



CHANGES TO MLA STYLE: What's different in the new, 8th edition?

MLA published a new handbook in July 2016.
We have updated the library's online MLA guide:
www.library.mun.ca/researchtools/guides/citations/mla/

Here is a quick look at some of the major changes...

What MLA eliminated:

- “Medium” of publication (e.g. “Print” and “Web”)
- City of publication. For books, now you generally only include the publisher(s) names. For books published before 1900, use city in place of publisher, otherwise only add city when it may help locate a book published in an unexpected place or by an unfamiliar publisher outside North America.
- Placeholders for unknown information like *n.d.* (“no date”), *n.p.* (“no publisher”), or *n.pag.* (“no page numbers”). If the information is unknown or unavailable, it is simply omitted.
- Date of access for online sources. Only use date of access if an online source has no date.

What's new:

- “vol.” and “no.” before the volume and issue numbers
- “p.” or “pp.” before the page number(s)
- Including DOIs or URLs (without the “http://” part)
- If there is more than one publisher listed on the title page, include all publisher's names separated by a forward slash. See examples on pp. 108-9 of the *MLA Handbook*.

Other changes:

- For more than 2 authors use “et al.” (in the 7th ed., et al. was used for more than 3 authors)
- Common terms like *editor*, *edited by*, *translator*, and *review of* are no longer abbreviated but are now spelled out
- When the title of a periodical (journal, magazine, newspaper) begins with an article (*A*, *An*, *The*), the article is now included as part of the title
- Punctuation in an entry in your works cited list is now mainly periods and commas, with the exception of a forward slash to separate publishers, and occasionally square brackets.
- Abbreviating titles is now clearly defined. See pp. 117-18 of the *MLA Handbook*.

Copies of the *MLA Handbook*, 8th ed. (2016) are available in the Library: Call # LB 2369 M53 2016