

## MLA: Works Cited List Formats

According to MLA style, you must have a Works Cited page at the end of your research paper. All entries in the Works Cited page **must correspond to the in-text citation in your main text**. This means that any source listed in the Works Cited must appear in your research paper, and vice-versa. If you fail to properly cite all your research, this is considered plagiarism.

When deciding how to cite your source, there is a specific Works Cited List format for each type of source. The MLA Handbook, published by the Modern Language Association, is updated every so often. It is your responsibility as a student to make sure you are up to date with the latest style guidelines and changes.

You can use the following Rosedale guide to help you, but you should keep in mind that different stylistic rules apply to different sources, which may not be listed here. You should consult the official MLA Handbook or the [MLA Formatting and Style Guide](#) published by Purdue University before you submit your essay.

Take a look at the format and examples below:

### I. Electronic Sources

Here is the basic format to follow for online sources. Not every source will have all the following information:

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). *2<sup>nd</sup> container's title*, Other contributors, Version, Number, Publisher, Publication date, Location, Date of Access (if applicable).

#### Newspaper Article or Scholarly Journal from an Online Database

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

*Work and Society: The International Online-Only Journal*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2008,

[www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362](http://www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362). Accessed 20 May 2021.

#### Website

Ball, Philip. "'Frankenstein' Reflects the Hopes and Fears of Every Scientific Era." *The Atlantic*, 20 Apr.

2017, [www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2017/04/franken-science/523560/](http://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2017/04/franken-science/523560/). Accessed 23

Aug. 2020.

### eBook from an Online Database

Bell, Nancy. *We Are Not Amused: Failed Humor in Interaction*. De Gruyter, 2015, ProQuest

*Ebook Central*, nserver1.wsulibs.wsu.edu:3447/lib/wsu/detail.action?docID=2035730.

### Video on the Web

Author's Name or Poster's Username. "Title of Video." *Title of Website*. Publisher/Sponsor of Site/uploader, Date of posting, URL.

McGonigal, Jane. "Gaming and Productivity." *YouTube*, uploaded by Big Think, 3 July 2012,

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkdzy9bWW3E](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkdzy9bWW3E).

### **Common Author Exceptions for Electronic Sources**

- If there are 2 authors, include all names.  
Example:

Mengü, Murat, and Seda Mengü. "Violence and Social Media." *Athens Journal of Mass Media and*

*Communications*, vol. 1, no. 3, 2015, pp. 211-228. *ResearchGate*, doi: 10.30958/ajmmc.1-3-4.

Accessed 29 May 2021.

- If there are 3 or more authors, use the first author's name followed by et al.  
Example:

Ahonsi, Babatunde, et al. "Child Marriage in Ghana: Evidence from a Multi-Method Study." *BMC*

*Women's Health*, vol. 19, no. 126, 2019, *BioMed Central*, doi.org/10.1186/s12905-019-0823-1.

Accessed 21 Feb. 2021.

- If there is no author, omit it.  
Example:

"'Animal Farm': What Orwell Really Meant." *The New York Review*, 11 July 2013.

[www.nybooks.com/articles/2013/07/11/animal-farm-what-orwell-really-meant/](http://www.nybooks.com/articles/2013/07/11/animal-farm-what-orwell-really-meant/). Accessed 31

Oct. 2020.

## II. Print Sources

Print sources refer to actual physical books, journals, magazines, or other printed materials. Unless you visit a library or have access to print sources of your own, all the sources you will utilize for coursework at Rosedale will likely be electronic. If you are using a source that is available both in print and electronically, you should reference whichever version you actually used.

### Book

Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication (if published before 1900), Publisher, Publication Date.

Pullman, Philip. *The Amber Spyglass*. Scholastic Point, 2000.

### **Common Exceptions for Books**

- Two or more books by the same author

Example:

Orwell, George. *Nineteen Eighty-Four: A Novel*. Secker & Warburg, 1949.

---. *Animal Farm*. Secker & Warburg, 1945.

- A translated book

Example:

Howard, Richard, translator. *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*. By Michel Foucault, Vintage-Random House, 1988.

- A republished book

Example:

Fitzgerald, F. Scott. *The Great Gatsby*. 1925. Simon & Schuster, 2004.

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

Last name, First name. "Title of Essay/Poem." *Title of Collection*, edited by Editor's Name(s), Publisher, Year, Page range of entry.

Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." *A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One*, edited by Ben Rafoth, Heinemann, 2000, pp. 24-34.

Burns, Robert. "Red, Red Rose." *100 Best-Loved Poems*, edited by Philip Smith, Dover, 1995, p. 26.