**Highlights of MLA, 8th Edition**

Works-cited list entries are constructed using the following types of content in this order with the punctuation shown. Items that are not relevant to a specific source are not included, and a period is used after the final item the entry.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content type** **(with punctuation)** |  |
| Author. | or editor, director, performer, translator, illustrator |
| Title of source. |  |
| Title of container, |  |
| Other contributors, | editors, translators, illustrators, directors, producers, etc. |
| Version, | edition, unabridged/abridged, updated, director’s cut, etc. |
| Number, | volume, issue, season, episode |
| Publisher, | publishing company, film or television studio, blog network, sponsoring organization, etc. |
| Publication date, |  |
| Location, | location of source in container; URL; doi number; disc number; physical location of a work of art viewed in person; physical location of an event |
| Other facts. | series name, type of source (blog post, transcript, personal correspondence), date of access, original publication information for republished work, etc. |

Containers can be “nested” (MLA, 31), meaning that, for example, an article (source) might have been originally published in a newspaper (container 1) which the writer then accessed through the newspaper’s website (container 2). To create a works-cited listed entry using nested containers, add the content required for container 2 in order after the complete citation for the source and container 1. Use a period to mark the last item for each container.

Sample Works Cited

Baugh, Albert C., and Thomas Cable. *A History of the English Language*. 3rd ed., Prentice-Hall, 1978.

Craig, Lyn, and Abigail Powell. “Dual-Earner Parents’ Work-Family Time: The Effects of Atypical Work Patterns and Non-Parental Childcare.” *Journal of Population Research*, vol. 29, no. 3, Sep. 2012, pp. 229-47, doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12546 -012-9086-5.

Hayes, John R., et al., editors. *Reading Empirical Research Studies: The Rhetoric of Research.* Lawrence Erlbaum, 1992.

Institute of International Education. International Students in the United States. Project Atlas, 2016, http://www.iie.org/Services/Project-Atlas/United-States/International-Students-In-US#.V7SJJqKGzh4.

Lachaux, Jean-Philippe. “Attention, Distraction and the War in Our Brain: Jean-Philippe Lachaux at TEDxEMLYON.” TEDx Talks, Nov. 2013, YouTube, https://youtu.be /PNbR\_nbfK9c.

Miller, Carolyn R. “What Can Automation Tell Us about Agency?” *Rhetoric Society Quarterly*, vol. 37, no. 2, Spring 2007, pp. 137-57.

Miller, Claire Cain. “Men Do More at Home, but Not as Much as They Think.” The Upshot, *New York Times*, 12 Nov. 2015, http://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/12/upshot/men-do-more-at-home-but-not-as-much-as-they-think-they-do.html.

Nelson, Jennie. “This Was an Easy Assignment: Examining How Students Interpret Academic Writing Tasks.” *Reading Empirical Research Studies: The Rhetoric of Research,* edited by John R. Hayes, et al., Lawrence Erlbaum, 1992, pp. 94-130.

Sample In-text Citations and Block Quote

In an analysis of data collected by the Australian Time Use Survey 2006, Craig and Powell found that for mothers, but not for fathers, use of formal childcare contributes significantly to access to paid work (238-239) and is associated with a reduction in mothers’ time spent with children (238). The same study also shows that self-employed mothers working at home “spend significantly less time in paid work” (239) than mothers working outside the home, while self-employed fathers working at home show an increase in time spent on paid work compared to fathers working outside the home. Unsurprisingly, the authors found that

mothers who were own-account workers spent significantly less time in paid work . . . than other working mothers, suggesting that self-employment allows them to maximize time with children. Thus, while these mothers do participate in both paid work and childcare, the short time spent in paid work suggests that childcare is the higher priority. (242)

In contrast, the increase in time spent in paid work for fathers working at home indicates that fathers are more likely than mothers to subordinate childcare to other tasks.

 While it is important to note that time use data merely reports how respondents spend their time and offers no self-reported insight into respondents’ motivations, the authors point out that this pattern of time use is consistent with Australia’s gender-normative culture (Craig and Powell 244).

Work Cited

Craig, Lyn, and Abigail Powell. “Dual-Earner Parents’ Work-Family Time: The Effects of Atypical Work Patterns and Non-Parental Childcare.” *Journal of Population Research*, vol. 29, no. 3, Sep. 2012, pp. 229-47, doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12546 -012-9086-5.