**MLA Documentation:**

**The Works Cited Page**

 Last Name 8

Works Cited

DiYanni, Robert, ed. “Langston Hughes.” *Modern American Poets: Their Voices and Visions*.

2nd ed. New York: McGraw, 1994. 521-523. Print.

Hughes, Langston. “Theme for English B.” *The Bedford Introduction to Literature: Reading,*

*Thinking, Writing*. Ed. Michael Meyer. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin’s, 2002. 1107-1108. Print.

Miller, R. Baxter. “Langston Hughes.” *Dictionary of Literary Biography*. Ed. Peter Quatermain.

Vol. 48. American Poets, 1880-1945, Second Ser. Bruccoli Clark/Gale, 1986. 218-235. Print.

 Last Name 1

Student’s Full Name

Professor Bucks

English 123

21 April 2006

Biographical Influences in “Theme for English B”

Langston Hughes’s “Theme for English B” illuminates tensions that are germane to the poet’s race, family life, education, and socio-economic status. Hughes’s life experiences surface most notably in the poem’s theme and tone. The poem presents a conflict—a black, college-age student writing a composition for a white “instructor”—that mirrors the racial strife abundant in American society during Hughes’s time (Hughes 1). Through the writing process, the poem’s speaker struggles to formulate identity, as evinced through the question “Me—who?” (Hughes 20). Critics classify Hughes’s work into poems of social and “racial protest” and poems of “racial affirmation” (DiYanni 522-523). “Theme for English B,” however, does not nestle neatly within either category as it exudes a more complicated tone of both pride and frustration.

MLA, which stands for the Modern Language Association, is generally used to document research in English and other humanities courses. The two parts to MLA documentation include the following:

1. **In-Text** (p**arenthetical notation) citation**: citing all sources 2. **Works Cited page**: listing full bibliographic information of the sources summarized, paraphrased, or quoted within your written text cited (on a separate page which is numbered consecutively as the

 last page of your paper)

Table of Contents

**NOTE:** This is not an exhaustive handout of all sources for a Works Cited page, but rather a selection of the most commonly cited resources. It is crucial that you consult an MLA handbook while citing sources to ensure that you are correctly citing your specific source, which may not be listed here. The Tutoring Center has an MLA handbook to which you can refer if you don’t have your own copy. If you’re not sure if the source you need to cite is listed here, please talk to your tutor.

Formatting a Works Cited Page……………………………………………………….......4

Book with a Single Author………………………………………………………………...5

Book with Multiple Authors……………………………………………………………….5

Journal Article……………………………………………………………………………..6

Database (Library Subscription Service)………………………………………………….6

Entire Website…...………………………………………………………………………...7

Page on a Website…………………………………………………………………………7

Entire Anthology (Collection of writings from one or more authors)…………….………7

Work in an Anthology……………………………………………………………………..8

Magazine…………………………………………………………………………………..8

Newspaper…………………………………………………………………………………9

Film, DVD, Video Tape, or Slide Show…………………………………………………..9

Television or Radio Show…………………………………………………………………9

Interview………………………………………………………………………………….10

E-mail…………………………………………………………………………………….10

Speech, Address, or Reading………………………………………………………...…...11

Lecture……………………………………………………………………………………11

Song/Sound Recording...…………………………………………………………………11

Podcast……………………………………………………………………………………12

Images…………………………………………………………………………………….12

Book with Author and Editor/Translator…………….…………………………………...13

Book by Editor(s) with no Author…...……………...……………………………………13

Article in Online Reference Work………………………………………………………..14

Legal Source (Print or Online): Law or Act……………………………………...………14

Court Case………………………………………………………………………………..14

Advertisement……………………………………………………………………………15

Brochure or Pamphlet……….…………………………………………………………...15

B

Formatting the Works Cited Page

Your Works Cited Page Should:

1) Have Works Cited centered at the top of the page without quotes, italics, bold, or underlining.

2) Be double spaced.

 3) Be organized alphabetically by author’s last name, or if there is no author, alphabetized by the title.

4) Have a hanging indent for all lines beyond the top line of each citation.

To format your Works Cited page correctly, follow the MLA’s specific guidelines for spacing, font size, margin size, and organization of entries. Refer to an MLA handbook for additional information on proper formatting. Below is a sample Works Cited page.

For the Works Cited page, your last name and the final page number of your paper appear ½ inch from the top right margin. This can be done using a header on MS Word. **Note** that not all professors require this.\*

Last Name 15

Works Cited

Chang, Jack. “In Latin America, Year of Elections Dawns.” *Philadelphia Inquirer* 5 Dec.

2005, city and suburbs ed.: A3. Print.

Chekov, Anton. “The Lady with the Pet Dog.” Trans. Avrahm Yarmolinsky. *The Bedford*

*Introduction to Literature: Reading, Thinking, Writing*. Ed. Michael Meyer. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin’s, 2002. 187-197. Print.

“Climate.” *United States Environmental Protection Agency*. 7 Jan. 2000. Web. 5 Dec. 2005

<<http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/Climate.html>>.

Grossman, Lev. “J.K. Rowling: Hogwarts and All.” *Time* 25 July 2005: 60-65. Print.

“Gwendolyn Brooks.” *Contemporary Authors Online*. 2004. Web. 6 Dec. 2005.

Haviland, Carol Peterson. “Writing Centers and Writing-Across-The-Curriculum: An

Important Connection.” *Writing Center Journal* 23.2 (2003): 5-13. Print.

Lahiri, Jhumpa. *The Interpreter of Maladies*. New York: Houghton, 1999. Print.

---. *The Namesake*. Boston: Houghton, 2003. Print.

Organize the entries alphabetically by author’s last name or the source’s title where there is no author. **Note** the ½ inch indent, called a hanging indent, of the entry’s second and subsequent lines.

Center the title, Works Cited. Do not use italics, underlining, bold, or quotation marks. The title should appear 1 inch from the top margin.

Double space the entire Works Cited page, and use 1 inch margins on both sides as well as the top and bottom of the page. When composing Works Cited entries, use a single space after any periods.

If you have used more than one source by the same author, list that author’s name only once on the Works Cited page. For any subsequent entries by the same author, simply type three hyphens followed by a period and a single space ---. This symbol replaces the author’s name. Then add the remaining publication information.

For example, Jhumpa Lahiri is the author of both *The Interpreter of Maladies* and *The Namesake.* These titles are still listed alphabetically.

Book with a Single Author

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. *Title.* Publishing City: Publisher, Year. Medium.

**Example:**
Fitzgerald, F. Scott. *The Great Gatsby.* New York: McGraw, 2004. Print.

**Note:** List the most recent date listed in the book. Though *The Great Gatsby* was originally published in 1925, you are citing the copy of the book which you used. Therefore, the year of publication would be the year that your copy was published; in this case, that year is 2004.

Book with Multiple Authors

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, First Name, and Second Author’s Name. *Title.* Ed. Publishing City: Publisher, Year. Medium.

**Example with Two Authors:**

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2000. Print.

**Example with Three Authors:**

Nadell, Judith, John Lagan, and Eliza Comodromos. *Instructor’s Manual to Accompany the Longman Reader*. 6th ed. New York: Longman, 2002. Print.

**Note:** The rules for citing a book with multiple authors apply to other types of work with multiple authors, such as an

anthology, research/journal article, and more.

Journal Article

**Format:**Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” *Journal Name* Volume.Issue (Year): Page(s). Medium.

**Example:**

Hendricksen, Sharon Ishiki, et al. “Assessing Academic Support: The Effects of Tutoring on Student Learning Outcomes.” *Journal of College Reading and Learning*  35.2 (2005): 56-65. Print.

**Note:** *Et al.* is Latin for “and others,” and is commonly used in research articles or works with many participants.

Database (Library Subscription Service)

**Note:** Sources found online are commonly published in print form, and then made available online in a PDF format. Such sources should be cited as if they were in their original form (i.e., newspaper, journal article, magazine, book, etc.), and the database should be included in the citation at the end. See below for the proper format.

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Work.” *Title of Journal, Book, Magazine, Newspaper, etc.,* Volume.Issue if applicable (Year): Page(s). *Database Name*. Medium. Date of Access in day Month. Year format.

**Example:**

Blend, Benay. “Intersections of Nature and Self Chicana Writing.” *Bucknell Review* 44.1 (2000): 56-71. *Literature Online Reference Edition.* Web. 5 Dec. 2005.

**Note:** Do not include the web address.

**Note:** Some databases will generate citations for you. Always check these citations for the proper MLA format, as some may be outdated or incorrect to begin with.

Online Source: Entire Website

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. *Title of Web Site.* Sponsor of Site, Update Date. Medium. Date of Access.

**Example:**

Peterson, Susan Lynn. *The Life of Martin Luther.* Susan Lynn Peterson, 2005. Web. Wed. 24 Jan. 2009.

**Note:** A blog should be cited as an entire website.

Online Source: Page on a Website

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Web Page.” *Web Site Title.* Sponsor, Update date. Medium. Date of Access.

**Example:**

Shiva, Vandana. “Bioethics: A Third World Issue.” *NativeWeb.*NativeWeb, n.d. Web. 22 Jan. 2010.

**Note:** The web address is no longer required in online sources unless your reader would have difficulty finding your source without it or your instructor requires it.

Entire Anthology

An anthology is a collection of works from one or more authors.

**Format:**

Editor’s Last Name, First Name, Second Editor’s Name, eds. *Title.* City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Medium.

**Example:**

Dumanis, Michael, and Cole Marvin, eds. *Legitimate Dangers: American Poets of the New Century.* Louisville: Sarabande, 2006. Print.

**Note**: *eds.* is an abbreviation for “editors.” An entire anthology must be cited using the editors instead of the author(s)

because the editors compile the work.

Work in an Anthology

**Format:**

Author of Selection’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Selection.” *Title of Anthology.* Editor’s Name and Second Editor’s Name. City of Publication: Publisher, date. Pages of Selection. Medium.

**Example:**

Paley, Grace. “A Conversation with My Father.” *The Norton Introduction to Literature.* Ed. Carl E. Bain, Jerome Beaty, and J. Paul Hunter. New York: Norton, 1982. 256-260. Print.

Magazine

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Article in Magazine.” *Magazine Title* Date in Day Month. Year format: Page(s). Medium.

**Example:**

Zakaria, Fareed. “Amid Disaster, New Confidence.” *Newsweek* 17 Jan. 2005: 35. Print.

**Note:** There are weekly, bimonthly, monthly, etc., magazines. Make sure to cite the date, volume, or issue correctly according to the frequency of the magazine. If you are unsure, refer to an MLA handbook or talk to your tutor or instructor.

**Note:** All months are abbreviated except May, June and July.

Newspaper

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Story in Newspaper.” *Newspaper Title* Date in Day Month. Year format: Section. Medium.

**Example:**

Rivlin, Gary. “New Orleans Election in Doubt.” *New York Times* 3 Dec. 2005: A15. Print.

Film, DVD, Video Tape, or Slide Show

**Format:**

*Title of Work.* Director’s Name. Performer’s Names. Distributor, Year. Medium.

**Example:**

*Rodgers & Hammerstein’s Flower Drum Song*. Dir. Henry Koster. Perf. Nancy Kwan, James Shigeta, and Benson Fong. MCA Home Video, Inc., 1990. Film.

**Note:** If information regarding actors, producers, or writers is relevant to your particular citation, add this information before the distributor’s name.

Television Show or Radio Show

**Format:**

“Episode Title.” *Show or Program Title.* Network. Broadcast Date. Medium.

**Example:**“The One Where Dr. Ramoray Dies.” *Friends.* NBC. 21 Mar. 1996. Television.

**Note:** If the TV show is one of a series, such as Nature on PBS, list the title of the series after the show or program title.

Interview

**Format:**

Interviewee’s Last Name, First Name. Interview by Interviewer’s Name. *Program or show on which interview was seen/heard*. Network. Station, City, Date. Medium.

**Example:**

Street, John. Interview by Terry Gross. *Fresh Air.* NPR. WRTI, Philadelphia, 13 Oct. 2008. Radio.

**Note:** A personal interview is formatted as follows:

**Format:**

Interviewee’s Last Name, First Name. Personal Interview. Date when interview was conducted.

**Example:**

Street, John. Personal Interview. 22 Aug. 2006.

E-Mail

**Format:**

E-mailer’s Last Name, First Name. “Title/Subject Line.” Message to Receiver. Date. Medium.

**Example:**

Eubank, Annette. “Re: CRLA Conference.” Message to Molly Bye. 25 July 2006. E-mail.

Speech, Address, or Reading

**Format:**

Speaker’s Last Name, First Name. “Title of Speech.” Function at which speech was made. Location of speech, City. Date of speech. Medium.

**Example:**

Tomlinson, Carol Ann. “Differentiating for Success: Strategies for Supporting Students who Struggle in College.” NADE 30th Annual Conference. Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Philadelphia. 16 Feb. 2006. Speech.

Lecture

**Format:**

Lecturer’s Last Name, First Name. Class. Institution, City, State. Date of Lecture. Medium.

**Example:**

Jones, Katherine. English Composition II Class. Bucks County Community College, Newtown, PA. 22 Aug. 2006. Lecture.

Sound Recording

**Format:**

Artist’s Last Name, First Name. “Album Title.” *Title of Song.* Record Label, Year. Medium.

**Example:**

Swift, Taylor. “Red.” *We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together.* Big Machine, 2012. CD.

Podcast

**Format:**

“Title.” *Radio Show, if applicable.* Narrator’s Name. Broadcast Station. Date of Podcast Recording. Medium. Date of Access.

**Example:**“What We Learn Before We’re Born.” Narr. Annie Murphy Paul. *TED Talks.* 16 Nov. 2009. Podcast. 13 Feb. 2013.

**Note:** This is how you would cite a podcast if it has been downloaded from the Internet ONLY. If you are listening to a podcast online, cite it as you would a page on a website.

Images

**Format:**

Photographer’s (or artist’s) Last Name, First Name. *Name of Image.* Year taken. Medium. Museum/Collection Name, City. Date of Access.

**Example:**
Leibovitz, Annie. *Glory Bound.* 1994. Photograph. Vanity Fair, Amsterdam. Web. 26 Feb. 2013.

**Note:** An image is cited as a work of art.

**Book with Author and Editor/Translator**

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. *Title*. Ed. Editor’s First and Last Name. Publishing City: Publisher, Year.

 Medium.

**Example:**

Johnson, Jean. *The Power of Money*. Ed. Caitlyn Jones. New York: Random House, 2013. Print.

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. *Title*. Trans. Translator’s First and Last Name. Publishing City: Publisher, Year.

 Medium.

**Example:**

Fryer, Robin. *Misty Musings on Robert Fros*t. Trans. David Swanker. Philadelphia: Taylor & Francis, 2004. Print.

**Book by Editor(s) with no Author**

**Format:**

Editor’s Last Name, Editor’s First Name, ed. *Title*. Publishing City: Publisher, Year. Medium.

**Example:**

Jeffries, James, ed. *Understanding* Heart of Darkness. Boston: Beacon Press, 2013. Print.

**Note:** Use *eds.* when more than one editor is listed. Only the first editor’s name should appear in reverse order. When a book’s title contains the title of another book (as in the above example), do not italicize the title-within-a-title.

**Article in Reference Work**

**Format:**

Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. “Article Title.” *Reference Work Name*, Publication Date. Page Number.

 Medium.

**Example:**

Connor, Mary J. “Blogging to Success.” Encyclopedia of Life, 2012. Web 6 May 2014.

Davis, Maria. “Using Articles in English.” Dictionary of American English Grammar. New York: Continuum, 2013. 22. Print.

**Note:** For well-known reference works, omit the place and publisher. Also, omit page numbers if entries appear in alphabetical order.

**Legal Source (Print or Online): Law or Act**

**Format:**

Name of Law or Act. Public Law Number. Statutes at Large Number and Page Range. Date Enacted in Day Month Year

 Format. Medium.

**Example:**

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010. Pub. L. 111-148. 110 Stat. 2033. 23 Mar. 2010. Print.

**Court Case**

**Format:**

Names of Plaintiff and Defendant. Case Number. Court that Decided Case. Date of Decision. Medium.

**Example:**

Brown v. Board of Education, 347 US 483. Supreme Court of the US. 1954. Print.

Brown v. Board of Education, 347 US 483. Supreme Court of the US. 1954. *Collection of Supreme Court Rulings*. Legal

 Department, Harvard U Law School, n.d. Web 23 June 2014.

**Advertisement**

**Format:**

Name of Item or Organization being Advertised. Advertisement. Published Source and Date. Year: Page. Medium.

**Example:**

Tasting for Tyler. Advertisement. *Bucks County Courier Times* 4 June 2014: A3. Print.

**Brochure or Pamphlet**

**Format:**

*Title*. Publishing City: Publisher, Year.

**Example:**

*Transferring to a Four-Year College*. Newtown: Bucks County Community College, 2013.

**Note:** Treat a brochure or pamphlet as a book. If it has an author, list his or her name first (Last Name, First Name); otherwise, begin with title.