CITING WITHIN THE TEXT OF YOUR PAPER

Use a brief citation within the text your paper immediately after a quote, a reference to a source, or a paraphrase that gives the author and page number of the source you are referring to, allowing readers to locate the full citation in your Works Cited list:

Pythagoras invented the monochord (Smith 182).
Smith believed that Pythagoras invented the monochord (182).

In both examples, the complete information about the work by Smith would appear in the Works Cited list after Smith's name. If you cite more than one work published by Smith, you would distinguish the works by including a shortened title: e.g. (Smith, Survey 182).

No author? If you don’t have an author, use the title instead. It’s often better to refer to the title in your sentence:
The Dictionary of Newfoundland English defines faddle as "a bundle of fire-wood."

In parenthesis, unless the title is very brief (three words or less) use a shortened title: the first word of the title only. Use quotation marks around the titles of articles, chapters, short stories or poems, and web pages. Italicize the titles of books, journals, newspapers, magazines, and entire websites:
An employee said "they believed our main occupation was fishing" ("Roundtable").

No page numbers? When the original source doesn't have any page numbers, it is often better to identify the author in your sentence, and not use parenthesis at all:
Lisa Moore believes Winter's short story evokes "the sense of the island's isolation."

However, you can still put the author’s name in parenthesis if you prefer:
Winter's short story evokes "the sense of the island's isolation" (Moore).

CITING MULTIPLE AUTHORS IN THE TEXT

2-3 authors: Include all of their last names every time you refer to the source in your text:
Kelly and Yeoman (26-27) argue...
for Newfoundlanders (Kelly and Yeoman 26).
Katona, Rough, and Richardson argue...
...species" (Katona, Rough, and Richardson 7)

4 or more authors: You may list only the first person's last name followed by the abbreviation “et al.” or, if you wish you may list all of their names. It's your choice!
According to De Wolf et al. the word...
...clearly defined (De Wolf et al. 17).

*NOTE: All references below should be double-spaced!!! Single-spacing used here only to save paper.

BOOKS

Only include the city of publication. MLA does not include province/state or country. If more than one city is listed, use the city that is listed first. In the publisher's name leave out words like Publisher, Press, Books, Company or Inc.

Author Lastname, Firstname. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium.


BOOK WITH 2-3 AUTHORS
BOOK WITH MORE THAN 3 AUTHORS

EDITED BOOK
State the editor or editors followed by a comma and "ed." or, for multiple editors, "eds."


EDITED BOOK (EDITOR IN ADDITION TO AUTHOR)
When editors' names follow the title, only use "Ed." (never "Eds.") as it refers to "Edited by".


CHAPTER/ARTICLE IN AN EDITED BOOK
Author. "Title of Article." *Title of Book*. Ed. Editor(s) Name. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Pages. Medium.


TRANSLATED BOOK
After the title, add "Trans." followed by the translator's Firstname Lastname.


E-BOOK
Author Lastname, FirstName. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. *Title of Database or Website*. Medium. Date you accessed it.


EDITION OF A BOOK, OTHER THAN THE FIRST
Add the number of the edition after the title and after the name of any editor(s), translator(s), or compilers(s).


VOLUME OF A BOOK
Add the volume number after the title, and after the edition.

ARTICLES

2-3 Authors: Include all names
Childs, Becky, and Gerard Van Herk.
Stoddart, Mark, Howard Ramos, and David B. Tindall.

4 or more Authors: Only include first author followed by "et al."
Coles, Cynthia A., et al.

JOURNAL ARTICLE (PRINT)

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ARTICLE INDEX)
If you accessed the article using one of the Library’s Article Indexes (e.g. Academic Search Premier, JSTOR, Art Index, etc.).

JOURNAL ARTICLE (INTERNET)
Do not include a URL unless your instructor specifically requests you include them. If there are no page numbers, use the abbreviation "n.pag."

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (PRINT)
Do not include the word "The" at the beginning of newspaper names. For local newspapers only, include the name of the city in square brackets.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (ARTICLE INDEX)
If you accessed the article using one of the Library’s Article Indexes (e.g. Factiva, CBCA Complete).
Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Article." Name of Newspaper Day Mon. Year: Pages. Name of Article Index. Medium. Date you accessed it.

NEWS ARTICLE (INTERNET)
Do not include a URL unless your instructor specifically requests you include them. For websites sponsored by newspapers and magazines, MLA does not require page numbers.
Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Website. Name of Publisher/Sponsor of Website, Day Mon. Year. Medium. Date you accessed it.
NO DATE?
If you cannot determine the date the website/page or document was created, use "n.d." for "no date."


OTHER
If no date is available, use "n.d." for "no date", if no page numbers are available use "n.pag." for "no page numbers", and if no publisher can be determined, use "n.p." for "no publisher."

BOOK REVIEW
Reviewer Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Review (if there is one)." Rev. of Title, Author/Editor/Director/Artist. Title of Periodical volume.issue (date): page number(s). Medium.


CLASS LECTURE
Instructor's Lastname, Firstname. Course Name and Number. University name, Location. Day Mon. Year. Medium.


CLASS NOTES OR DOCUMENT ON COURSE WEBSITE (D2L OR MY GRENFELL)
Instructor's Lastname, Firstname. "Title (if it has one)." Course Name and Number. University, Day Mon. Year. Medium. Date you accessed it.


COURSEPACK
If you need to cite a source from a custom course package, here are two suggestions from SFU's MLA Citation Guide. However, it's best to first check with your instructor.
1. Find the full citation where the article, chapter, etc. was originally published and cite accordingly. The full citations MAY be included in the coursepack. If not, search the library's catalogue or article indexes, Google Scholar, or ask a librarian.
2. Treat the coursepack as an anthology and the course instructor as compiler:

Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title." Title of Coursepack. Comp. Instructor's Firstname Lastname. Course name and number (if it's not apparent from coursepack title). University, Location. Semester. Pages. Medium.


DICTIONARY/ENCYCLOPEDIA (PRINT)
For commonly used or well-known reference books, do not give full publication information; only provide edition and year of publication.


**DICTIONARY/ENCYCLOPEDIA (ONLINE)**
If no author is available, begin with the title instead.

*Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Entry." Dictionary/Encyclopedia Name. Name of institution/organization affiliated with site (i.e. publisher or sponsor). Date of Publication. Medium. Date you accessed it.*


**DISSERTATION OR THESIS (PRINT)**

*Author Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Dissertation/Thesis." Diss. Name of University, Year. Medium.*


**DVD**

*After the title, you may include other contributors relevant to your research. See 5.7.3 for more examples.*

*Title. Dir. Director's name. Names of other relevant contributors. Original year of release. Name of Studio/Production Company/Distributor, year of DVD's release. Medium.*


**GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT, CANADIAN (PRINT)**

*Country or Province. Name of Government Agency. Title. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. Medium.*


**GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT, CANADIAN (INTERNET)**


**GRAPHIC NOVEL**

*Many graphic novels are created through collaboration. Begin the entry with the name of the person whose contribution is most relevant to your research, followed by a label identifying the person's role. List other collaborators after the title in the order in which they appear on the graphic novel's title page, also identifying their roles. For a graphic novel created entirely by one person, cite it like a book with one author.*


**INTERVIEW**

*Name of person interviewed. Type of interview (e.g. Personal interview, Telephone interview). Day Mon. Year.*

YOUTUBE VIDEO

The MLA Handbook does not provide an example of how to cite a YouTube video. Purdue's OWL site suggests the following format, based on MLA recommendations for other types of media:

Author's Name or Poster's Username. “Title of Video.” Media Type. Name of Website. Name of institution/organization affiliated with site, date of posting. Medium. Date you accessed it.


Didn’t find the example you were looking for? Try...


Check out our videos on MLA Style on the MUN Libraries YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/user/MUNLibraries

Crystal Rose, Memorial University Libraries, January 10, 2015