MLA 8 FORMAT YOUR PAPER, CITE YOUR SOURCES, AND LIST YOUR REFERENCES

MUCH EASIER, BUT QUITE DIFFERENT FROM MLA 7!

The days of figuring out which citation pattern or template fits your source are over (with MLA 8).   Now, you just need to identify the basic pieces of a source's information, realize that there may be more than one way to cite your source, and make your list of sources (Works Cited page) as easy for your reader to use as possible. Major changes from MLA7 to MLA8 include:

- the establishment of core elements for simpler citation formatting, including the concept of information containers

- changes to the ways that more than two authors/editors are listed

- the removal of medium type (ex: Print/Web) from citations

- the removal of publication location when citing books

In your Works Cited page, your citations for each source should include **core elements** and any optional elements, as needed. *Below are the "CORE ELEMENTS", and the order in which they should appear in each citation*.

If you don't have one of the core elements, skip it and move to the next element.

CORE ELEMENTS	EXAMPLES:	HOW IT CAN VARY	OTHER
AUTHOR	• Heilig, Heidi. • @erinthelibrarian • Smith, Derrik, editor. • United Nations.	**2 authors:** Heilig, Heidi, and Sophie Hildegarde. **3+ authors:** Heilig, Heidi, et al. **No author?** Skip that element and move to Title.	"Author" can mean lots of things: editor, actor, online creator (username), translator, corporate author, etc. instead of an "author". Just pop that title after the name (ex: Smith, Derrik, editor) or list the username (@erinthelibrarian).
TITLE OF SOURCE	• *Grapes of Wrath.* • "Chapter 7: Social Media." • "Election 2017." *Time Magazine,* • "Winter is Coming." *Game of Thrones,*	Italicize titles. If your source is part of a larger source (ex: you're citing a chapter of a book, an article from a periodical, an episode from a tv show), put the smaller part in quotes and italicize the larger part.	Use upper and lower case letters (no "all caps") Capitalize major title words (leave lower case: a, an, of, the, or, at, etc.)

TITLE OF CONTAINER	Similar to the above examples: *Time Magazine*, *Game of Thrones*, *YouTube*… these are all containers (larger sources) that contain smaller things (your particular source).	Sometimes your source will be nested in multiple containers (example: an episode of a documentary that is on a particular online channel). Cite as many of these containers as you can in your citation.	Ex: "Forever Prison" is an episode of *Frontline,* published by *PBS*. So: "Forever Prison" and *Frontline* are the containers, PBS (Public Broadcasting Service) is the Publisher.
OTHER CONTRIBUTORS	Usually directors, editors, introducers, translators, etc. • Adapted by Jim Smith, • Directed by George Lucas, • Translated by Ivy Bizwald,		
VERSION	• Expanded ed., • Unabridged version, • Director's cut, • Version 1.8		
NUMBER	• Vol. 2 • Vol. 2, no. 7 • No. 78 • Season 1, episode 1,	Some journals use a volume/issue numbering system; some just use numbers.	If your source uses a different numbering system than shown here, include the number along with something in front of it that clues the reader in to what it means.
PUBLISHER	• Oxford UP [abbrev. for University Press] • U of California, Berkeley	Publisher is omitted entirely when appropriate: • If the publisher and author/editor are the same • The source is a periodical and has that container listed in the citation • A website that provides access, but doesn't actually create the content (ie: YouTube, which is the Container, not the Publisher)	
PUBLICATION DATE	• 2012 • 20 Dec. 2012 • Nov.-Dec. 2012 • 2012-2014 • Winter 2012	Sometimes you'll only find a year, sometimes you'll find a month, day and year. Cite what you find, and/or what makes the most sense to help your reader track down your exact source.	• Use "day mo. Year" for dates that include those three elements. • Look for the most recent publication date. • Copyright and publication date are not always the same thing.
LOCATION	• In a book: page numbers (p. 97 or pp. 97-100) • Online: URL (web address) or DOI • Object: physical location (SF Museum of Modern Art) • Live presentation: venue/city (The Fillmore, San Francisco)	The "location" depends on whether your source is print, electronic, "live" (in person), etc.	If you're including a URL, omit the "http/https://" from your citation.

CITATION EXAMPLES

The following citation patterns and examples are for commonly cited sources. For citation patterns or sources not covered here, ask a librarian for help or consult the MLA Handbook (8th edition). Note: Each citation must be double spaced and include a hanging indent (read more about indents on page 6.)

CITING BOOKS (EBOOKS OR PRINT)

What type of book you use and what part of the book you use will determine which template you use to cite it.

SOURCE TYPE	PRINT BOOK TEMPLATE	PRINT BOOK EXAMPLE	ELECTRONIC SCC LIBRARY BOOK TEMPLATE	ELECTRONIC SCC LIBRARY BOOK EXAMPLE
Entire Book	Author last name, first name. *Book Title: With Subtitle if Present.* Publisher Name, Year.	Mushanga, Tibamanya Mwene. *Crime and Deviance: An Introduction to Criminology.* Law Africa, 2011.	Author last name, first name. *Book Title: With Subtitle if Present.* Publisher Name, Year. *Database Name,* WWW.resourceURL.com.	Mushanga, Tibamanya Mwene. *Crime and Deviance: An Introduction to Criminology.* Law Africa, 2011. *EBSCOhost ebook collection,* www.search.ebscohost.com/ssid45603%xx4
Book Chapter	Last name, first name. "Chapter Title." *Book Title: With Subtitle if Present,* Publisher Name, Year, pp.#-#.	Mushanga, Tibamanya Mwene. "Political Crimes." *Crime and Deviance: An Introduction to Criminology,* Law Africa, 2011, pp.27-35.	Last name, First name. "Chapter Title." *Book Title: With Subtitle if Present,* Publisher Name, Year, pp.#-# (if present). *Database Name,* WWW.resourceURL.com.	Mushanga, Tibamanya Mwene. "Political Crimes." *Crime and Deviance: An Introduction to Criminology,* Law Africa, 2011, pp.27-35. *EBSCOhost ebook collection,* www.search. ebscohost.com/ssid45603%xx
Edited Book	Editor last name, first name, editor. *Book Title: With Subtitle if Present.* Publisher Name, Year.	Calhoun, Craig, editor. *Sociology in America: A History.* U of Chicago P, 2008.	Editor last name, first name, editor. *Book Title: With Subtitle if Present.* Publisher Name, Year. *Database Name,* WWW.resourceURL.com.	Calhoun, Craig, editor. *Sociology in America: A History.* U of Chicago P, 2008. *ProQuest eBookCentral,* www.ebookcentral.com/doi87w8w.

| Anthology Section in an Edited Book | Author Last name, first name. "Chapter Title." *Book Title: With Subtitle if Present,* edited by Editor's Name, Publisher Name, Year, pp.#-#. | DeVault, Marjorie L. "Knowledge from the Field." *Sociology in America: A History*, edited by Craig Calhoun. U of Chicago P, 2008, pp.155-82. | Author Last name, first name. "Chapter Title." *Book Title: With Subtitle if Present,* edited by Editor's Name, Publisher Name, Year, pp.#-#. *Database Name*, WWW.resourceURL.com. | DeVault, Marjorie L. "Knowledge from the Field." *Sociology in America: A History*, edited by Craig Calhoun. U of Chicago P, 2008, pp.155-82. *ProQuest eBookCentral*, www.ebookcentral.com/lib/solano/detail.action?docID=102659. |

There are three major types of books: physical books, electronic library books, and books from the internet. How do you tell the difference?

- o If you physically have a book in your hands, it is considered a **PRINT** book and you use the **Print Book Template**.
- o If you went to the library website and **found a book that you read online**, it is an electronic library book and you use the **Electronic Library Book Template**.
- o If you searched on the open internet (such as Google) and located your book *without the use of a library database*, then this is a book from the internet and you would use the **Electronic Book from the Internet Template** {See Citing Internet Resources (not from Library Databases) further down}.

CITING ARTICLES (MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS, ETC.)

To cite articles taken from physical publications that you've found on the library shelves (less common), simply use the library database citation template provided below but omit the database name and URL. For example, if you went to the library and found the magazine Consumer Reports on the shelf and wanted to cite an article, you would cite it:

Jensen, Cheryl. "The Three Seconds that Save Lives." *Consumer Reports*, Aug. 2016, pp.61-66.

SOURCE TYPE	LIBRARY DATABASE TEMPLATE	LIBRARY DATABASE EXAMPLE	WEBSITE TEMPLATE	WEBSITE EXAMPLE
Magazine Article	Last name, First name. "Article Title." *Magazine Title*, Mon. Year, pp.#- #. *Database Name*, ww.resourceURL.com.	Jensen, Cheryl. "The Three Seconds that Save Lives." *Consumer Reports,* Aug. 2016, pp.61-66. *Academic Search Complete*. www.search.ebsco.com.aspxdirect=true&AuthType=ip,cpid.	Last name, First name. "Article Title." *Magazine Title*, Mon. Year, www.resourceURL.com.	Jensen, Cheryl. "Fastening Seat Belts: The 3 Seconds that Save Lives." *Consumer Reports,* Aug. 2016, www.consumerreports.org/car-safety/fastening-seat-belts-3-seconds-that-save-lives/.
Newspaper Article	Last name, First name. "Article Title." *Newspaper Title*, Day Mon. Year, pp.#-#. *Database Name*, www.resourceURL.com	Powell, Michael. "Billions to Fight Foreclosure, But New Loans for Just a Few." *New York Times*, 29 Dec. 2009, A1. *ProQuest*,	Last name, First name. "Article Title." *Newspaper Title*, Day Mon. Year, www.resourceURL.com.	Powell, Michael. "Billions to Fight Foreclosure, but Few New Loans." *New York Times*, 29 Dec. 2009, www.nytimes.com/2009/12/30/nyregion/foreclose.html.

| Journal Article | Last name, First name. "Article Title." *Journal Title*, vol.#, no.#, Mon Year, pp.#-#. *Database Name*, DOI | Magalas, Laura, and Thomas G. Ryan. "A New Rendition of an Old Classic: The Young Writers Program as a Writing Workshop." *International Journal of Progressive Education*, vol.12, no.2, June 2016, pp.7-22. *Education Research Complete*, doi: 10.1002/tox.20154. | Last name, First name. "Article Title." *Journal Title*, vol.#, no.#, Mon. Year, www.resourceURL. com. | Magalas, Laura, and Thomas G. Ryan. "A New Rendition of an Old Classic: The Young Writers Program as a Writing Workshop." *International Journal of Progressive Education*, vol.12, no.2, June 2016, www.inased.org/v12n2/ijpev12n2.pdf. |

(above row also shows: www.search.proquest.com/docview/434243221/fulltext.)

CITING OTHER INTERNET RESOURCES (NOT FROM A LIBRARY DATABASE)

Whenever you bypass the library databases and use a tool like Google to locate a resource, you are accessing the open or free internet. For example, when you go to www.nytimes.com and find an article you would cite it as **Newspaper Article from the internet (below)**, but if you found the same New York Times article by searching the library databases, you would cite it as a **Newspaper Article from a library database (above)**.

When you're citing a resource from the open internet instead of a SCC library database, be sure to include the direct URL that leads back to the source, or the DOI# (digital object identifier number**). If there's no publication or copyright date, it's a good idea (although not required) to provide your access date.**

Example: Argyle, James. "Dress for Success." *Fashion Files*, www.fashionfilesfake.com. Accessed 12 Dec. 2018.

SOURCE TYPE	TEMPLATE	EXA
Electronic Book from the Internet	Author last name, first name. *Book Title: With Subtitle if Present.* Publisher Name, Year, *Name of Organization Providing Book, www.*resourceURL.com. Access date (optional).	Thoreau, Henry David. Walden. Thomas Y. Crowell, 1910, *GoogleBooks*, www.books.google.com/books?id=yiQ 3AAAAIAAJ.
Webpage (most common; part of a website)	Last name, first name (if present). "Webpage Title." *Website Name,* Publisher Name (omit if same as website name), Day Mon. Year published (if present), www.resourceURL.com. Access date (optional).	Lohrey, Jackie. "How to Write a Successful Resume." *eHow*, Leaf Group, www.ehow.com/how_4710883_write-successful-resume.html. Accessed 12 Dec. 2018. "Childhood Obesity: Definition." *Mayo Clinic*, 3 Nov. 2015, www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-

Entire Website (less common)	*Website Name.* Publisher Name (omit if same as website name), Day Mon. Year published (if present), www.resourceURL.com. Access date (optional).	*eHow*. Leaf Group, www.ehow.com. Accessed 12 Dec. 2018.
Online video from YouTube or other video hosting site	Creator name. "Video Title." *Website Name,* Publisher Name (omit if same as website name), Day Mon. Year published (if present), www.resourceURL.com. Access date (optional).	Chicago Humanities. "Ta-Nehisi Coates: Between the World and Me." *YouTube*, 29 Oct. 2015, www.youtube.com/watch?v=yuopm8il7bq.

THINGS TO BE AWARE OF FOR ALL CITATIONS:

Include as much information as you can in your citation to help your reader "see" your source: more is better than less!

Hanging Indent		The second and subsequent line of each citation is indented .5" (google "hanging indent MLA" if you need tips)
Authors	**One Author?**	LastName, FirstName. → Dubner, Stephen.
	2 Authors?	LastName, FirstName, and FirstName LastName. → Dubner, Stephen and Steven Levitt.
	3 Authors?	LastName, FirstName, et al. → Dubner, Stephen, et al.
Page or Paragraph numbers		Include if you know them (p. for one page, pp. for a range of pages) and leave blank if you don't know the pages. On some websites, it will make sense to include paragraph numbers instead (par. for one paragraph, pars. for a range of paragraphs)
Dates		Usually follow a [Day Mo Year] pattern, with months abbreviated. (Do not abbreviate May, June, or July)
Formatting: MLA is very specific and detail oriented!		• Major Title Words are Capitalized • no underlining ever • "quotes": go around book chapters, article titles, and webpage names • *Italics*: are used on book, magazine, newspaper, and journal titles as well as database names •
Publishers: shorten and abbreviate. Omit words like Company/Co, Corporation/Corp, Limited/Ltd, University, Press, etc.		• University of Chicago Press → U of Chicago P • Cambridge University Press → Cambridge UP • Houghton Mifflin Co. → Houghton
URLS (links)/DOI#s		Include a link (URL or DOI) for all database articles and internet sources. Omit the "http/https://" on any URL. The DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a permalink available on some articles that should replace the URL. Example → 10.17719/jisr.2018.2525

PAPER LAYOUT AND FORMATTING

- Typed and double-spaced with 1" margins on all sides
- Times New Roman or similar font in 12 pt. size
- Your last name and the page number(s) go in the upper right-hand of every page (sometimes not on the title page – ask your instructor)
- On the first page, put your name, your instructor's name, the course, and the date in the upper left-hand corner. (Double spaced)

IN-TEXT CITATIONS (PARENTHETICAL REFERENCES)

When you quote, paraphrase, or use any words/ideas/data/etc. that are not "yours", you need to provide your reader with a parenthetical reference to show them where they can find your full citation in your Works Cited page later. This parenthetical reference (usually) includes the author(s) name(s) and the page number of your source. It can look something like these two examples:

> After Smithson's results were published, he found himself at the center of a controversy (37).

> The published results created quite a controversy (Smithson 37).

Every citation on your Works Cited page should be parenthetically referenced in your actual paper, and every parenthetical reference in your paper should correspond to a full citation on your Works Cited.

Many electronic resources do not have page numbers. In this case, the use of an author name within the text is sufficient. For sources without authors, an abbreviated form of the source title should be used in parentheses in place of the author's name.

SOURCE TYPE	IN-TEXT EXAMPLES	APPEARS IN WORKS CITED
Source with one author	Mushanga believes that all crimes fall into one of three categories (13). Based on the three categories of crime (Mushanga 13)...	Mushanga, Tibamanya Mwene. *Crime and Deviance: An Introduction to Criminology*. Law Africa, 2011. *EBSCOhost ebook collection*, ww.search.ebscohost.com/ssid45603%xx4
Source with two authors	Dubner and Levitt reject that assertion (229), and suggest instead… That assertion has been rejected (Dubner and Levitt 229), replaced with the notion that…	Dubner, Stephen J., and Steven Levitt. *Freakonomics: A Rogue Economist Explores the Hidden Side of Everything*. Turtleback Books, 2009.
Source with more than two authors	Emergency departments around the country faced significant increases in intakes in the year 2014 (Gonzalez Morganti, et al.). According to Gonzalez Morganti, et al., the results were unequivocal.	Gonzalez Morganti, Kristy, et al. "The Evolving Role of Emergency Departments in the United States." *Journal of Emergency Care*, vol. 45, no.2, Aug. 2015. *Academic Search Complete,* www.search.ebscohost.com/sidlhs45768.
Source with no author	The book even made it to the top of many publishers' favorites list in 2013 ("Staff Picks").	"Staff Picks 2013." *Publisher's Weekly*, 6 May 2013, vol.260, no. 18, pp.26-28. *Literature Resource Center*, www.search.ebscohost.com/46w8nd3n0.

Source with no page numbers	Some officials even plan on using shaming as a tactic to get mortgage lenders to respond (Powell). According to Powell, some officials even plan on using shaming as a tactic to get mortgage lenders to respond.	Powell, Michael. "Billions to Fight Foreclosure, but Few New Loans." *The New York Times*, 29 Dec. 2009, www.nytimes.com/2009/12/30/nyregion/30foreclose.html.
Source with no author and no page numbers	Medical professionals around the country have described childhood obesity is described as a "serious medical condition" ("Childhood Obesity").	"Childhood Obesity: Definition." *Mayo Clinic*, 3 Nov. 2015, www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/childhood-obesity/basics/definition/con-20027428.

WORKS CITED PAGE

At the end of your paper, you will list all of your source citations on a separate Works Cited page, essentially mapping your reader to and from your in-text citations (parenthetical references). *Each citation on the Works Cited page must link to a parenthetical reference in the body of your paper, and each parenthetical reference in the body of your paper must link to a full citation on the Works Cited page.*

DON'T FORGET TO:

- list your citations alphabetically (usually by author last name)
- double space everything
- hang your indents
- use 12 pt Times New Roman (or similar) font

WORKS CITED PAGE - EXAMPLE

Works Cited starts on a new page with heading, 1" margins, double-spaced, 12-pt. font

Last name and page number in upper right hand corner

Works Cited

Andrews, Evan. "11 Things You May Not Know About Marco Polo." *History.com.* A+E Network.

12 Mar. 2013, www.history.com/news/11-things-you-may-not-know-about-marco-polo

All citations are listed alphabetically

Kingston, Julia. "My Fair Summer." *Diaries of Cranky Girls*, edited by Jean Sharpe. Meane,

2012. 47-59. *Literature Resource Center*, doi: 10.1002/tox.2015

Lovett, Amber. "Teaching About Plagiarism With A Lyrical Approach." *Teacher Librarian* vol. 43,

1" margin all around

no. 4, Apr. 2016, pp. 39-41. *MasterFILE Complete*, www.search.ebsco.com/lib/

solano/ docID=56848

Short, Vanessa. "Birds From Outer Space." *Science Fiction Flora and Fauna.* Vol. 18. Edited by Jules

Hanging indent: second and subsequent lines of each citation are indented 1.5" from the margin

Verne. McMillian, 2016. *Gale Virtual Reference Library,*

www.search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?50989

United States Department of Labor. Office of the Secretary. *The Veteran Labor Force in the Recovery*.

www.dol.gov/_sec/media/reports/VeteransLaborForce/VeteransLaborForce.pdf

Accessed 12 Dec. 2018.