BIBLIOGRAPHY MLA STYLE SHEET – INTERMEDIATE

A “Works Cited” or bibliography is the list of works that you used during the research phase of your paper. There are two purposes of creating a bibliography: 1) to give proper credit to your sources and 2) to allow your reader to locate your sources. Therefore, your major objectives when creating a citation are to be accurate and complete.

The sources on your “Works Cited” page must be listed alphabetically by the last name or first word of the entry. It is VERY IMPORTANT that you mind the arrangement and punctuation format of each entry – these are not open to interpretation! Notice that the second line (and each subsequent line) is indented five spaces.

Print Sources

Book: With One Author

Last Name, First Name.  Title of Book.  Place of Publication: Publisher, Copyright Date.

Example:

Book: With Two or More Authors

(Note: Put authors in order they are listed on the title page. If there are more than three authors, you may name them all or only put the first and et al for the others.)

Last Name, First Name and First Name Last Name.  Title of Book.  Place of Publication: Publisher, Copyright Date

Example:

Book: Encyclopedia and other Familiar Reference Books

(Note: The author is usually listed at the end of the article. If an author is not listed, begin the entry with the title of the article. Do not cite the editor.)

Last Name, First Name.  “Title of Article.”  Name of Encyclopedia.  Edition Year.

Example:

Book: Anthology or Compilation (A Work within a Larger Work)

Last Name, First Name.  “Title of Work.”  Title of Anthology.  Editor’s First Name, Last Name.  Place of Publication: Publisher, Copyright Date. Page numbers.

Example:

Magazine Article

Last Name, First Name.  “Title of Article.”  Title of Magazine Date: Page Numbers.

Example:

Newspaper Article

Last Name, First Name.  “Title of Article.”  Title of Newspaper Date: Section and Pages.

Example:
Travis, Scott.  “Schools Consider Midweek Start Date.”  Sun-Sentinel 01 December 2017: 1A, 12A.
Non-Print Sources

Online Database – Encyclopedia
(NOTE: The author is usually listed at the end of the article. If an author is not listed, begin the entry with the title of the article.)

Last Name, First Name. “Title of Article.” Name of Encyclopedia. Year of Publication. Name of Publisher/Online Service you used. Date Accessed <Full URL/http address>.

Online Internet Website – Article or Webpage
(NOTE: It is sometimes very difficult to find all of the information you need to make a proper citation for a website. Try to find as much information as possible.)

Last Name, First Name. “Title of Article or Webpage.” Title of Website. Date last updated. Name of Organization that sponsors the site. Date Accessed <Full URL/http address>.

Online Newspaper Article

Last Name, First Name. “Title of Article.” Title of Newspaper Date of Publication. Date Accessed. <URL/http address>.

TV / Radio Transcript

“Title of TV / Radio Episode or Segment.” Title of Program. Broadcast Date. Transcript. Name of Database Used. Date Accessed <Full URL/http address>

Film or Video Recording (DVD, VHS)

Title of Film. Director’s First Name and Last Name. Copyright Year. Medium. Production Company Name. Edition Date.

Interview (Personal or Telephone Interview Conducted by Researcher) <Full URL/http address>.

Interviewee Last Name, First Name. Personal Interview. Date of Interview.
Example: Smith, George. Personal Interview. 6 February 2016.
Pointers for Documenting Sources

- If not all information is found, cite what is available. For example, if no author is given, leave blank.

- Shorten names of publishers. For example, use Disney instead of Disney Productions.

- When citing the date, list day, then three letter abbreviation for month (except for May, June, and July), then the year. For example, January 23, 2017 is written as 23 Jan. 2017.

- Use a colon and space to separate a title from a subtitle such as Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Getaway.

- URL, Uniform Resource Locator, is the web address for the source of the information. If the URL is extremely long, give the URL of the website’s home page or break the URL at one of the backslashes.