When writing a research paper, you must indicate specifically where you found your information or material, that is, facts or opinions drawn from another source. To acknowledge your sources, you have to create a list of citations of works you have consulted. This bibliography usually appears at the end of your research paper.

There are many styles in constructing this bibliography; each style suggests the elements that should be included in the citations of your bibliography. The most popular conventions adopted at Bevill State Community College are:

1. MLA (Modern Language Association) Style
2. APA (American Psychological Association) Style

In MLA Style, the bibliography, called Works Cited, is the last page of the research paper. You must list all sources to which your paper refers. Please note all references must be double-spaced with the first line flush and subsequent lines indented five spaces (a hanging indentation).

The purpose of this guide is to help BSCC students cite various sources accessible in the Library. This guide is by no means a substitute for the publications of the Modern Language Association. If you need further information, please consult the publications available in the Library.

All information and some examples are courtesy of either the new MLA Handbook – 8th Edition, and/or the MLA Website.

MAJOR CHANGES BETWEEN THE 7TH AND 8TH EDITIONS

Abbreviations: Common terms in the works-cited list like editor, edited by, translator, and review of are no longer abbreviated. The eighth edition provides a shorter list of recommended abbreviations.

Authors: When a source has three or more authors, only the first one shown in the source is normally listed and it is followed by et al.

Books and Other Printed Works:
⇒ Page numbers in the works-cited list are now preceded by p. or pp.
⇒ For books, the city of publication is no longer given.

Electronic/Online Sources:
⇒ The URL (without http:// or https://) is now normally given for a Web source. Angle brackets are not used around it.
⇒ The citing of DOIs (digital object identifiers) is encouraged.

Revised January 2021
⇒ Date of access of an online source is now omitted.
⇒ Placeholders for unknown information like n.d. ("no date") are no longer used.

Journals, Magazines, and/or Periodicals:
⇒ Issues are now identified with "vol. 64, no. 1" rather than "64.1"
⇒ If an issue of a journal is dated with a month or season, the month or season is now always cited along with the year.

Publishers:
⇒ Publishers' names are now given in full, except that business words like Company (Co.) are dropped and, for academic presses, the abbreviations U, P, and UP are still used.
⇒ A forward slash (/) now separates the names of copublishers.
⇒ Place of publication is omitted.
⇒ When an organization is both author and publisher of a work, the organization's name is now given only once, usually as the publisher. No author is stated.

Miscellaneous:
⇒ Reference sources are treated like all other types of sources and are no longer subject to exceptions.
⇒ Medium of publication is omitted ("web" and/or "print" are no longer used).

PRINT SOURCES

A BOOK WITH ONE AUTHOR
Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. Title of Book. Publishing Company, Year of Publication.


ANOTHER WORK, WITH SAME AUTHOR.


A BOOK WITH TWO AUTHORS


A BOOK WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS


A WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY (SUCH AS A TEXTBOOK)

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Title of the Essay in the Anthology." Title of the Anthology, edited by Editor's First Name Editor's Last Name, Publishing Company, Year of Publication, Page Numbers.


Revised January 2021
AN ARTICLE FROM A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL OR MAGAZINE OR PERIODICAL

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Title of the article." Title of the Scholarly Journal or Magazine or Periodical, Volume, Issue, Year, Page Numbers.

Wheelis, Mark. "Investigating Disease Outbreaks under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention." Emerging Infectious Diseases, vol. 6, no. 6, 2000, pp. 595-600.

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THE BIBLE

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