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In addition to having a works cited or reference page, you must also cite the author in-text, following the quotation or paraphrased statement. If you are quoting directly from the text, be sure to include the page number or numbers that the work appeared on. For your convenience, we have included page numbers for the MLA Style Guide 9th Edition (MLA).

An in-text citation begins with the shortest piece of information that directs your reader to the entry in the works-  
title/description of the work. The citation can appear in prose or in parentheses.

***Work with one author (MLA 227-232)***

If the works-cited-  
give the full name at first mention and the last name alone thereafter. If the entry includes the  
it in your prose. When relevant, an in-text citation also has a  
second component: if a specific part of a work is quoted or paraphrased and the work includes a  
page number, line number, time stamp, or other indicator of the place in the work where the  
information can be found, that location marker must be included in parentheses.

**Citation in prose:**

Naomi Baron broke new ground on the subject. Although many scholars explored the influence of  
reading will continue to evolve.

**Parenthetical citation (last name only):**

At least one researcher has broken new ground on the subject (Baron).

**Work cited**

128, no. 1, Jan. 2013, pp 193-200.

*PMLA*, vol.

***Work with two authors (MLA 232)***

If the entry in the works-

### **Work with three or more authors (MLA 232-233)**

If the source has three or more authors, the entry in the works-name followed by *et al.* If you refer to the coauthors in your prose rather than in a parenthetical

the first author and *et al.*

#### **Citation in prose:**

Raymond Nickerson and colleagues argue that the truth value of statements their premises and conclusions is one factor that affects how people are persuaded by arguments (135).

#### **Parenthetical citation (last names only):**

The authors argue that the truth value of statements their premises and conclusions is one factor that affects how people are persuaded by arguments (Nickerson et al. 135).

#### **Work cited**

*American Journal of Psychology*, vol. 132, no. 2, summer 2019, pp 131-147. *The*

### **Work with corporate authors (MLA 233-234)**

For concise citing, when a corporate author (i.e., an organization) is named in a parenthetical citation, shorten the name to the shortest noun phrase. For example, the American Historical Association consists entirely of a noun phrase (a noun, *association*, preceded by two modifiers) and would not be shortened. By contrast, the Modern Language Association of America can be shortened to its initial noun phrase, *Modern Language Association*. If possible, give the first noun and any preceding adjectives, while excluding any initial article: *a, an, the*.

#### **Citation in prose:**

According to a study by the National Academy of warming is more than ten times that at the end of an ice age, the fastest known natural sustained

#### **Parenthetical citation:**

warming is more than ten times that at the

9).

#### **Work cited**

National Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society. *Climate Change: Evidence and Courses: Update 2020*. National Academies Press, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.17226/25733>. PDF download.

### **Work with no authors (MLA 237)**

When an entry in the works-cited list has no author listed and begins with the title of the work instead, the title may appear in prose or in parentheses.

#### **Citation in prose:**

*Reading at Risk*

number of people doing creative writing of and genre, not exclusively literary works increased substantially between 1982 and 2002

#### **Parenthetical citation:**

writing of and genre, not exclusively literary works increased substantially between 1982 and *Reading 3*).

#### **Work cited**

*Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literary Reading in America*. National Endowment for the Arts, June 2004.