

MLA Style Guide

This guide is based on the *MLA Handbook*, 8th ed., Modern Language Association of America, 2016.

The Purpose of Citing Sources

- 1) to give credit to (**cite**) other people's ideas, creations, and information (**sources**) used within your academic work, and
- 2) to direct your readers to your sources through your **Works Cited list** at the end of your academic work.

MLA Style

The Modern Language Association of America (MLA) style is only one citation method. Details about this style are found in

- the *MLA Handbook* (8th ed.), available in the MRU Bookstore and at the MRU Library Service Desk, and
- the *MLA Style Center* at style.mla.org/ for information on formatting research papers and sample papers in MLA style.

The guiding principles of the *MLA Handbook* (8th ed.) are

[*MLA* 3-4]

- include common features (e.g., author, title) found in most sources in a citation,
- there is more than one correct way to create a citation for a source, and
- citations should be useful for readers by providing enough information to locate the source.

[*MLA* xii]

Avoiding Plagiarism: Citation Principles for Academic Work

Within essays, term papers, and any other written assignments (as in all academic work), you must identify (i.e., reference, document, cite) all quotations, paraphrases, ideas, and images from someone else's work. You must name the original author or source and surround quoted material with quotation marks or set it in a block format as described in this guide. Copying any material and submitting it as your own (**plagiarism**) is an academic offence. Plagiarism may result in a failing grade on the assignment and, in some cases, expulsion from MRU. For more information, see the [Guide to Avoiding Plagiarism](#) and the section on "Plagiarism and Cheating" on page 14 of the MRU [Student Conduct Guide](#).

In-Text Citations: Citing Sources within Your Academic Work [*MLA* 54-58]

Whenever you use a quotation or summarize or paraphrase someone else's ideas or research, you must cite the source(s). Your in-text citations and Works Cited list should correlate. **In-text citations** include two parts:

- 1) usually the **surname of the author(s)**, but sometimes a title, whichever is the first element in your Works Cited list, and
- 2) the **page number** (if available or other location indicator), which appears in parentheses (**parenthetical citation**) after the author's name if the name is not included in your sentence. **Example:** (Laurence 167) For

more examples of how to incorporate in-text citations into your work, turn to page 2 of this guide.

Citing Short Quotations (four typed lines or fewer in your text) (see example on page 2)

[*MLA* 75-76]

When you incorporate a direct quotation into a sentence, you must surround it with quotation marks and cite its source.

Citing Long Quotations (more than four typed lines in your text) (see example on page 2)

[*MLA* 55, 75-77]

Keep your quotations as brief as possible, but if the quotation extends beyond four lines of type in your text, format it as follows:

- Use a **block format** in which all lines of the quotation are **indented a half inch** from the left margin,
- Do not use quotation marks around the long quotation,
- Generally, the quotation should be **introduced with a complete sentence** followed by a colon, and
- Include a **parenthetical citation** after the closing punctuation (usually a period).

Citing Paraphrases or Summaries (see example on page 2)

[*MLA* 57-58]

- When you put someone else's information into your own words by summarizing or paraphrasing, you must cite the source.

Citing a Source Found/Cited in Another Source (see example on page 2)

[*MLA* 124]

- If one of your sources quotes, paraphrases or mentions another source, and you wish to use this information in your work, you must give credit to the original source as well as the source in which you found it.
- In your parenthetical citation, write **qtd. in** (quoted in) before the citation for the source you accessed.
- Whenever possible, try to find the original source.

NOTE: Page numbers in square brackets refer to the *MLA Handbook* (8th ed.).

This handout has been compiled and revised by Mount Royal University's Student Learning Services and Library for 2018-2019. Please consult them for more information on documentation or go to style.mla.org/.

Sample In-text Citations

Short Quotation (Author's name in a sentence)

Richmond and Smith state that “educational success is a well-established determinant of Aboriginal well-being” (14).

Short Quotation (Author's name in a parenthetical citation)

The authors state that “educational success is a well-established determinant of Aboriginal well-being” (Richmond and Smith 14).

Long Quotation

In “Where the World Began,” Margaret Laurence reflects on the influence that her hometown has on how she sees the world:

A strange place it was, that place where the world began. A place of incredible happenings, splendors and revelations, despairs like multitudinous pits of isolated hells. A place of shadow-spookiness, inhabited by the unknown dead. A place of jubilation and of mourning, horrible and beautiful. It was, in fact, a small prairie town. Because that settlement and that land were my first and for many years my only real knowledge of this planet, in some profound way they remain my world, my way of viewing. (164)

Paraphrase

Margaret Laurence writes that her early years of living in a small prairie town shape her understanding of the world (164).

OR The author writes that her early years of living in a small prairie town shape her understanding of the world (Laurence 164).

Indirect Citation

A 2010 Auditor General's report notes improvements in “educational success” among urban Indigenous youth; however, educational success in the non-Indigenous population is significantly outpacing gains made by the Indigenous population (qtd. in Richmond and Smith 1).

Citing Sources with No Page Numbers

[MLA 56-57, 123-24]

- Do not create your own location indicators if none are present. Use only what is *visible* in the source. (Do **not** number the pages or unnumbered paragraphs.)
Example: (Huang)
- Location indicators other than page numbers may be visible in your sources, particularly in electronic sources. Some common indicators are chapter (ch., chs.), paragraph (par., pars.), section (sec., secs.) or volume (vol., vols.) [MLA 96-97]
- When using the author's name in a parenthetical citation, place a comma after the name, followed by the location indicator.
Example: (Beer and Penfold-Mounce, ch. 2)
- To indicate location for time-based sources, use a specific time or time range by separating the hours, minutes, and seconds with colons.
Example: (Grassy Narrows First Nation Youth, 00:01:32)

Citing Poetry

Short Quotations (see example on page 3)

[MLA 77-79]

- **Up to three lines** of poetry that do not require special emphasis can be incorporated within your text.
- Individual lines should be separated with a slash and a space on each side (/).
- Use the original poem's numbering system such as lines, divisions, or page numbers.

Long Quotations (see example below)

[MLA 55, 77-79]

- Poetry quotations of **more than three lines** should begin on a new line.
- Indent lines a half inch from the left margin unless lines are indented inconsistently in the original poem, in which case, the quotation should reflect the original layout.
- Use the original poem's numbering system such as lines, divisions, or page numbers.
- Include a **parenthetical citation** after the closing punctuation (usually a period).
- Individual lines should be double-spaced.

More Tips for In-Text Citations

Tips Related to Authors

- If the author is unknown or the author is an organization that also published the source, use an abbreviated title including the appropriate capitalization and quotation marks/italics format. [MLA 55-56, 117-18]
Example: (*MLA Style 4*) is a parenthetical citation for this page of this handout, *MLA Style for Academic Work*.
- For **two authors**, use “**and**” before the last author’s name. **Example:** (Richmond and Smith 3)
- For **three or more authors**, give only the first author’s last name followed by “**et al.**” [MLA 116]
Example: (Hacker et al. 14)
- When stating an author’s name for the first time, use first and last names in your sentence. For subsequent citations, use only the last name in your sentence. [MLA 61-62]

First Time Citing an Author in Your Work

In “Where the World Began,” Margaret Laurence describes her small prairie hometown as “a place of jubilation and of mourning, horrible and beautiful” (164).

Subsequent Times Citing an Author in Your Work

Laurence reflects on her home as “a strange place it was, that place where the world began” (164).

- If your Works Cited list includes **more than one work by the same author**, provide a title or abbreviated title following the author’s name in your parenthetical citation. [MLA 55]
Example: (Harris, “The Unrepentant” 674)
- When an idea can be attributed to more than one source in your Works Cited list, separate the sources with a semicolon.
Example: (Laurence 165; Richmond and Smith 5) [MLA 58]

Tips for Incorporating Citations into Your Work

- Keep the citation as short as possible while still directing readers to the source in your Works Cited list. [MLA 54-58]
- Place citations where there is a “natural pause” in your writing (generally at the end of a sentence) to not interrupt the flow.
- Fit partial quotations grammatically within your sentences rather than inserting full-sentence quotations. [MLA 75-91]

In “Where the World Began,” Margaret Laurence describes her small prairie hometown as “a place of jubilation and of mourning, horrible and beautiful” (164).

- **To leave out part of a quotation**, insert **ellipses** (three periods with a space before and after each period) where the omission occurs. This may be necessary for grammar or removal of unnecessary information. In the example below, the first period is a full stop while the others are ellipses. [MLA 80-85]

Laurence reflects on her home as “a strange place it was, that place where the world began. . . . It was, in fact, a small prairie town” (164).

- **To add or slightly change words within a quotation** for grammar or clarity, put **square brackets** around the change. [MLA 86]

The researchers report that “embracing [capacity-building and knowledge formation] principles ensured that the research was conducted with Wabano in a culturally appropriate way” (Richmond and Smith 4).

- When **citing material already enclosed in quotation marks**, such as dialogue or a title within a title, replace the double quotation marks in the original with single quotation marks. Then, surround the entire quotation with double quotation marks. [MLA 71, 87]

Laurence recalls strange things in her town as being “‘funny ha ha’; others were ‘funny peculiar,’” while some were “not so very funny at all” (166).

Creating the Works Cited List

[MLA 20-53]

- Accuracy in your Works Cited list is important to help readers find the particular sources you have used.
- Fill in the MLA Template (shown below) with as much information as relevant/available from each source.
- Assemble the information into a citation using the punctuation given in the Template.
- If information for a particular element is irrelevant or unavailable, simply omit that element.

MLA Core Elements Template (see detailed explanation starting on p. 6 of this guide)

1	Author.
2	“Title of Source.” / <i>Title of Source</i> .

Container 1

3	<i>Title of Container</i> ,
4	Other contributors,
5	Version,
6	Number,
7	Publisher,
8	Publication date,
9	Location.
10	Optional Elements (e.g. access date for online sources).

Formatting the Works Cited List

[MLA 111-16]

- Start the Works Cited list on a new page at the end of your assignment, including only sources cited within your writing.
- The title Works Cited, or Work Cited if there is only one source, should be centred and at the top of the page.
- Double-space the entire Works Cited list, including the title line. Do not add an extra blank line after the title.
- Put the first line of each new entry to the left margin (left justified). Use a hanging indent (standard half-inch tab) for all subsequent lines of the entry.
 - Tip: In MS Word, highlight all lines of the entry and press Ctrl + t
- Organize the list alphabetically according to the first letter of each entry. Ignore “A,” “An,” and “The” when alphabetizing.
- If you have more than one entry by the same author, use the author’s name in the first entry and use three hyphens (---) in place of the author’s name in subsequent entries. [MLA 113]
- Active links (clickable, underlined hyperlinks) can be a useful way to point readers directly to online sources. [MLA 48]

Sample Works Cited List

Works Cited

Grassy Narrows First Nation Youth, performers. “Home to Me.” *N’we Jinan*, 2 Apr. 2016, nwejinan.com/home-grassy-narrows-first-nation-song-released/.

Laurence, Margaret. “Where the World Began.” *The Broadview Anthology of Expository Prose*, edited by Laura Buzzard et al., 2nd ed., Broadview Press, 2011, pp. 164-69.

Richmond, Chantelle A. M., and Dawn Smith. “Sense of Belonging in the Urban School Environments of Aboriginal Youth.” *The International Indigenous Policy Journal*, vol. 3, no. 1, 2012, pp. 1-17. *ProQuest*, doi:10.18584/iipj.2012.3.1.1.

Explanation of Core Elements

1 Author.

[MLA 21-25]

- Enter author's name as Last, First. Write initials and middle names as they appear in the source. Do not reduce a spelled-out middle name to its initial.
- Include multiple authors in the same order as in the source material.
 - **Two authors:**
Example: Richmond, Chantelle A. M., and Dawn Smith.
(Last Name, First Name) (First Name Last Name)
 - **Three or more authors:** Follow the first author's name with ", et al."
Example: Doe, Jane, et al.
- The author is the creator of the work's main content and can be a person or **corporate author** (government agency, organization, company, etc.). [MLA 104]
- If someone other than an author is responsible for producing the work, it can be useful to enter their name followed by a label (editor, translator, performer, creator) to add clarity.
Example: Grassy Narrows First Nation Youth, performers. [MLA 24]
- If there is **no author**, leave this field blank and begin the entry with the title.

2 "Title of Source." / *Title of Source*.

[MLA 25-29]

- Capitalize each major word of the title, and end with a period. If there is a subtitle, use this format: *Title: Subtitle*.
- **Italicize the title if the source is self-contained**, such as a book, a web site, a journal, or an album.
Example: *The Broadview Anthology of Expository Prose*.
- Place the title **in quotation marks if the source is part of a larger work**, such as an essay or chapter in a book, content on a web site, an article in a journal, or a song on an album. The period is placed within the quotation marks.
Example: "Where the World Began."

3 *Title of Container,*

[MLA 30-36]

- The title of the container is normally italicized because most containers are self-contained. Follow it with a comma.
- Containers are the larger whole that a smaller source is a part of. **Examples of containers:** journals, newspapers, books with individually authored chapters, web sites, or series (TV, podcast, Netflix, etc.).
- Sources can have more than one container if the source is nested within other sources. **Examples of sources with two containers:**
 - A short story is contained within a book, and that book is contained within Google Books.
 - A journal article is contained within a journal, and that journal is contained within the JSTOR database.
 - An episode is contained within its series, which is contained within Netflix.

4 Other contributors,

[MLA 37-38]

- Precede each name (or names) with "by" and a description of their role. Give the first name followed by the last name. If there are three or more contributors give only the first name, followed by "et al."
Example: edited by Laura Buzzard et al.,
- Book editor(s) need to be credited in addition to the author of a chapter/story/play/poem.
- List as many other contributors as are relevant to your assignment, or if they help differentiate the source from others like it.
Examples of contributor roles: adapted by, directed by, illustrated by, translated by.

5 Version,

[MLA 38-39]

- If the source has a version or edition statement, identify it using the language given in the source.
Examples of versions: edition (ed.), revised (rev.), director's cut.
- Write ordinal numbers with arabic numerals. **Example:** 2nd ed., [MLA 107]

6 Number,

[MLA 39-40]

- If the source is part of a numbered sequence, indicate the type of number, followed by the number.
Examples of numbered sequences: volume (vol.), issue (no.), season, episode, year.
Examples: vol. 3, no. 1, or Spring 2009,

7 Publisher,

[MLA 40-42, 97]

- The publisher produces the work or makes it available to the public.
- Shorten University Press to UP.
Examples: Oxford UP, or U of Calgary P,
- Omit business words such as Company (Co.), Corporation (Corp.), Incorporated (Inc.), and Limited (Ltd.).
- Do not list a publisher if
 - the information is not given, or there is no publisher listed in the source,
 - the source is a periodical (journal, magazine, newspaper),
 - the publisher is the same as the container title (e.g., many web sites), or
 - your source is on a web site that was not involved in producing the source, such as Twitter or Blogger.

8 Publication date,

[MLA 42-46, 50-51, 94]

- Give the publication date (and time if available) using as much information as listed in the source.
- Enter the date as day-month-year. Abbreviate names of months that are longer than four letters.
Examples: 12 Jan. 2017, or 25 July 2017, or Spring 2016, or 10:30 p.m.,
- Sources may have multiple publication dates: give the date that corresponds with the specific source you have access to.
Examples: For a book, give the most recent date (that corresponds to the specific edition/version you have). For an online publication, give the date it appeared online, not in print (if there is a difference).

9 Location.

[MLA 46-50, 110]

- Location may be a location within a source (page numbers, disc number), a web address (URL), a digital object identifier (DOI), or a physical location (building, venue, city).
 - Omit http:// and https:// from a web address (URL).
 - It may be helpful to your reader to make your links clickable, especially if you are submitting an assignment electronically. [MLA 48]
- Note that location **does not** refer to the city of publication.
- For single page numbers, use p. For a range of pages, use pp.
Example: p. 165 (single page), or pp. 164-69 (a range of pages) [MLA 93]
- For online journal articles, cite a DOI if there is one. If there is no DOI, cite the web address (URL).
 - A DOI is a series of numbers (and sometimes letters) preceded by 'doi:'. DOIs can be searched in web browsers.
Example of a DOI: doi:10.1080/07377363.2013.836823

10 Optional elements.

- If a source has been republished, it can be useful to provide the date of original publication. Place this date after the title of the source. [MLA 50]
- For online sources without a listed publication date or with content that may change or be removed, give the date you accessed the source.
Example: Accessed 29 June 2017. [MLA 53]

Sample Citations Using the MLA Core Elements Template

A Source in One Container: An Essay in a Book

1	Author. Laurence, Margaret.	Format is Last Name, First Name. [MLA 21]
	“Title of Source.” / Title of Source. “Where the World Began.”	Title is in quotation marks because the essay is part of a larger work (the book). [MLA 25-29]
Container 1		
3	Title of Container, <i>The Broadview Anthology of Expository Prose,</i>	The container is the book the essay is found in. It is italicized because it is self-contained. [MLA 25-29]
4	Other contributors, edited by Laura Buzzard et al.,	Use “et al.” if there are three or more contributors. [MLA 38]
5	Version, 2nd ed.,	Use arabic numerals (1, 2, 3) instead of writing out the word (first, second, third). [MLA 107]
6	Number,	If an element is missing, skip to the next. [MLA 20]
7	Publisher, Broadview Press,	If this were a university press, the word “press” would be shortened to P. [MLA 97]
8	Publication date, 2011,	This is the publication date of the container. If the original publication date of the essay is important to your context, put it immediately after the Title of Source. [MLA 50-51]
9	Location. pp. 164-69.	Use pp. for a range of pages. [MLA 46]

Work Cited Entry

Laurence, Margaret. “Where the World Began.” *The Broadview Anthology of Expository Prose*, edited by Laura Buzzard et al., 2nd ed., Broadview Press, 2011, pp. 164-69.

A Source in One Container: A Music Video Embedded on a Web Site

1	Author. Grassy Narrows First Nation Youth, performers.	A descriptive label can be added when there is a focus on specific creators of a source. [MLA 24]
2	“Title of Source.” / Title of Source. “Home to Me.”	Title is in quotation marks because the video is part of a larger work (the web site). [MLA 25-29]
Container 1		
3	Title of Container, <i>N’we Jinan,</i>	The container is the web site where the video is embedded. Web sites are self-contained, so use italics. [MLA 25-29]
4	Other contributors,	
5	Version,	

6	Number,	
7	Publisher,	Publisher is omitted because it is the same as the Title of Container (web site name). [MLA 42]
8	Publication date, 2 Apr. 2016,	Enter the date as day-month-year. Abbreviate names of months that are longer than four letters. [MLA 94-95]
	Location. nwejinan.com/home-grassy-narrows-first-nation-song-released/ .	Use a URL if a DOI is not available, as in this case. Omit <i>http://</i> and <i>https://</i> . Add a period at the end. [MLA 48]

Work Cited Entry

Grassy Narrows First Nation Youth, performers. "Home to Me." *N'we Jinan*, 2 Apr. 2016, nwejinan.com/home-grassy-narrows-first-nation-song-released/.

A Source in Two Containers: A Journal Article Retrieved from a Database

1	Author. Richmond, Chantelle A. M., and Dawn Smith.	Authors' names are given as stated in the source. Do not reduce a spelled-out name to its initial. [MLA 21]
2	"Title of Source." / <i>Title of Source</i> . "Sense of Belonging in the Urban School Environments of Aboriginal Youth."	Title is in quotation marks because a journal article is part of a larger work (the journal). [MLA 25-29]

Container 1

3	<i>Title of Container</i> , <i>The International Indigenous Policy Journal</i> ,	The container is the journal that the article is found in. Journals are self-contained, so use italics. [MLA 25-29]
4	Other contributors,	
5	Version,	
6	Number, vol. 3, no. 1,	This periodical uses both a volume and issue number. If a month or season is given, also include the year. [MLA 94]
7	Publisher,	
8	Publication date, 2012,	
9	Location. pp. 1-17.	

Container 2

3	<i>Title of Container</i> , <i>ProQuest</i> ,	ProQuest is given as the second container rather than as the publisher because ProQuest does not produce the content, only houses it. [MLA 42]
4	Other contributors,	
5	Version,	

6	Number,
7	Publisher,
8	Publication date,
9	Location. doi:10.18584/iipj.2012.3.1.1.

If a DOI is available, use it rather than a URL.
Add a period at the end.

[MLA 48]

Work Cited Entry

Richmond, Chantelle A. M., and Dawn Smith. "Sense of Belonging in the Urban School Environments of Aboriginal Youth." *The International Indigenous Policy Journal*, vol. 3, no. 1, 2012, pp. 1-17. *ProQuest*, doi:10.18584/iipj.2012.3.1.1.

More Sample Citations, By Type of Source**A. Books**

A1 Book with one author	Bronte, Charlotte. <i>Jane Eyre</i> . Signet Classics, 2002.
A2 Book / manual with two authors, edition stated [MLA 107]	Robitaille, Julie, and Robert Connelly. <i>Writer's Resources: From Paragraph to Essay</i> . 2nd ed., Doubleday, 2004.
A3 Book with three or more authors [MLA 22]	Downing, Lyn, et al. <i>Students in Our Midst</i> . Doubleday, 2007.
A4 Bible and other sacred writings, editor unknown [MLA 38, 107]	<i>The Holy Bible</i> . New International Version, Zondervan, 1978. NOTE: When using a reference that starts with "a," "an," or "the," use the next word of the entry to alphabetize the entry on the Works Cited list. [MLA 115]
A5 E-book, accessed from library subscription with print publication date	Bayers, Peter L. <i>Imperial Ascent: Mountaineering, Masculinity, and Empire</i> . UP of Colorado, 2003. <i>Ebook Central</i> , ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/mtroyal-ebooks/reader.action?docID=3039680 . NOTE: Abbreviate University Press to UP. [MLA 41, 97]
A6 E-book, found through a web search	Hoover, Thomas. <i>The Zen Experience</i> . Plume, 1980. <i>Project Gutenberg</i> , www.gutenberg.org/files/34325/34325-pdf.pdf?session_id=7803c3545592bec4d079d263ac94abdb974c77b6 .
A7 Graphic novel (where your discussion focuses on the text rather than the artwork of the novel) [MLA 37]	Beddor, Frank, and Liz Cavalier. <i>HatterM: The Looking Glass Wars</i> . Illustrated by Ben Templesmith, Automatic Pictures, 2008.
A8 Graphic novel (where your discussion focuses on the artwork rather than the text of the novel) [MLA 24]	Templesmith, Ben, artist. <i>HatterM: The Looking Glass Wars</i> . Written by Frank Beddor and Liz Cavalier, Automatic Pictures, 2008.

B. Entries or Chapters in Edited Books or Encyclopedia

NOTE: Book editor(s) need to be credited in addition to the author(s) of the chapter/story/play/poem.

B1 Chapter with author(s) in an edited book <small>[MLA 37]</small>	Smith, Fiona M., and Wendy Jones. "The College Student." <i>Cross-Cultural Education</i> , edited by Charles Wood, MacMillan, 2004, pp. 75-105.
B2 Introduction with title in an edited anthology, authors same as editors <small>[MLA 103, 106]</small>	Sullivan, Rosemary, and Mark Levene. "The House of Fiction." Introduction. <i>Short Fiction: An Anthology</i> , edited by Sullivan and Levene, Oxford UP, 2003, pp. 4-12.
B3 Editors' commentary without a title in a scholarly edition of a play <small>[MLA 106]</small>	Thompson, Ann, and Neil Taylor. Preface. <i>Hamlet</i> , written by William Shakespeare, 2nd rev. ed., Bloomsbury Arden Shakespeare, 2016, p. ix.
B4 Journal article reprinted in a course pack (i.e., two containers) <small>[MLA 96]</small>	Mayhew, Matthew J., and Sonia Deluca Fernandez. "Pedagogical Practices That Contribute to Social Justice Outcomes." <i>Review of Higher Education</i> , vol. 31, no. 1, 2007, pp. 55-80. <i>SLGY 2155: Supplementary Readings</i> , compiled by Isha Sharma, Mount Royal U, 2016, pp. 10-35.
B5 Short story in an edited book, with original publication date provided <small>[MLA 50, 103]</small>	O'Connor, Flannery. "The Life You Save May Be Your Own." 1953. <i>The Realm of Fiction: Seventy-Four Stories</i> , edited by James B. Hall and Elizabeth C. Hall, McGraw, 2007, pp. 488-99.
B6 Article or definition in online encyclopedia, author unknown <small>[MLA 24-25]</small>	"Raphael: Italian Painter and Architect." <i>Encyclopedia Britannica</i> , 12 May 2016, www.britannica.com/biography/Raphael-Italian-painter-and-architect .

C. Articles: Periodicals (journals, newspapers, magazines)

C1 Scholarly journal article, two authors, from a library database <small>[MLA 32, 48, 110]</small>	Rolls, Alistair, and Jesper Gulddal. "Pierre Bayard and the Ironies of Detective Criticism: From Text Back to Work." <i>Comparative Literature Studies</i> , vol. 53, no. 1, 2016, pp. 150-69. <i>Project Muse</i> , doi:10.5325/complitstudies.53.1.0150.
C2 Scholarly journal article, three authors, from a library database <small>[MLA 22]</small>	Barker, Roberta, et al. "Archival Collaborations: Using Theatre Archives to Teach Canadian Theatre History and Archival Literacy." <i>Canadian Theatre Review</i> , vol. 156, Fall 2013, pp. 46-51. <i>Project Muse</i> , doi:10.3138/ctr.156.009.
C3 Review of a book, in a journal, from a library database <small>[MLA 29]</small>	Ioppolo, Grace. Review of <i>Hamlet in Purgatory</i> , by Stephen Greenblatt. <i>The Modern Language Review</i> , vol. 98, no. 2, 2003, pp. 432-33. <i>JSTOR</i> , doi:10.2307/3737834.
C4 Reprinted essay, in a database	Hagan, Lyman B. "Poetry: Something about Everything." 1997. <i>Poetry Criticism</i> , edited by Ellen McGeagh, vol. 32, Gale, 2001. <i>Literature Resource Center</i> , link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/H1420033960/LitRC?u=mtroyalc&sid=LitRC&xid=0519e3af .
C5 Newspaper article, online nonperiodical version, author unknown, not from a library database <small>[MLA 24]</small>	"Police in Germany Raid Several Homes in Search of Stolen Canadian Gold Coin." <i>The Toronto Star</i> , 12 July 2017, www.thestar.com/news/world/2017/07/12/police-in-germany-raid-several-homes-in-search-of-stolen-canadian-gold-coin.html .

<p>C6 Magazine article, with author, periodical version from a library database</p>	<p>Wells, Paul. "Our Universities Can Be Smarter." <i>Maclean's</i>, 28 July 2009, pp. 32-34. <i>ProQuest</i>, libproxy.mtroyal.ca/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/218528403?accountid=1343.</p> <p>NOTE: If no DOI is available, use the stable or persistent link to the article.</p>
<p>C7 Magazine article, with author, from magazine's website</p>	<p>Wells, Paul. "Our Universities Can Be Smarter." <i>Maclean's</i>, 28 July 2009, www.macleans.ca/news/canada/our-universities-can-be-smarter.</p>

D. Web Sites and Web Pages

<p>D1 Web page with author, but no listed publication date [MLA 48]</p>	<p>Tucker, Aaron. "Identity and Autobiography." <i>League of Canadian Poets</i>, poets.ca/2016/05/20/identity-and-autobiography/. Accessed 22 Aug. 2017.</p> <p>NOTE: Access date is an optional item. It is useful to include one if the material may change or if no publication date is listed. [MLA 53]</p>
<p>D2 Web page on an organization's website, no author, no publication date [MLA 53]</p>	<p>"Improve Your Concentration: Achieving Focus Amid Distractions." <i>Mind Tools</i>, www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newHTE_78.htm. Accessed 27 July 2017.</p>
<p>D3 Report on a website, same author/publisher/name of website [MLA 25, 42]</p>	<p>2016 Annual Report. <i>Enmax</i>, 11 May 2017, www.enmax.com/AboutUsSite/Reports/2016-Annual-Report.pdf.</p> <p>NOTE: In this case, the author, publisher and website are all the same, so Enmax is listed as the container.</p>
<p>D4 Government report on a website, with author [MLA 104]</p>	<p>Houle, Patricia, et al. <i>Changes in Parents' Participation in Domestic Tasks and Care for Children from 1986 to 2015</i>. 1 June 2017. <i>Statistics Canada</i>, www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-652-x/89-652-x2017001-eng.htm.</p>
<p>D5 Instructor's slides or notes posted to Blackboard</p>	<p>Stone, Kelly. <i>Week 5 Slides</i>. 4 June 2018. <i>GNED 2402-001 Inside Information</i>, courseware.mymru.ca/bbcswebdav/pid-3781445-dt-content-rid-13343147_1/xid-13343147_1.</p>

E. Various Media

<p>E1 Image with unknown creator and no title, found on a website [MLA 28-29]</p>	<p>Drawing of the Riddell Library and Learning Centre. <i>Mount Royal University</i>, www.mtroyal.ca/Library/LibraryLearningCentre/index.htm. Accessed 12 July 2017.</p>
<p>E2 Image with known creator but no title, in an article, found on website</p>	<p>Dyck, Darryl. Photo of wildfire near Cache Creek, B.C. "B.C. Wildfires Force Shutdown of Forestry Mills," written by Brent Jang and Kelly Cryderman, 11 July 2017. <i>The Globe and Mail</i>, www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/industry-news/energy-and-resources/fires-hit-canadas-lumber-mills-get-close-to-kinder-morgan-pipeline/article35652677/.</p>
<p>E3 Work of visual art, known creator and title, found in a book [MLA 50]</p>	<p>Peterson, Mark. <i>Image of Homelessness</i>. 1994. <i>Seeing and Writing 4</i>, written by Donald McQuade and Christine McQuade, 4th ed., Bedford/St. Martin's, 2010, p. 169.</p>
<p>E4 Work of visual art, on museum website [MLA Style Center]</p>	<p>Botticelli, Sandro. <i>Venus and Mars</i>. 1485. <i>The National Gallery</i>, www.nationalgallery.org.uk/paintings/sandro-botticelli-venus-and-mars.</p> <p>NOTE: For more on citing images, see the separate document at mru.ca/referencing.</p>

E5 Video on YouTube	Frank, Thomas. "How to Read Your Textbooks More Efficiently – College Info Geek." <i>YouTube</i> , 20 Nov. 2014, www.youtube.com/watch?v=tgVjmFSx7rg .
E6 TED Talk	Galperin, Karina. "Should We Simplify Spelling?" <i>TED</i> , Sept. 2015, www.ted.com/talks/karina_galperin_why_don_t_we_write_words_the_way_pronounce_them .
E7 Song on a streaming service	Simon, Paul. "The Obvious Child." <i>The Essential Paul Simon</i> , 2007, track 25. <i>Spotify</i> , open.spotify.com/album/4kdOH3s9cRL9YykvHFpSID .