You no longer need to locate a specific citation format for each source. Now, there is one standard, universal format you should use to create citations. You create a works-cited list entry by consulting MLA’s list of core elements and listing the results in a specific order, regardless of what type of source you used. Instead of asking, “How do I cite a book?” you should ask, “Who is the author? What is the title? What is the container?” and so forth. Follow the punctuation indicated below. Rather than periods as in MLA 7, most elements in MLA 8 are separated by commas. Remember: There may be more than one correct way to cite a source. It is your job to determine the best way to help your readers.

1. **Author.**
2. **Title of source.**
3. **Title of container,**
4. **Other contributors,**
5. **Version,**
6. **Number,**
7. **Publisher,**
8. **Publication date,**
9. **Location.**

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**List of Core Elements**


**Work in an Anthology/Collection**


**Page on a Web Site (No Author)**


**Article from a Database (Like INFOhio)**


**Social Media Post**

@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.

**Web-Based Video**


**Television Show Episode/2 Containers**

What Is a Container?

When a source is part of a larger whole, the larger whole is the container that holds the source. Containers are the places sources live. For example, if you use an online article, its container is the name of the website. If you use a TV episode, its container is the TV series. Other examples of containers include periodicals (like newspapers, magazines, or journals), encyclopedias, radio programs, databases, and collections/anthologies.