

MLA DOCUMENTATION STYLE: WORKS CITED PAGE

Many humanities disciplines use Modern Language Association (MLA) style to cite sources. MLA-style documents include brief in-text citations in combination with a detailed listing of sources in a separate Works Cited page at the end of a document. (See quicktip on MLA in-text citations). Citations are designed to answer two questions: **how can the source be found, and who is responsible for its ideas?** The 8th edition of the *MLA Handbook* dramatically revised citation guidelines to better answer these questions for increasingly complex electronic sources. **Each MLA citation will now include some or all of the following core elements, in the listed order, followed by the punctuation indicated. Citations always end with a period.**

Single author: Author's name (Last, First) Two authors: First author's name (Last, First) + and + second author's name (First Last) Three or more authors: First author's name only (Last, First) + comma + et al. Corporate author: Full name of the corporation No author: Begin citation with the title of the source	1. Author.
Title of short works (ex: article, chapter, song) are in quotation marks; titles of larger works (ex: book, movie) are in italics.	2. Title of source.
Containers are larger works in which your source can be found (chapter in a <i>book</i> , article in a <i>journal</i> , page [name, not URL] on a <i>website</i>). Titles of containers are usually in italics. (Shorter works may be in quotation marks). Some sources have no container (ex: books); some have a second container (ex: JSTOR, Netflix). See the next page for more on containers.	3. Title of container,
Other Contributors are introduced with their role (ex: Edited by, Translated by, Performance by,) followed by their name (First Last). Some contributors must be cited (editors, directors). Other contributors are optional (ex: performers, costume directors, screenwriters) and should be included if they are relevant to your writing.	4. Other contributors,
Version is used to indicate which version of a work was consulted (ex: King James Version, Kindle ed., 3rd ed., revised ed.)	5. Version,
Number (ex: vol. 6, no. 2; season 8, episode 5) identifies a numbered work in a serial or multivolume publication (ex: journal article, TV episode, encyclopedia volume).	6. Number,
Publisher identifies the person or organization that makes the source available to the public (ex: professional organization, publisher, museum). Do not repeat the publisher's name if it appears elsewhere in the citation.	7. Publisher,
Publication date may include day, month and year (ex: 25 Jan. 1998) depending on the source. Some sources have more than one date (ex: translation, rebroadcast of a TV episode). Use the date most relevant to your work.	8. Publication date,
Location indicates where to find cited information (ex: page numbers of a journal article, URL, DOI, or a physical location like a museum). Do not include https:// when citing a URL. Use a DOI or permalink instead of a long URL if available.	9. Location.

Example of a source with no container

When composing a citation, include any elements that are available for the source, and skip elements that are not available. Always put a period at the end of the citation. In this example you will notice there is no *author*, *container*, *version*, *number* or *location*. These elements can simply be omitted from the citation. Because there is no *author*, the citation begins with the title. Because there is no *location*, the *date* is followed by a period because it is at the end of the citation.

- Author. Title. Contributors, Contributors
- 4. **Contributors**, 5. Version.
- 5. Version,
 6. Number,

1.

2. 3.

- 7. Publisher,
- 8. Date.
- 9. Location.

Example of a source with one container

This source has a *container*, meaning that **the source is found within another larger source**: in this case a chapter (source) within an edited volume (container). Many sources have *containers* such as articles (source) within a journal (container) or pages (source) within a website (container). Note that this source contains all of the main elements of a citation.

		(1)	2	3		
1.	Author.		han. "À Modest F	· ~	\cap $\ddot{\sim}$	English Literature,
2.	Title.	$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \end{pmatrix}$		$\left(5\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \end{pmatrix}$	
3.	Container,	Edite	d by Stephen Gre	enblatt. 8th ed.	vol. 1. Norton.	2006, pp. 2462-
4.	Contributors,	Edito				
5.	Version,					
6.	Number,	2468				
7.	Publisher,					
8.	Date,					
9.	Location.					

Example of a source with more than one container

This source has a **second container**, which means that the source (article) is nested within a larger source (journal) nested within an even larger source (database). **Second containers are most common with sources accessed electronically or online**. All elements of the first container are listed followed by a period. Then all the elements available for the second container (in this case the title and the location) are included in the listed order, followed by the punctuation indicated. Put a period after noting all available information for the second container.

This citation also contains optional "*additional information*," which always follows the period at the end of the main citation. MLA encourages including the accessed date for any electronic sources as *additional information*.

		(1) (2)
1. 2.	Author. Title.	Wong-Staal, Flossie, et al. "Targeting HCV Entry for Development of (3) (6) (8) (9)
3. 4.	Container, Contributors,	Therapeutics." Viruses, vol. 2, no. 8, 18 Aug. 2010, pp. 1718-1733.
5. 6. 7.	Version , Number, Publisher,	<i>PubMed Central</i> , doi:10.3390/v2081718. Accessed 14 Jan. 2017.
8. 9.	Date, Location.	*9 *Additional Information
*	2 nd Container.	

* Additional information.