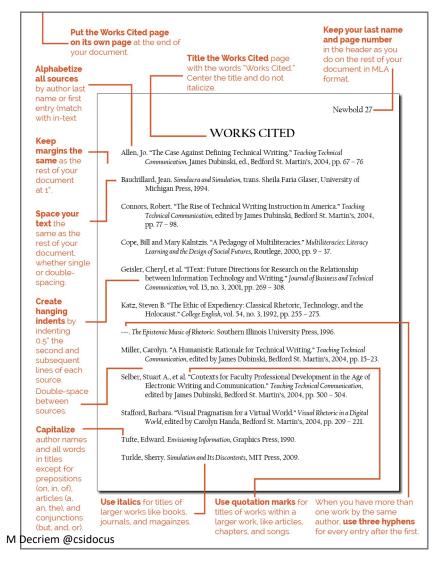**Works cited list (also known as "bibliographical" references)**

are complete citations that include information such as an author's name, title of work, publishers, dates.

The purpose of bibliographical references is to allow the reader of your paper to find the original source on their own, should they want to read further about your topic or verify your information.

CITE YOUR SOURCES

MLA FORMAT COMPONENT SEQUENCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LAST NAME,	FIRST NAME.	TITLE OF SOURCE.	TITLE OF CONTAINER.	OTHER CONTRIBUTORS,	VERSION,	NUMBER,	PUBLISHER,	PUBLICATION DATE,	LOCATION.

GENERAL PATTERN FOR CITING SOURCES

WITH CORRECT ORDER AND PUNCTUATION

```
Last Name, Given Names. Title. Title of con-
tainer, Other contributors, Version (edition),
Number (vol. and/or no., Publisher, Publication
Date, Location.
```

```
1. Author Last Name,
2. Author Given Names.
3.  Title of Source.
4. Title of Container,
5. Other Contributors,
6. Version,
7. Number,
8. Publisher,
9. Publication date,
10. Location. (pages number or URL)
```

Put the Works Cited page on its own page at the end of your document.

Title the Works Cited page with the words "Works Cited." Center the title and do not italicize.

Keep your last name and page number in the header as you do on the rest of your document in MLA format.

Alphabetize all sources by author last name or first entry (match with in-text

Keep margins the same as the rest of your document at 1".

Space your text the same as the rest of your document, whether single or double-spacing.

Create hanging indents by indenting 0.5" the second and subsequent lines of each source. Double-space between sources.

Capitalize author names and all words in titles except for prepositions (on, in, of), articles (a, an, the), and conjunctions (but, and, or).

Newbold 27

WORKS CITED

Allen, Jo. "The Case Against Defining Technical Writing." *Teaching Technical Communication*, James Dubinski, ed., Bedford St. Martin's, 2004, pp. 67 – 76

Baudrillard, Jean. *Simulacra and Simulation*, trans. Sheila Faria Glaser, University of Michigan Press, 1994.

Connors, Robert. "The Rise of Technical Writing Instruction in America." *Teaching Technical Communication*, edited by James Dubinski, Bedford St. Martin's, 2004, pp. 77 – 98.

Cope, Bill and Mary Kalntzis. "A Pedagogy of Multiliteracies." *Multiliteracies: Literacy Learning and the Design of Social Futures*, Routlege, 2000, pp. 9 – 37.

Geisler, Cheryl, et al. "IText: Future Directions for Research on the Relationship between Information Technology and Writing." *Journal of Business and Technical Communication*, vol. 15, no. 3, 2001, pp. 269 – 308.

Katz, Steven B. "The Ethic of Expediency: Classical Rhetoric, Technology, and the Holocaust." *College English*, vol. 54, no. 3, 1992, pp. 255 – 275.

---. *The Epistemic Music of Rhetoric*. Southern Illinois University Press, 1996.

Miller, Carolyn. "A Humanistic Rationale for Technical Writing." *Teaching Technical Communication*, edited by James Dubinski, Bedford St. Martin's, 2004, pp. 15–23.

Selber, Stuart A., et al. "Contexts for Faculty Professional Development in the Age of Electronic Writing and Communication." *Teaching Technical Communication*, edited by James Dubinski, Bedford St. Martin's, 2004, pp. 500 – 504.

Stafford, Barbara. "Visual Pragmatism for a Virtual World." *Visual Rhetoric in a Digital World*, edited by Carolyn Handa, Bedford St. Martin's, 2004, pp. 209 – 221.

Tufte, Edward. *Envisioning Information*, Graphics Press, 1990.

Turkle, Sherry. *Simulation and Its Discontents*, MIT Press, 2009.

Use italics for titles of larger works like books, journals, and magainzes.

Use quotation marks for titles of works within a larger work, like articles, chapters, and songs.

When you have more than one work by the same author, **use three hyphens** for every entry after the first.

MLA FORMAT COMPONENT SEQUENCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LAST NAME,	FIRST NAME.	TITLE OF SOURCE.	TITLE OF CONTAINER.	OTHER CONTRIBUTORS,	VERSION,	NUMBER,	PUBLISHER,	PUBLICATION DATE,	LOCATION.

Book Twain, Mark. *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Random House, 1996.

LAST NAME,   FIRST NAME.   TITLE OF CONTAINER.   PUBLISHER,   PUBLICATION DATE,

Anonym website or blog "Sonoco Institute." *Clemson University*, 2012, http://sonocoinstitute.com/c/article/about-us/. Accessed December 14, 2014.

TITLE OF SOURCE.   TITLE OF CONTAINER.   OTHER CONTRIBUTORS,   VERSION,   NUMBER,   PUBLISHER,   PUBLICATION DATE,   LOCATION.   URL, DOI, OR PERMALINK. ACCESS DATE.

On line article Baskin-Sommers, Arielle. "Should Brain Science Be Making Prisons Better, Not Trying to Prove Innocence?" *Scientific American*, 2 Nov. 2017, https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/should-brain-science-be-making-prisons-better-not-trying-to-prove-innocence/. Accessed 3 Nov. 2017.

LAST NAME,   FIRST NAME.   TITLE OF SOURCE.   TITLE OF CONTAINER.   OTHER CONTRIBUTORS,   VERSION,   NUMBER,   PUBLISHER,   PUBLICATION DATE,   LOCATION.   URL, DOI, OR PERMALINK. ACCESS DATE.

Image found on line Mindard, Charles. "Napoleon's Disastrous Losses Suffered During the Russian Campaign of 1812." Wikimedia Commons, 1869, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Minard.png. Accessed September 19, 2017.

In-text citations (also known as "parenthetical" references)

are abbreviated citations inside parentheses that include page numbers and/or author names.

When you name the author in the sentence, just include the page number.

User experience, as noted by Stephen Anderson, requires us to think about patterns: "we learn by recognizing patterns and associating this stimulus with things we've encountered before" (75)

When you DO NOT name the author in the sentence, include the last name and page number.

User experience theory suggests that "we learn by recognizing patterns and associating this stimulus with things we've encountered before" (Anderson 75).