Preparing the MLA List of Works Cited, 8th edition

The citation rules that follow are from the new 8th edition of the MLA Handbook published in 2016. FC Library copies are shelved under call # LB 2369.G53 2016: 1) in the reference area; 2) on the 2nd floor for checkout; and 3) at the reserve desk for checkout. View additional MLA resources at: library.fullcoll.edu > Research > How to Research > Research Tips & Tricks > Cite tab. Double-space the entire works cited list in Times New Roman 12 point font.

MLA Guidelines

Abbreviations

Alphabetization
Arrange citations in alphabetical order by the last names of authors. If sources don’t have known authors, arrange those citations in alphabetical order by title.

Authors and Editors
One author: Last name, First name. Two authors: Last name, First name, and First name Last name. Three or more authors: Last Name, First name, et al. One editor and no author: Last name, First name, editor. Two or more editors and no author: Last name, First name, et al., editors.

Capitalization of Titles and Subtitles of Works
In a title or subtitle, capitalize the first word, the last word, and all main words, including those that follow hyphens in compound terms (One-Way Street) - nouns (The Flowers of Europe), pronouns (Save Our Children), verbs (America Watches Television), adjectives (The Ugly Duckling), adverbs (slightly, down, Only Slightly Corrupt, Go Down Moses), and subordinating conjunctions (after, although, as if, as soon as, because, before, if, that, unless, until, when, where, while, One If by Land). Do not capitalize: articles (a, an, the), prepositions (against, as, between, in, of, to, with), coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so), the “to” in infinitives (How to Play Chess), unless they begin the title or subtitle.

Editions and Versions
Margins
Margins should be one inch top, bottom, left, and right. Begin first line at left margin and indent (“hanging indentation”) lines after that by ½ inch from the margin when entries are more than one line.

Publication Information
Provide the publisher’s name and the date of publication. Take these facts directly from the source. Use a comma between the publisher and the date, and put a period after the date such as Stanford UP, 2016.

Titles, Affiliations, and Degrees
In general, do not include titles, affiliations, and degrees that go before or after names.

Works Cited List Placement
The list of works cited appears at the end of the paper. Begin on a new page. Number each page in the upper right-hand corner, half an inch from the top and flush with the right margin. Center the title Works Cited an inch from the top of the page. Double-space the entire list in Times New Roman 12 point font.

Core Elements Needed for Most Sources. Put in the Following Order.

- Author – who created it? If no author, start the citation with the Title of source such as Beowulf. Or Editor – who assembled it?
- Title of Source or “Title” (if an essay, a story, or a poem in a collection, as part of a larger whole) – what’s the full title?
- Title of Container – what’s the larger source from where this source comes? A citation can have more than one container.
- Other Contributors – are there other participators whose key roles can be described by a noun? edited by; illustrated by; adapted by; translated by, etc.
- Version – what form is it in? Put what’s included in the source. For example, revised edition. This is abbreviated: rev. ed. Other versions might be: expanded ed., 2nd ed., updated ed., director’s cut, etc. in lower case unless it comes after a period.
- Number – is it part of a group of items? Put what’s included in the source such as vol. 2, no. 19, season 4, episode 10, etc. in lower case unless it comes after a period.
- Publisher – who made this source available? Cite that publisher’s name followed by a comma. If 2 or more organizations are important to publication, separate names with a forward slash. Folger Shakespeare Group / Harvard UP,
- Publication date – when was it made available? Cite that date. When a source has more than one date, cite the date that’s most meaningful to your use of the source: 28 Dec. 2014, followed by a comma. Or, use a period if the date ends the citation. Jan.-Feb. 2015.
- Location – what’s the specific place where you can find the source? Put a period after it. Cite the page or page range: (p. 42, or pp. 93-97.), Web address after the http:// such as dsl.richmond.edu/emancipation/. or as a digital object identifier doi:10.1353/pmc.2000.0021. Do not include Web addresses if your instructor doesn’t want them. When available, DOIs should be used instead of URLs. Other examples include the disc number (disc 3.), place (Museum of Modern Art, New York.), or location of a live performance by its name and city (Royal York Hotel, Toronto.) Do not include the city if it’s part of the name of that place.
@persiankiwi. “We have report of large street battles in east & west of Tehran now - #Iranelection.” Twitter, 23 June 2009, 11:15 a.m., twitter.com/persiankiwi/status/2298106072.


Boyle, Anthony T. “Re: Utopia.” Received by Daniel J. Cahill, 21 June 1997. [This is an email citation. The subject is the title and is enclosed in quotation marks].


A title is placed in quotation marks if it is part of a larger work. Examples -


— Examples for Title of Container —


A container can be in a larger container. Put both in italics. Examples -


Examples for Other Contributors


Examples for Version


Examples for Number


Examples for Publisher


Examples for Publication Date


--- Examples for Location ---


