WORKS CITED SAMPLE ENTRIES & INFORMATION

1. **BOOK WITH ONE AUTHOR & MULTIPLE EDITIONS**

   - **author’s name**
   - **title of book**
   - **edition**
   - **publisher’s name**
   - **most recent copyright date**


2. **MAGAZINE ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION DATABASE THAT DOES NOT USE A STABLE URL OR DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIERS**

   - **author’s name**
   - **title of article**
   - **title of magazine**
   - **day month year published**
   - **pages**
   - **database name**
   - **URL**
   - **day month year accessed**


3. **NEWSPAPER ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION DATABASE THAT USES A STABLE URL**

   a. If there is more than one edition available on that date (such as an early or a late edition), place the proper notation after the publication date.

   b. Indicate nonconsecutive pages with a plus sign.

   - **author’s name**
   - **title of article**
   - **title of newspaper**
   - **day month year published**
   - **edition**
   - **section and pages**
   - **database name**
   - **stable URL**
   - **day month year accessed**

4. **NEWSPAPER ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION DATABASE THAT USES DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIERS**


c. If the newspaper is a less well-known or local publication, include the city name, state or country (if outside the U.S.) in brackets after the title of the newspaper.


d. If there is missing information, such as an author’s name or a page number, move on to the next piece of required information that you have.

5. **SCHOLARLY JOURNAL IN AN ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION DATABASE THAT USES DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIERS**


6. **ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE DATABASE THAT WRITES ITS OWN CONTENT AND USES DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIERS**


7. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE DATABASE THAT WRITES ITS OWN CONTENT AND USES A STABLE URL


8. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE DATABASE THAT WRITES ITS OWN CONTENT AND DOES NOT USE A STABLE URL OR DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIERS


9. BOOK CHAPTER IN AN ONLINE DATABASE THAT USES A STABLE URL

10. ENCYCLOPEDIA ENTRY FROM A MULTIVOLUME EBOOK INCLUDED IN AN ONLINE DATABASE THAT USES DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIERS


11. ARTICLE INCLUDED IN A PRINTED COLLECTION CONVERTED INTO THE SAME PUBLISHER’S ONLINE DATABASE

-Do not repeat information about the original publication that already appears in the entry.


12. ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE DATABASE FIRST PUBLISHED IN PRINT BY THE SAME PUBLISHER


13. INDIVIDUAL PAGE ON A WEBSITE

14. EMAIL MESSAGE


15. INTERVIEW CONDUCTED BY RESEARCHER


Stouffer, Martin. Telephone interview. 30 Apr. 2018.

16. FILM WATCHED ON A SUBSCRIPTION ON DEMAND SERVICE


17. YOUTUBE VIDEO

ABBREVIATIONS

Standard Month Abbreviations:

Some Standard MLA Abbreviations:
ed. (edition), UP (University Press), et al. (Latin for “and others”),
doi: (digital object identifier).

General Punctuation Rule:
Make sure there is a period after all of the information about: (1) the authors, (2)
the title of the article or book, (3) the original publication, (4) the online database,
and (5) the access date. Every other part of the entry is followed by a comma.

SOME COMMON DATABASE ERRORS

1. Capitalize each important word in a title (called title case). Some databases only
capitalize the first letter of the first word in the title while others incorrectly
capitalize the entire title. Others randomly capitalize some words correctly but
other words incorrectly.

2. Be sure to be consistent in your use of quotation marks. “Smart quotes” are angled
around the text while "straight quotes" are not.

3. Make sure only the proper months are abbreviated. Make sure May June and July
do not have a period at the end. An entry may incorrectly read 15 May. 2013 or 15
Jun. 2013, so correct them to read 15 May 2013 and 15 June 2013.

4. Remove any leading zeroes from the date and from page numbers. For example,
05 May 2013 would simply be 5 May 2013 and p. 07 would simply be p.7.

5. Make sure to include the full date, for many databases remove the day, month or
season on scholarly journals and give only the volume and issue numbers with the
year.

6. Make sure the proper page number abbreviation is used. A single page uses “p.”
while pp. is the correct abbreviation for multiple pages. Remember that a plus sign
after a page number means there are more nonconsecutive pages.
7. There is no period or dash between the section letter and page numbers in a newspaper. Take it out. Something like A.22 should read A22; C-7 should read C7.

8. If the citation does not give a page number but you find one at the top of the printout, add it to the Works Cited entry.


10. Look for a “Document number” or “Document id” instead of a URL. Sometimes, it is printed on the bottom of the printout. Gale resources put “GALE|” before the doi, but it is not part of the doi. ABC-CLIO databases call the doi an “Entry ID” and print it at the bottom of the printout. ProQuest databases place it in a separate “Details” section that can be printed. You can confirm you have an actual “digital object identifier” by locating it inside the URL and by trying to use it. You will write doi: and this number without any space between them. doi:A477338724.

11. Some databases, like SIRS Discoverer, offer a stable, durable permalink accessible by clicking “Copy URL” on the tools menu on the top left side of the webpage. History Study Center calls it a “durable URL” and places it on the right side near the top of the page. Use these instead of the URL the database provides in their given Works Cited entry. Britannica Academic, World Book Student, World Religions Online, and Issues and Controversy in American History Online properly include the stable URL in the Works Cited entry.

12. Remove the “http://” from all URLs.

13. If missing, make sure to add the “Accessed” date to online sources. The last item in the entry should be the word “Accessed” and the day month year you printed the source, Accessed 1 Apr. 2018, unless the source includes information at the end about the original publication.

14. Unknown information has no abbreviation. Remove any “n/a,” “np,” or other nonstandard MLA 8th edition abbreviations.

15. All Works Cited entries end with a period.