

The MLA Works Cited List, Adapted from the MLA Handbook, 7th edition

The works cited list gives full bibliographic information for all works cited in your paper. Double-space your entire list. Indent the second and all subsequent lines of any single works-cited entry; this is called a hanging indent. Be sure to pay attention to details like alphabetical order, capitalization of titles, and placement of periods, commas, and colons. **See the last page of this handout for a sample works cited list with explanations.**

Additional guidelines for the works cited page:

For a **book**, if more than one city of publication is listed on the title page, give only the first.

Shorten publishers' names by omitting articles (*A, An, The*), business abbreviations (*Co., Corp., Inc., Ltd.*), descriptive words (*Books, House, Press, Publishers*), and first names and initials when the publisher's name is the name of a person. A university press, however, is abbreviated as *UP*. If the publisher's name includes the name of more than one person, give only the surname of the first person (e.g. *Little* instead of *Little, Brown, and Company, Inc.*).

Cite a **brochure or pamphlet** as you would a book.

For a **book, brochure, or pamphlet** without stated publication information or numbered pages, provide as much of the missing information as possible, but place the information in square brackets (e.g. [like this]) to show that it did not come from the source. If you are not sure about the accuracy of the information you provide, add a question mark (e.g. [2005?]). Use the following abbreviations in place of information you cannot provide in your works cited entry:

- N.p. No place of publication given
- n.p. No publisher given
- n.d. No date of publication given
- N. pag. No pagination given

For a **scholarly journal published only on the web** (NOT a scholarly journal collected in an online database like JSTOR) follow the same format as a scholarly journal in print, but give *Web* instead of *Print* as the medium of publication and end the citation with the date of access. Page numbers are often not available for web-only journals. If the journal is not paginated, write *n. pag.* where you would normally provide page numbers.

To document a **web site**, MLA no longer recommends providing the URL in the works cited entry. You should only include the URL in your citation if your reader could probably not find the web site using a search engine (e.g. Google, Yahoo!) or if your professor requires it. If you do include the URL in your citation, list it after the date of access, a period, and a space. Place the URL in angle brackets (e.g. <<http://www.ccis.edu/writingcenter>>) and conclude the citation with a period.

Some professors prefer that their students use a modified form of MLA, or they waive some requirements while adding additional ones. Always follow the paper guidelines set forth by your professor, even if they conflict with standard MLA format.

Works Cited

Blaydes, Lisa, and Sainaz El Tarouty. "Women's Electoral Participation in Egypt: The Implications of Gender for Voter Recruitment and Mobilization." *Middle East Journal* 63.3 (2009): 364-380. *Academic Search Elite*. Web. 24 Sept. 2009.

[For an article from a **scholarly journal or magazine in an online database** (e.g., *JSTOR*, *LexisNexis*), follow the guidelines provided below for printed journal and magazine articles, but complete the citation by stating the name of the database used (italicized); the medium of publication (*Web*); and date of access.]

Bukiet, Melvin Jules. "Wonder Bread." *The American Scholar* 76.4 (2007): 22-35. Print.

[For an **article in a scholarly journal**—that is, a journal not intended for popular audiences—include the volume and issue number (separated by a period) after the journal title; place the year in parentheses, followed by a colon and the page numbers; and note the medium of publication (*Print*).]

"Business Ethics and Compliance." *Starbucks Coffee*. Starbucks. 2009. Web. 10 Sept. 2009.

[To document a **work cited only on the web**, include the name of the author, compiler, or editor, if given; title of the work (in italics if the work is independent; in quotation marks if part of a larger work); title of the overall Web site (in italics); version or edition used, if applicable; publisher or sponsor of the site; date of publication; medium of publication; and date of access.]

Faulkner, William. "Barn Burning." *The Norton Introduction to Literature*. Ed. Alison Booth, J. Paul Hunter, and Kelly J. Mays. 9th ed. New York: Norton, 2005. 710-22. Print.

[This example shows the format for a **story, essay, poem or any other work found in an anthology or collection**. Note that page numbers are included after the publication information.]

Funder, Anna. *Stasiland: True Stories from Behind the Berlin Wall*. London: Granta, 2003. Print.

[This is the format for a **book by one author**. After the title, list the city of publication, followed by a colon, then the publishing company, and the year of publication. End with the medium of publication.]

Morell, Virginia. "Animal Minds." *National Geographic* Mar. 2008: 36-61. Print.

[For **magazine articles**, list the month and year after the magazine title. Do not give the volume and issue numbers even if they are listed.]

12 Angry Men. Dir. Sidney Lumet. 1957. MGM, 2001. DVD.

[An entry for a **film or video recording** generally starts with the title (italicized), followed by the director, the distributor, the year of release, and the medium (e.g. Film, DVD, Videocassette). When relevant, you may include the original release date (as in this example), as well as names of the screenwriter, performers, and producer.]

Usher, Jonathan. Introduction. *The Decameron*. By Giovanni Boccaccio. Trans. Guido Waldman. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1993. xv-xxxii. Print.

[**Introductions, forewords, prefaces, and afterwords** all follow the format shown in this example.]