



# quicktips

## 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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.**

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**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

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**Title** of short works (ex: article, chapter, song) are in quotation marks; titles of larger works (ex: book, movie) are in italics.

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**Containers** are larger works in which your source can be found (chapter in a *book*, article in a *journal*, page [name, not URL] on a *website*). 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.

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**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.

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**Version** is used to indicate which version of a work was consulted (ex: King James Version, Kindle ed., 3rd ed., revised ed.)

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**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).

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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1. Author.

2. Title of source.

3. Title of container,

4. Other contributors,

5. Version,

6. Number,

7. Publisher,

8. Publication date,

9. Location.

