

Nitty Gritty Details for a Works Cited

Works cited will take time, especially at first.

- Be patient
- Ask questions and you will learn the tricks of the trade.
- Reference your resources available.
 - Easy Bib
 - Writer's INC
 - 2015 MLA Handbook 8th Edition
 - Your instructor

How to determine the format of entry in 4 relatively easy steps

1. Look at the source and determine what type of source it is in general. This is important to creating the correct entry
 - Book
 - Journal
 - Magazine
 - Pamphlet
 - Web site
 - Movie
 - Illustration
2. Where did you obtain the source? Where is the source contained?
 - Library shelves (Do you have the original text in your hot little hands?)
 - Most books, anthologies and magazines
 - Online
 - If it is online think about how you obtained the source online. Is the work from a general website? or is the source from a paid database?
 - In Easy Bib you need to think carefully about where the source was originally published. For instance if it is a magazine article that you obtained from Proquest you would first select magazine then you would need to select the tab that says "Online Database"
3. How complex is the source?
 - Look for the number of authors, editors, translators etc. and adjust the Easybib Form
 - Who is the publisher of the source? (government, an online database, general book company, John Doe? Newspaper? Magazine?)
4. Now go to your provided resources (Easy Bib, MLA handbook, instructor) and try to figure out precisely which category the source falls into. Be selective.

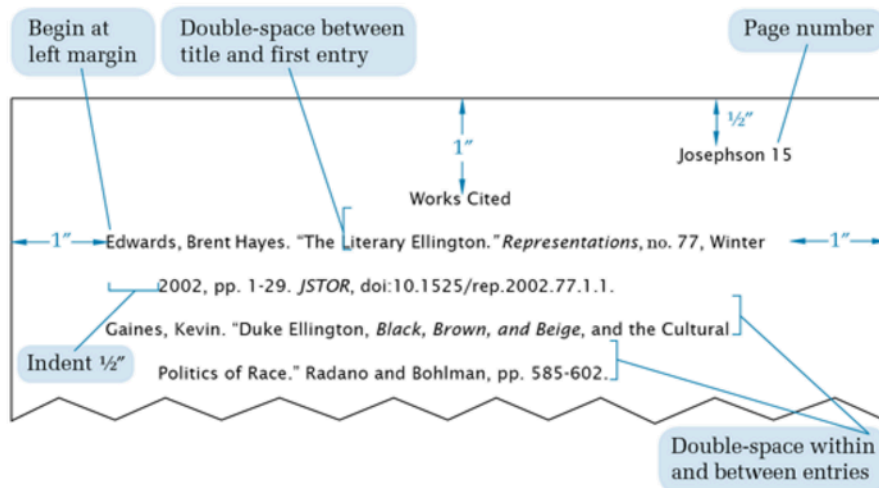
Definitions you might need

- ◇ Anthology - A collection of similar works such as essays, short stories, or poems.
- ◇ Journal- Scholarly journals are usually published less frequently than magazines, and present articles containing original research and original interpretations of data and texts. Journals are usually geared towards an academic audience, so they can be very helpful resources for a research project.
- ◇ Magazine - a periodical containing miscellaneous pieces (as articles, stories, poems) often illustrated.
- ◇ Pamphlet - an unbound printed publication with no cover or with a paper cover
- ◇ Database - A work from an online service - Services that users tend to subscribe personally (e.g. American Online) or those to which libraries most typically subscribe (e.g. ProQuest Direct, Lexis-Nexis, EBSCOhost, Expanded Academic Index, Opposing Viewpoints in Context, AB)

Overall Structure of a Works Cited

1. At the top of the page the words "Works Cited" should appear in the middle of the page, without quotes, not bolded, not fancy or fun.
2. Next, the entries should be in alphabetical order with the first line at the margin and the next line, if necessary indented 5 spaces.
3. Finally all of the entries are double-spaced.

Example below:



"Formatting a Research Paper." The MLA Style Center, Modern Language Association, 2016, style.mla.org/formatting-papers/.

Other general tips:

- Period Placement ~ For the most part periods are placed at the end of a section of information. For example you place at the end of the author section, the title, publication information (place of publication, publisher, and copyright) most importantly there is a period at the end of the entire entry.
- Italicized ~ The big stuff is italicized.
 - Book title if you are citing the entire book or if you are citing an anthology
 - The main source the information came from (Magazines, Journal titles, Newspapers, Subscription services, Online Databases,)
- Quotations ~ Use quotation marks for the titles of articles, essays, stories and poems published within larger works such as Websites or Books.
- For all entries that you find online you must have the title of the work, the date of access, and the URL.
- If you are unsure about where something should go or the correct punctuation, always consult the instructor's recommended resource
- Citing a work properly will take time and patience.

