CITING REFERENCES ON A WORKS CITED PAGE

Articles
- Entries for articles in periodicals (whether accessed online or in print) consist of several elements in a prescribed order, which can include:
  - Author(s) name
  - Title of the article (in quotation marks)
  - Name of the periodical (italicized)
  - Series number or name (if relevant)
  - Volume number (scholarly journal)
  - Issue number (scholarly journal, if available)
  - Date of publication (as fully as it appears in the source)
  - Inclusive page numbers
  - Supplementary information

Article in a Scholarly Journal
- If the volume number is not available, just list the issue number (see pp. 39–40 in the MLA Handbook).
- Months may be abbreviated except May, June, and July, which are spelled out (see p. 95), and seasons should be capitalized (ex. Spring).


Article in an Online Database or Online Journal (pp. 30–33)
- Citations for articles that are accessed through a library database are constructed the same as above, but require the database name in the citation (pp. 30–33).
- Also, when possible, cite a DOI (digital object identifier), which will continue to lead to an object online even if the URL changes. If a DOI is not assigned, give a stable URL. When giving a URL, copy it in full, but omit http:// or https:// (2.5.2, p. 110).
- Articles from web-based journals (journals only available online—no print version) will closely follow the example below, omitting the name of the database.

Article in a Magazine or Newspaper

- If the article is not printed on consecutive pages, give the first page number and a plus sign like this: 29+. (2.5.1, p. 110).
- Abbreviate months except May, June, and July. When a source carries more than one date of publication (for instance, when the date of online publication appears on a news web site along with the date that article appeared in print), cite the date that is most meaningful or relevant to your use of the source (p. 43).
- If no author is given for the article you are citing, begin the entry with the title (p. 24).
- Newspaper articles closely follow the magazine example below. Keep in mind that if the city of publication is not included in the name of a newspaper, add the city (not italicized) in square brackets after the name (2.6.1, p. 111).


Date of publication → Page number(s)

Books

- Entries for books and pamphlets consist of several elements in a prescribed order, which can include:
  - Name of author, editor, compiler, or translator
  - Title of the work (italicized)
  - Number(s) of the volume used
  - Name of the publisher (in full, but dropping business words like Co.) and year of publication
  - Page numbers (preceded by p. or pp.) to specify a location of a specific text in an anthology
  - Supplementary bibliographic information and annotation

Book by a Single Author (p. 21)

- Reverse the author's name, adding a comma after the last name.
- If the person listed on the title page is an editor, translator, or any other role than the work’s main content creator, follow the name with a comma and a label that describes the role (for instance, editor or translator)


Author name → Book title → Publisher, date of publication

Book by More Than One Author (p. 21)

- Reverse the name of the first author, add a comma and and, and give the other name in normal form.
- For more than one editor, use editors.
- When a source has three or more authors, reverse the first of the names and follow it with a comma and et al. (p. 22)


Parenthetical Documentation, i.e. In-text citations

For complete information on all sorts of parenthetical documentation—such as references to works cited, citation of multiple authors at once, line numbers from poems and verse plays, etc.—see chapter 3, “In-Text Citations,” in the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers (p. 116–126).