These examples are based on the *MLA Handbook 8th Edition*, on Reserve at the Library, LB2369.G53 2016. Refer to pages 54-58 of that publication and your professor for other examples.

**General Rules**

- Every parenthetical citation must correspond to an entry in your "Works Cited" list, just as every entry in your “Works Cited” list must have a corresponding in-text citation.
- Give the surname of the author (editor, translator, compiler, etc.) followed by a space and a page number or numbers. If the author is stated in your sentence outside the parentheses, omit the surname.
  
  Smith demonstrates this phenomenon (22-24).
  
  This phenomenon has been demonstrated (Smith 178-85).
- Put citations in places where they do not disrupt the natural flow of your language, generally at the end of the sentence.
- Punctuation typically follows the parenthetical citation.

  What are the implications of Smith's analysis (24-27)?

**Block Quotes**

- If a quote is longer than four lines, create a block quote by indenting each line a half inch from the left margin. Do not indent the first line any extra amount, and do not add quotation marks.
- The in text citation for a block quote appears at the end after the last punctuation

  Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. (Lincoln 86)

**Citing Works by Two or Three Authors**

- Give all the surnames. Write "and" out.

  Griff and Blum offer a fresh reading of this novel (242).

  This novel drew critical attention recently (James, Blum, and Smith 22).

**Citing Works by Four or More Authors**
• Give the first author’s last name followed by et al.
  
  (Blaine et al. 75)

Citing Works by Authors Who Have Same Last Name
• Give the first initial of each author as well as the surname. If this does not differentiate them, give the whole first name.

Citing Two or More Works by the Same Author
• Include the title, if it is brief, or an abbreviated version of the title after the author’s surname and a comma. Put the title in either italics or quotation marks depending on how it is in the full citation.
  
  (Smith, Cartoon Heroines 80)

Citing More than One Work at Once
• Separate the references by semicolons.
  
  (Brown 40; Smith 50; Green 22-23)

Citing Works without Page Numbers
• If there are no numbers at all, include only the author’s name as outlined above.
• NOTE: Page numbers in a print-out from a website do not count as page numbers unless—as is the case with most PDF files—the pagination is the same as the original document.
• If there are given paragraph numbers instead of page numbers, give par. or pars. followed by the relevant number(s). If the author’s surname is included in the citation, put a comma after it.
  
  (Smith, par. 16)
• If the work has a different kind of subdivision other than paragraphs, substitute the name of that subdivision for "par."
  
  ...the image of Cinderella (Brown, screens 2-3).

Citing Works by a Corporation
• If the corporation’s name is long, it is better to put it in your text rather than in parentheses.
• When naming corporate authors inside the parentheses, shorten terms commonly abbreviated—making “National” “Natl.” or making “Association” “Assn.”, for example.

Citing a Quotation Cited in Another Work
• Include the words “qtd. in” before a citation for the secondary source:
  
  Green imagines a “new type of oligarchy” (qtd. in Smith 232)