

Works Cited Entries for Frequently Used Sources (MLA 9th edition)

All works cited entries follow the same basic format: the author's name followed by the title of the work and publication information. Each piece of information is separated by a period. This format can get complicated, so I list here in more detail the exact order for the types of sources you are using for your paper. The 9th edition of the MLA is somewhat flexible in its format for works cited entries, but I provide here more rigid instructions, so you can get used to the basic format of most entries.

Note: Be sure to follow the appropriate format and arrangement *exactly*. Remember that **punctuation**, **indentation**, and **capitalization** are all important parts of your entries. Indent the second and subsequent lines in each entry half an inch. Also, on your Works Cited page, **be sure to double space all entries** (meaning, skip every other line).

Webpage source entries

For webpage sources, include the following information (if available) in the following order:

1. The name of the author (last name first). Follow this with a **period**.
2. The name of the article or web document (in quotation marks). Follow this with a **period**.
3. The name of the web site (underlined or in italics). Follow this with a **comma**.
4. Publisher or sponsor of the site (look at the copyright if not obvious in other places). If it is the same as the website name or it can't be found, leave the publisher name out. Follow this with a **comma**.
5. Date of publication (date, month, and year, as available); if nothing is available, leave this part out. Follow this with a **comma**.
6. URL (without the https://). Follow this with a **period**. If the URL is longer than one line, you can break the URL before a period and before or after any other punctuation or symbol (e.g., /, //, -, @).
7. Date of access (day, month, and year). Follow this with a **period**.

IMPORTANT!
Notice the **hanging indent** for each entry. For all entries, **always** indent the second and subsequent lines.

Format (note placement of periods and commas):

AuthorLastName, AuthorFirstName MiddleInitialAnd/OrTitle. "Title of the Article." *Title of the Web Site*, Sponsoring Institution (if different than the website name), dateofpublication, URL. Accessed dateYouAccessedtheSite.

Webpage Entry Examples:

Arnold, William. "Magnificent *Cinderella Man* is a contender worthy of Oscar." *seattlepi*, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 2 June 2005, www.seattlepi.com/ae/movies/article/Magnificent-Cinderella-Man-is-a-contender-1175003.php. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

Berardinelli, James. "*Cinderella Man*." *ReelViews*, www.reelviews.net/reelviews/cinderella-man. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

Dargis, Manohla. "Roll the Fairy Tale, Fade to the Fists." *The New York Times*, 3 June 2005, www.nytimes.com/2005/06/03/movies/roll-the-fairy-tale-fade-to-the-fists.html. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

LaSalle, Mick. "Howard's Knockout Film Is No *Cinderella* Fairy Tale." *SFGate*, San Francisco Chronicle, 3 June 2005, www.sfgate.com/movies/article/Howard-s-knockout-film-is-no-Cinderella-fairy-2666013.php. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

Database entries

Database sources that have given you an article that was previously in print in a magazine or journal require citations that are basically the same as a periodical citation, but you need to add the following information:

1. The title of the database (italicized). Follow this with a **comma**.
2. URL (without the https://) or DOI (digital object identifier—in other words, the document number). Follow this with a **period**. If the URL is longer than one line, you can break the URL before a period and before or after any other punctuation or symbol (e.g., /, //, -, @).
3. Date of access (day, month, and year). Follow this with a **period**.

Database Entry Examples:

Blake, Richard A. "Right to the heart." *America*, 1 Aug. 2005, p. 19. *General OneFile*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A134722233/GPS?u=tel_k_cmsmb&sid=bookmark-GPS&xid=c0f1bc7f. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

Clark, Mike. "Winner and new champ: Russell Crowe's *Cinderella Man*." *USA Today*, 3 June 2005, p. 01E. *Global Issues in Context*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A132980978/GPS?u=tel_k_cmsmb&sid=bookmark-GPS&xid=b7cb24bb. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.

Periodical entries

For book sources, include the following information (if available) in the following order:

1. The name of the author (last name first). Follow this with a **period**.
2. Title of the article (in quotation marks). Follow this with a **period** (inside the quotation marks).
3. Title of the periodical (underlined or in italics). Follow this with a **comma**.
4. If the periodical is a scholarly or academic journal, include the volume number ("vol.") and issue number ("no.") when possible, separated by commas.
5. Date of Publication (use correct date format). Follow this with a **comma**.
6. Page numbers (if not printed on consecutive pages, write only the first page number and a plus sign). Use the abbreviation "p." if the article is on one page only, and use "pp." if it is on more than one page. Follow this with a **period**.

Format (note placement of periods and commas):

AuthorLastName, AuthorFirstName MiddleInitialAnd/OrTitle. "Title of the Article." *Title of the Periodical*, DateofPublication, p. or pp. pagenumbers.

Periodical Entry Examples:

Koehler, Robert. "The lord of the ring." *Variety*, 23 May 2005, pp. 30+.

Larsen, Josh. "A dutiful man." *The American Enterprise*, vol. 16, no. 5, July-Aug. 2005, p. 50.

Lyttle, John. "Fight the power: a Depression-era hero strikes a blow for America's underdogs." *New Statesman*, 19 Sept. 2005, p. 46.

Remember with dates: Abbreviate the month (except May, June and July), and if the date includes a day, follow the format: **22 Jan. 2017**. See me or use the following resource if you have any trouble citing any of your sources: <https://owl.purdue.edu/>