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**ALWAYS FOLLOW YOUR INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDELINES!!**

FORMAT	INSTRUCTION	EXAMPLE
<b>Book with One Author</b>	The author's name or a book with a single author's name appears in last name, first name format.	Gleick, James. <i>Chaos: Making a New Science</i> . Penguin, 1987.
		Henley, Patricia. <i>The Hummingbird House</i> . MacMurray, 1999.
<b>Book with More Than One Author</b>	When a book has multiple authors, order the authors in the same way they are presented in the book. The first given name appears in last name, first name format; subsequent author names appear in first name last name format.	Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. <i>The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring</i> . Allyn and Bacon, 2000.
<b>Three or More Authors</b>	If there are three or more authors, list only the first author followed by the phrase et al. (Latin for "and others") in place of the subsequent authors' names. (Note that there is a period after "al" in "et al." Also note that there is never a period after the "et" in "et al.").	Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. <i>Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition</i> . Utah State UP, 2004.
<b>Book with No Author</b>	List by title of the book. Incorporate these entries alphabetically just as you would with works that include an author name.	<i>Encyclopedia of Indiana</i> . Somerset, 1993.
<b>Book by a Corporate Author or Organization</b>	<p>A corporate author may include a commission, a committee, a government agency, or a group that does not identify individual members on the title page.</p> <p>List the names of corporate authors in the place where an author's name typically appears at the beginning of the entry.</p> <p>When the author and publisher are the same, skip the author, and list the title first. Then, list the corporate author only as the publisher.</p>	<p>American Allergy Association. <i>Allergies in Children</i>. Random House, 1998.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p><b>Important: Remember to follow MLA formatting rules for the Works Cited page hanging indent, margins, and double-spacing.</b></p> </div>

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<p><b>An Edition of a Book</b></p>	<p>There are two types of editions in book publishing: a book that has been published more than once in different editions and a book that is prepared by someone other than the author (typically an editor).</p>	<p><b>A Subsequent Edition</b></p> <p>Cite the book as you normally would, but add the number of the edition after the title.</p> <p>Crowley, Sharon, and Debra Hawhee. <i>Ancient Rhetorics for Contemporary Students</i>. 3rd ed., Pearson, 2004.</p> <p><b>A Work Prepared by an Editor</b></p> <p>Cite the book as you normally would, but add the editor after the title with the label, "Edited by"</p> <p>Bronte, Charlotte. <i>Jane Eyre</i>. Edited by Margaret Smith, Oxford UP, 1998.</p>
<p><b>Anthology or Collection (e.g. Collection of Essays)</b></p>	<p>To cite the entire anthology or collection, list by editor(s) followed by a comma and "editor" or, for multiple editors, "editors." This sort of entry is somewhat rare. If you are citing a particular piece within an anthology or collection (more common), see A Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection below.</p>	<p>Hill, Charles A., and Marguerite Helmers, editors. <i>Defining Visual Rhetorics</i>. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004.</p> <p>Peterson, Nancy J., editor. <i>Toni Morrison: Critical and Theoretical Approaches</i>. Johns Hopkins UP, 1997.</p>
<p><b>A Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection</b></p>	<p>Works may include an essay in an edited collection or anthology, or a chapter of a book. The basic form is for this sort of citation is as follows:</p> <p>Last name, First name. "Title of Essay." <i>Title of Collection</i>, edited by Editor's Name(s), Publisher, Year, Page range of entry.</p>	<p>Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." <i>A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One</i>, edited by Ben Rafoth, Heinemann, 2000, pp. 24-34.</p> <p>Swanson, Gunnar. "Graphic Design Education as a Liberal Art: Design and Knowledge in the University and The 'Real World.'" <i>The Education of a Graphic Designer</i>, edited by Steven Heller, Allworth Press, 1998, pp. 13-24.</p>

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<p><b>Poem or Short Story</b> <b>Examples:</b></p>		<p>Burns, Robert. "Red, Red Rose." <i>100 Best-Loved Poems</i>, edited by Philip Smith, Dover, 1995, p. 26.</p> <p>Kincaid, Jamaica. "Girl." <i>The Vintage Book of Contemporary American Short Stories</i>, edited by Tobias Wolff, Vintage, 1994, pp. 306-07.</p>
	<p>If the specific literary work is part of the author's own collection (all of the works have the same author), then there will be no editor to reference:</p>	<p>Whitman, Walt. "I Sing the Body Electric." <i>Selected Poems</i>, Dover, 1991, pp. 12-19.</p> <p>Carter, Angela. "The Tiger's Bride." <i>Burning Your Boats: The Collected Stories</i>, Penguin, 1995, pp. 154-69.</p>
<p><b>Article in a Reference Book (e.g. Encyclopedias, Dictionaries)</b></p>	<p>For entries in encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference works, cite the piece as you would any other work in a collection but do not include the publisher information.</p> <p>Also, if the reference book is organized alphabetically, as most are, do not list the volume or the page number of the article or item.</p>	<p>"Ideology." <i>The American Heritage Dictionary</i>, 3rd ed., 1997.</p>
<p><b>Other Print/Book Sources</b></p> <p>Certain book sources are handled in a special way by MLA style.</p>	<p><b>Book Published Before 1900</b></p> <p>Original copies of books published before 1900 are usually defined by their place of publication rather than the publisher.</p> <p>Unless you are using a newer edition, cite the city of publication where you would normally cite the publisher.</p> <p><b>The Bible</b></p> <p>Italicize "The Bible" and follow it with the version you are using. Remember that your</p>	<p>Thoreau, Henry David. <i>Excursions</i>. Boston, 1863.</p> <p><i>The Bible</i>. Authorized King James Version, Oxford UP, 1998.</p>

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	<p>in-text (parenthetical citation) should include the name of the specific edition of the Bible, followed by an abbreviation of the book, the chapter and verse(s). (See Citing the Bible at <a href="#">In-Text Citations: The Basics</a>.)</p> <p><b>A Government Publication</b></p> <p>Cite the author of the publication if the author is identified. Otherwise, start with the name of the national government, followed by the agency (including any subdivisions or agencies) that serves as the organizational author. For congressional documents, be sure to include the number of the Congress and the session when the hearing was held or resolution passed as well as the report number. US government documents are typically published by the Government Printing Office.</p> <p><b>A Pamphlet</b></p> <p>Cite the title and publication information for the pamphlet just as you would a book without an author. Pamphlets and promotional materials commonly feature corporate authors (commissions, committees, or other groups that does not provide individual group member names). If the pamphlet you are citing has no author, cite as directed below. If your pamphlet has an author or a corporate author, put the name of the author (last name, first name format) or corporate author in the place where the author name typically appears at the beginning of the entry. (See also Books by a Corporate Author or Organization above.)</p>	<p><i>The Bible</i>. The New Oxford Annotated Version, 3rd ed., Oxford UP, 2001.</p> <p><i>The New Jerusalem Bible</i>. Edited by Susan Jones, Doubleday, 1985.</p> <p>United States, Congress, Senate, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. <i>Hearing on the Geopolitics of Oil</i>. Government Printing Office, 2007. 110th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 111-8.</p> <p>United States, Government Accountability Office. <i>Climate Change: EPA and DOE Should Do More to Encourage Progress Under Two Voluntary Programs</i>. Government Printing Office, 2006.</p> <p><i>Women's Health: Problems of the Digestive System</i>. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2006.</p> <p><i>Your Rights Under California Welfare Programs</i>. California Department of Social Services, 2007.</p>
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<p><b>Article in a Magazine</b></p>	<p>Cite by listing the article's author, putting the title of the article in quotations marks, and italicizing the periodical title. Follow with the date of publication. Remember to abbreviate the month.</p>	<p>Author(s). "Title of Article." <i>Title of Periodical</i>, Day Month Year, pages.</p> <p>Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." <i>Time</i>, 20 Nov. 2000, pp. 70-71.</p> <p>Buchman, Dana. "A Special ducation." <i>Good Housekeeping</i>, Mar. 2006, pp. 143-48.</p>
<p><b>Article in a Newspaper</b></p>	<p>Cite a newspaper article as you would a magazine article, but note the different pagination in most newspapers. If there is more than one edition available for that date (as in an early and late edition of a newspaper), identify the edition after the newspaper title.</p> <p>If the newspaper is a less well-known or local publication, include the city name in brackets after the title of the newspaper.</p>	<p>Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." <i>Washington Post</i>, 24 May 2007, p. LZ01.</p> <p>Krugman, Andrew. "Fear of Eating." <i>New York Times</i>, late ed., 21 May 2007, p. A1.</p> <p>Behre, Robert. "Presidential Hopefuls Get Final Crack at Core of S.C. Democrats." <i>Post and Courier</i> [Charleston, SC], 29 Apr. 2007, p. A11.</p> <p>Trembacki, Paul. "Brees Hopes to Win Heisman for Team." <i>Purdue Exponent</i> [West Lafayette, IN], 5 Dec. 2000, p. 20.</p>
<p><b>An Article in a Scholarly Journal</b></p>	<p>A scholarly journal can be thought of as a container, as are collections of short stories or poems, a television series, or even a website. A container can be thought of as anything that is a part of a larger body of works. In this case, cite the author and title of article as you normally would. Then, put the title of the journal in italics. Include the volume number ("vol.") and issue number ("no.") when possible, separated by commas. Finally, add the year and page numbers.</p>	<p>Author(s). "Title of Article." <i>Title of Journal</i>, Volume, Issue, Year, pages.</p> <p>Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's <i>Bashai Tudu</i>." <i>Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature</i>, vol. 15, no. 1, 1996, pp. 41-50.</p> <p>Duvall, John N. "The (Super)Marketplace of Images: Television as Unmediated Mediation in DeLillo's <i>White Noise</i>." <i>Arizona Quarterly</i>, vol. 50, no. 3, 1994, pp. 127-53.</p>
<p><b>Anonymous Articles</b></p>	<p>Cite the article title first, and finish the citation as you would any other for that kind of periodical.</p>	<p>"Business: Global Warming's Boom Town; Tourism in Greenland." <i>The Economist</i>, 26 May 2007, p. 82.</p> <p>"Aging; Women Expect to Care for Aging Parents but Seldom Prepare." <i>Women's Health Weekly</i>, 10 May 2007, p. 18.</p>

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<b>Citing an Entire Web Site</b>	Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). <i>Name of Site</i> . Version number, Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available), URL, DOI or permalink. Date of access (if applicable).	<i>The Purdue OWL Family of Sites</i> . The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl. Accessed 23 Apr. 2008.  Felluga, Dino. <i>Guide to Literary and Critical Theory</i> . Purdue U, 28 Nov. 2003, <a href="http://www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory/">www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory/</a> . Accessed 10 May 2006.
<b>A Page on a Web Site</b>	For an individual page on a Web site, list the author or alias if known, followed by an indication of the specific page or article being referenced. Usually, the title of the page or article appears in a header at the top of the page. Follow this with the information covered above for entire Web sites. If the publisher is the same as the website name, only list it once.	"Athlete's Foot - Topic Overview." <i>WebMD</i> , 25 Sept. 2014, <a href="http://www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/tc/athletes-foot-topic-overview">www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/tc/athletes-foot-topic-overview</a> .  Lundman, Susan. "How to Make Vegetarian Chili." <i>eHow</i> , www.ehow.com/how_10727_make-vegetarian-chili.html. Accessed 6 July 2015.
<b>An Article in a Web Magazine</b>	Provide the author name, article name in quotation marks, title of the web magazine in italics, publisher name, publication date, URL, and the date of access.	Bernstein, Mark. "10 Tips on Writing the Living Web." <i>A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites</i> , 16 Aug. 2002, alistapart.com/article/writeliving. Accessed 4 May 2009.
<b>An Article in an Online Scholarly Journal</b>	For all online scholarly journals, provide the author(s) name(s), the name of the article in quotation marks, the title of the publication in italics, all volume and issue numbers, and the year of publication. Include a URL, DOI, or permalink to help readers locate the source.	Dolby, Nadine. "Research in Youth Culture and Policy: Current Conditions and Future Directions." <i>Social Work and Society: The International Online-Only Journal</i> , vol. 6, no. 2, 2008, <a href="http://www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362">www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362</a> . Accessed 20 May 2009.
<b>An Article from an Online Database (or Other Electronic Subscription Service)</b>	Cite online databases (e.g. LexisNexis, ProQuest, JSTOR, ScienceDirect) and other subscription services as containers. Thus, provide the title of the database italicized before the DOI or URL. If a DOI is not provided, use the URL instead.	Alonso, Alvaro, and Julio A. Camargo. "Toxicity of Nitrite to Three Species of Freshwater Invertebrates." <i>Environmental Toxicology</i> , vol. 21, no. 1, 3 Feb. 2006, pp. 90-94. <i>Wiley Online Library</i> , doi:10.1002/tox.20155.  Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." <i>Historical Journal</i> , vol. 50, no. 1, 2007, pp. 173-96. <i>ProQuest</i> , doi:10.1017/S0018246X06005966. Accessed 27 May 2009.

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<p><b>A Listserv, Discussion Group, or Blog Posting</b></p>	<p>Cite web postings as you would a standard web entry. Provide the author of the work, the title of the posting in quotation marks, the web site name in italics, the publisher, and the posting date. Follow with the date of access. Include screen names as author names when author name is not known. If both names are known, place the author's name in brackets.</p>	<p>Editor, screen name, author, or compiler name (if available). "Posting Title." <i>Name of Site</i>, Version number (if available), Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), URL. Date of access.</p> <p>Salmar1515 [Sal Hernandez]. "Re: Best Strategy: Fenced Pastures vs. Max Number of Rooms?" <i>BoardGameGeek</i>, 29 Sept. 2008, boardgamegeek.com/thread/343929/best-strategy-fenced-pastures-vs-max-number-rooms. Accessed 5 Apr. 2009.</p>
<p><b>A Tweet</b></p>	<p>Begin with the user's Twitter handle in place of the author's name. Next, place the tweet in its entirety in quotations, inserting a period after the tweet within the quotations. Include the date and time of posting, using the reader's time zone; separate the date and time with a comma and end with a period. Include the date accessed if you deem necessary.</p>	<p>@tombrokaw. "SC demonstrated why all the debates are the engines of this campaign." <i>Twitter</i>, 22 Jan. 2012, 3:06 a.m., twitter.com/tombrokaw/status/160996868971704320.</p> <p>@PurdueWLab. "Spring break is around the corner, and all our locations will be open next week." <i>Twitter</i>, 5 Mar. 2012, 12:58 p.m., twitter.com/PurdueWLab/status/176728308736737282.</p>
<p><b>A YouTube Video</b></p>	<p>Video and audio sources need to be documented using the same basic guidelines for citing print sources in MLA style. Include as much descriptive information as necessary to help readers understand the type and nature of the source you are citing. If the author's name is the same as the uploader, only cite the author once. If the author is different from the uploader, cite the author's name before the title.</p>	<p>"8 Hot Dog Gadgets put to the Test." <i>YouTube</i>, uploaded by Crazy Russian Hacker, 6 June 2016, <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WBlpjSEtELs">www.youtube.com/watch?v=WBlpjSEtELs</a>.</p> <p>McGonigal, Jane. "Gaming and Productivity." <i>YouTube</i>, uploaded by Big Think, 3 July 2012, <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkdzy9bWW3E">www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkdzy9bWW3E</a>.</p>
<p><b>A Song or Album</b></p>	<p>Music can be cited multiple ways. Mainly, this depends on the container that you accessed the music from. Generally, citations begin with the artist name. They might also be listed by composers or performers. Otherwise, list composer and performer information after the album title. Put</p>	<p><b>Spotify</b></p> <p>Rae Morris. "Skin." <i>Cold</i>, Atlantic Records, 2014. <i>Spotify</i>, open.spotify.com/track/0OPES3Tw5r86O6fudK8gxi.</p>

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	<p>individual song titles in quotation marks. Album names are italicized. Provide the name of the recording manufacturer followed by the publication date.</p> <p>If information such as record label or name of album is unavailable from your source, do not list that information.</p>	<p><b>Online Album</b></p> <p>Beyoncé. "Pray You Catch Me." <i>Lemonade</i>, Parkwood Entertainment, 2016, <a href="http://www.beyonce.com/album/lemonade-visual-album/">www.beyonce.com/album/lemonade-visual-album/</a>.</p> <p><b>CD</b></p> <p>Nirvana. "Smells Like Teen Spirit." <i>Nevermind</i>, Geffen, 1991.</p>
<p><b>Films or Movies</b></p>	<p>List films by their title. Include the name of the director, the film studio or distributor, and the release year. If relevant, list performer names after the director's name.</p> <p>To emphasize specific performers or directors, begin the citation with the name of the desired performer or director, followed by the appropriate title for that person.</p>	<p><i>Speed Racer</i>. Directed by Lana Wachowski and Lilly Wachowski, performances by Emile Hirsch, Nicholas Elia, Susan Sarandon, Ariel Winter, and John Goodman, Warner Brothers, 2008.</p> <p>Lucas, George, director. <i>Star Wars Episode IV: A New Hope</i>. Twentieth Century Fox, 1977.</p>
<p><b>Television Shows</b></p>	<p>Cite recorded television episodes like films (see above). Begin with the episode name in quotation marks. Follow with the series name in italics. When the title of the collection of recordings is different than the original series (e.g., the show Friends is in DVD release under the title Friends: The Complete Sixth Season), list the title that would help researchers to locate the recording. Give the distributor name followed by the date of distribution.</p>	<p><b>Recorded Television Episodes</b></p> <p>"The One Where Chandler Can't Cry." <i>Friends: The Complete Sixth Season</i>, written by Andrew Reich and Ted Cohen, directed by Kevin Bright, Warner Brothers, 2004.</p> <p><b>Broadcast TV or Radio Program</b></p> <p>Begin with the title of the episode in quotation marks. Provide the name of the series or program in italics. Also include the network name, call letters of the station followed by the date of broadcast and city.</p> <p>"The Blessing Way." <i>The X-Files</i>. Fox, WXIA, Atlanta, 19 Jul. 1998.</p> <p><b>Netflix, Hulu, Google Play</b></p> <p>Generally, when citing a specific episode, follow the format below.</p> <p>"94 Meetings." <i>Parks and Recreation</i>, season 2, episode 21, NBC, 29 Apr. 2010.</p>

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*Netflix*, [www.netflix.com/watch/70152031](http://www.netflix.com/watch/70152031).

**An Entire TV Series**

When citing the entire series of a TV show, use the following format.

Daniels, Greg and Michael Schur, creators. *Parks and Recreation*. Deedle-Dee Productions and Universal Media Studios, 2015.

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