MLA Style, 8th edition

This guide provides examples of the 8th edition of Modern Language Association (MLA) style. This guide is not exhaustive; for additional examples, consult the MLA Handbook on L1 of the library (call number REF LB2369 .G53 2016).

WORKS CITED LISTING

MLA style requires an alphabetical listing of the sources used, called Works Cited, at the end of research projects. The final page of this guide lists the core elements to include in each citation, in order and followed by the punctuation indicated. The chart also describes how the core elements apply to the most common sources. Not every element will apply to every source.

Indent all lines of each citation except the first line. Double-space all lines.

AUTHORS

Regardless of the type of source, all entries begin with the author(s), if present. Format author names as follows:

One Author: Isherwood, Christopher.

Two Authors: Cocks, Heather, and Jessica Morgan.

Three or More Authors: Maki, Shannon M., et al.

BOOKS


Editor or Compiler

Society, Association, or Institution as Corporate Author

Author and Other Contributors


One Work in an Anthology
E-book in a Database

ARTICLES

Scholarly Journal

Monthly Magazine

Newspaper

News Website

Article in a Database

Article on a Website (nonperiodical)

OTHER MEDIA


Streaming Media

 uwp.naxosmusiclibrary.com/jazz/stream.asp?s=11511%2Fuwpj11%2Fkx0630%5F001.


PARENTHEtical (in-text) Citations
MLA style requires parenthetical citations in the text of the document, not footnotes or endnotes. These correspond to the Works Cited at the end of the document. For works without page numbers, use a fixed identifier (such as a chapter number) if one is present. Otherwise cite the work as a whole with enough information for the reader to locate it.

Examples of parenthetical citations:

Author’s Name in Text
Machiavelli believed that “the ends justify the means” (1240).

Author’s Name in a Reference
There are many ways to argue this point (Walker 175).

Citing a Work Listed by Title
The article expressed how far reaching the Internet is in one’s life (“Political Campaigns” 98).

Citing a Work by a Corporate Author
In 1988, a federal report observed that the “current high level of attention to child care is directly attributable to the new workforce trends” (United States, Dept. of Labor 147).

Citing a Work without Page Numbers
The committee investigated incentives through the lenses of economics and psychology (Hout and Elliot, ch. 2).

For additional examples of parenthetical references, see the MLA Handbook (REF LB2369.G53 2016).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Element</th>
<th>Description/Explanation</th>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Online</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author.</td>
<td>Person(s) or group responsible for creating the work</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use quotation marks for chapter titles and italics for an entire book.</td>
<td>Use quotation marks for individual webpages and italics for an entire site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of source.</td>
<td>Use quotation marks if the work is part of a larger whole (e.g. a journal article), otherwise italicize.</td>
<td>Use quotation marks for article titles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of container,</td>
<td>The larger whole that an individual source is part of. Databases are also containers; if you found the full text of a source in a database, include its name and entry DOI, URL, or permalink at the end of the entry as an additional container.</td>
<td>Title of the periodical in which an article was published. Databases are also containers; if you found the full text of a source in a database, include its name and entry DOI, URL, or permalink at the end of the entry as an additional container.</td>
<td>Use italics for the name of an entire website.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other contributors,</td>
<td>E.g. translated by, edited by, performance by. One entry could have multiple contributors.</td>
<td>Unlikely to be present.</td>
<td>Include the editor’s name for anthologies.</td>
<td>Unlikely to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version,</td>
<td>E.g. Expanded ed., 8th ed., director’s cut</td>
<td>Unlikely to be present.</td>
<td>May or may not be present.</td>
<td>Unlikely to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number,</td>
<td>Most common for periodicals and media. Format as whole, part (e.g. season 4, episode 10)</td>
<td>Periodical volume and issue number. Format as: vol. 128, no. 6</td>
<td>Unlikely to be present, except for multivolume set.</td>
<td>Unlikely to be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher,</td>
<td>Organization responsible for producing the source.</td>
<td>omit</td>
<td></td>
<td>Omit for websites whose titles are the same as their publishers and websites not responsible for their content, such as JSTOR or YouTube. (Cite these last as additional containers at the end of the entry.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication date,</td>
<td>Format days as: 28 Jan. 2016. Abbreviate months with more than 4 letters. Spell out seasons.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location.</td>
<td>E.g. page numbers (pp.), DOI, URL.</td>
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<td>Omit initial http://</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Additional container.]</td>
<td>Optional. Use for items in databases and when otherwise necessary.</td>
<td>If you found the full text of a source in a database, include its name and entry DOI, URL, or permalink at the end of the entry as an additional container.</td>
<td>Include the database or website in which you found an ebook.</td>
<td>e.g. YouTube. Include date of access when you judge it useful.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>