List of Works Consulted
MLA STYLE
Quick guide - How to USE IT

• There are many ways of setting out lists of works consulted (bibliographies).
• The following are examples of MLA style, which is recommended by the Modern Language Association for preparing scholarly manuscripts and student research papers.
• Visit the Modern Language Association web site on the MLA Style.<http://www.mla.org> This site includes Frequently Asked Questions about MLA Style (from the menu on the left side of the page) which includes information on citing internet sources. Note: This site is best accessed using Microsoft Explorer.

NOTE:
• Before you compile your list of works consulted (bibliography) check with your lecturer/tutor for the bibliographic style preferred by the academic department to whom you are submitting your work.
• The MLA style requires all titles to be italicised or underlined. In this publication we have used the underline option. Check with your Department for the preferred option.
• MLA requires that the start of each new entry must be flagged. You can use any of the following:
  1. Hanging indents (ie 1st line set flush left with 2nd and subsequent lines indented)
  2. Indent the first line only
  3. A clear line space between each new entry
(In this publication we have used hanging indents – option no.1. Check with your academic supervisor for the preferred option)

• In the body of your work, the MLA citation style requires only enough information to find the source in the list of works consulted list (bibliography) - usually author and, if a particular passage is being referred to, page numbers. This parenthetical reference should be as brief as possible.
• Your list of works consulted (bibliography) should identify all references to other works consulted in sufficient detail so that others may locate and use your sources.
• MLA requires that you refer to authors by their name as used not just by initials.
• Your list of works consulted (bibliography) should appear at the end of your essay/report with entries listed alphabetically by author or by title (if no author).
• If you have used Internet sources, these should be listed in your list of works consulted (bibliography).
FOR A BOOK

The details required in order, are:

1. name/s of author/s, editor/s, compiler/s or the institution responsible
2. title of publication and subtitle if any (all titles must be underlined or italicised)
3. series title and individual volume if any
4. edition, if other than first
5. place of publication
6. publisher
7. year of publication
8. page number(s) if applicable

• One author


Explanation of above citation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>SUBTITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

• Two authors


• Three authors


• More than three authors

You have two options. Either name only the first author and add et al (and others) or give all names in full in the order in which they appear on the title page.


or


• Editor(s)

Follow the same methods used with authors:


• Sponsored by institution, corporation or other organisation


• **Series**

• **Edition - (for second or later editions)**

• **Chapter or part of a book to which a number of authors have contributed**

• **No author or editor**
  If no author is given, the title is used as the first element of a citation. Do not use either Anonymous or Anon. Alphabetise the entry by the first main word of the title in the bibliography.
  (ie. Alphabetise under C)

### FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE

The details required are:

1. name/s of author/s of the article
2. title of article
3. title of periodical
4. volume number
5. issue (or part) number
6. year of publication
7. page number(s)

• **Journal article**
  Huffman, L. M. “Processing Whey Protein for Use as a Food Ingredient.” Food Technology 50.2 (1966): 49-52.
  
  **Explanation of above article citation:**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>TITLE OF ARTICLE</th>
<th>TITLE OF JOURNAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huffman, L.M.</td>
<td>“Processing Whey Protein for Use as a Food Ingredient.” Food Technology</td>
<td>(underlined or italicised)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUME/ISSUE NO.</td>
<td>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</td>
<td>PAGE NOS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **Conference paper**
  Treat the proceedings of a conference like a book, adding pertinent information about the conference. Cite a presentation from the proceedings as you would a work in a collection of pieces by different authors.
  

• **Newspaper article**
FOR MULTIMEDIA MATERIAL

- The details required are the same as for a book, with the form of the item indicated after the title and edition statement.


FOR INTERNET and OTHER ELECTRONIC SOURCES

- This could include sources from full-text compact disk products, electronic journals or other sources from the Internet.

- The basic form of the citations follow the principles listed for print sources (see above) Author, Title of article, Title of medium, any volume numbers if applicable, year or date of publication (in parentheses), number of pages (if given) or n.pag. (no pagination), type of medium eg. (Online), name of computer network (or sufficient to locate the site, eg. protocol and address),and date of site access.


REFERENCES IN THE TEXT OF YOUR ESSAY

- In the MLA style, a brief parenthetical acknowledgement generally requires only the name of the author(s) and specific page(s) if necessary). The flow of text should not be interrupted.

- The reference may appear at the end of a sentence, before the full stop.

- Alternatively, the author’s surname may be integrated into the text.

- The full reference must be listed at the end of your essay in your bibliography.

Examples ~

Some maintain “that the sexes are interchangeable” (Moir and Jessel 94).
It is futile to maintain that the sexes are interchangeable (Moir and Jessel 94).
Moir and Jessel have shown that it is futile to maintain that the sexes are interchangeable. (94)
Moir and Jessel maintain “that the sexes are interchangeable” (94).

Example of where two or more books by the same author are cited in the one essay ~

Whereas Smith in First Thoughts argued that the sexes were interchangeable (94), she later revised her arguments significantly (Second Thoughts 22-28). Brown described this revisionism as “gender cowardice” (2-4) and was in turn attacked (Smith, Third Thoughts 12-15).
SAMPLE LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED

The following are examples of entries in a list of works consulted (bibliography)
(Note. A list of works consulted contains details of only those works cited in the text).


If you require further information, refer to:

MLA internet site • http://www.mla.org/


Ask at the Information Desk in any Branch Library or check the Library’s Web Page ~
http://www.library.uq.edu.au/useit/