Country*. New York: Scribner, 1948. Print.

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

These entries should correspond to your in-text citations, but should be more comprehensive. The rules for Works Cited citations vary according to the type of source you are using.

Books

- The classic works cited reference for books is as follows:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book in Italics*. City of publisher: Publishername, year. Medium of Publication.

Paton, Alan. *Cry, The Beloved Country*. New York: Scribner, 1948. Print.

- If there is more than one author, just the first author is listed in reverse order:

Paton, Alan, and Judy Paton. *Cry, The Beloved Country*. New York: Scribner, 1948. Print.

Paton, Alan, Jack Johnson, Ben Affleck, and Britney Spears. *Cry, The Beloved Country*. New York: Scribner, 1948. Print.

Articles Within Larger Works (Like encyclopedia articles, etc.)

- Articles within larger works generally follow this format:

Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Article." *Title of Encyclopedia or Other Larger Work*. Ed. Editor's Name(s). Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. Page range of entry. Medium of Publication.

Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." *A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One*. Ed. Ben Rafoth. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann, 2000. 24-34. Print.

Periodicals (like magazines, etc.)

- Magazine articles or scholarly periodicals are cited as follows:

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

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

Movies and Videos

- Movies and videos are cited as follows:

***Movie Name.* Director name. Notable actors and actresses. Distributor, Year released. Type of Medium.**

Saving Private Ryan. Dir. Steven Spielberg. Perf. Tom Hanks, Edward Burns, Matt Damon, Tom Sizemore. Dreamworks Home Entertainment, 1998. DVD.

Web Sources

- Thank goodness! No longer do students have to include long, drawn-out URLs in your citations. Now you simply include as much information as possible, and it is assumed that the reader will be able to find your source by doing a Google search.
- Generally, websites are cited according to the following format:

Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). "Name of Specific Page or Article on Site." *Name of Site.* Version number (if available). Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available). Medium of publication. Date of access.

"MLA Formatting and Style Guide." *The Purdue OWL Family of Sites.* The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2009. Web. 7 December, 2010.

- One important note is that if no publisher/major institution is listed, you should write "n.p." to indicate the no publisher information is available. If there is no date provided for the website, the write "n.d." in the appropriate spot. For example:

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

That's it! If you need more information, Google-search the Owl MLA Writing Lab. Have fun, and happy citing!

All information in this document is based on insights (and direct examples from):

"MLA Formatting and Style Guide." *The Purdue OWL Family of Sites.* The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2009. Web. 7 December, 2010.