**MLA Citation* Guidelines – 8th Edition**

Please note that you will notice several differences as the MLA has switched from providing prescriptive formats for different types of resources and mediums to focusing on providing standards for common elements that can be combined into a citation regardless of type of resource or medium.

### COMMON ELEMENT | FORMAT | EXAMPLES**
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**Single Author** | Reverse the author’s name so the last name is given first followed by a comma and then the rest of the name as given in the work. | Tunnell, Michael O., and George W. Chilcoat. *The Children of Topaz: The Story of a Japanese-American Internment Camp*. Holiday House, 1996.

**Two Authors** | The first author’s name is reversed, as above, followed by a comma, the word and, and the second author’s name in normal order. | Moschovitis, Christos J.P., et al. *History of the Internet: A Chronology, 1843 to the Present*. Moschovitis, 1999.

**Three or More Authors** | The first author’s name is reversed, as above, followed by a comma and et al. (meaning “and others”). | Haerens, Margaret, and Lynn M. Zott, editors. *Medical Marijuana*. Greenhaven Press, 2013.

**Editor(s)** | Follow the format for authors, as above, followed by a comma and the word editor (use the plural editors if there are two or more). | Alexis Mae. “Mermaid Hair Color Transformation.” *YouTube*, 3 Feb. 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=bVvq-DoTbP4.


**TITLE COMMON ELEMENTS 2,3** | For more information about titles, see MLA Handbook, Section 2.2. | Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. Scholastic, 2005.

**Titles of Self-Contained Sources** | If the source is self-contained and independent, such as a book, the title is placed in *italics* and followed by a period. | Grimes, M. Katherine. “Harry Potter: Fairy Tale Prince, Real Boy, and Archetypal Hero.” *The Ivory Tower and Harry Potter: Perspectives on a Literary Phenomenon*, edited by Lana A. Whited, U of Missouri P, 2002, pp. 89-122.

**Titles of Sources That are Part of a Larger Source** | If a title is part of a larger whole, for example a short story, poem, journal article, or essay, it is placed in quotation marks, with a period preceding the final quotation mark. | “10 Things Severus Snape Actually Likes.” *Pottermore*, www.pottermore.com/features/10-things-severus-snape-actually-likes. Accessed 19 Aug. 2016.

**Title of Larger Sources** | If a source is made up of smaller pieces, such as short stories, poems, articles, or essays, the title is normally placed in *italics* and followed by a comma. | KAT. Movie Review of *What If?* starring Daniel Radcliffe. *Muggle.net*, 10 July 2014, www.mugglenet.com/2014/07/movie-review-what-if-starring-daniel-radcliffe/.


**OTHER CONTRIBUTORS COMMON ELEMENT 4** | If others besides the author have contributed to the work, include them in the citation. Precede each name or group of names with a description of their role, such as translated by. | Martin, George R. R. *A Game of Thrones: The Graphic Novel*. Adapted by Daniel Abraham, illustrated by Tommy Patterson, vol. 1, Bantam Books, 2012.

**VERSION COMMON ELEMENT 5** | For books, this will generally be indicated by an edition number or description, such as Revised edition or 3rd edition. Media items may include versions such as collector’s edition or director’s cut. | Scott, Ridley, director. *Blade Runner*. 1982. Performance by Harrison Ford, director’s cut, Warner Bros., 1992.

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**Please note: all citations should be double spaced and have a hanging indent. They are single-spaced here to save room."
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