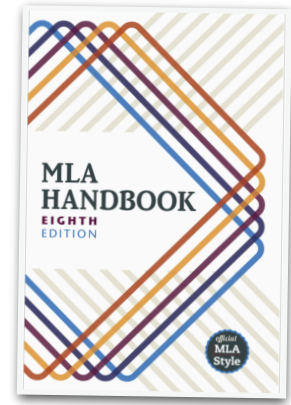




Learning MLA Style:

In-Text Citations -and- Works Cited



Guidelines for In-Text Citations:

The in-text citation is a brief reference within your own writing that specifies the source you have consulted and invoked. You must provide an in-text citation whenever you directly quote your source, paraphrase your source, or invoke any ideas from your source. Essentially, your task is to responsibly give credit to the thinker and writer who has performed the work and who you have invited to your table.

This in-text citation must directly correspond with an entry in your Works Cited. Your reader should be able to clearly and efficiently match these two components, when inquiring about the source's detailed publication information. If your reader wants to review that source, there should be no difficulty in locating the original source.

To perform your in-text citation, you specify the source and page number. You may provide this information in several ways:

1. In a parenthetical citation at the sentence's end, provide the author's last name + page number. (Note the formatting: no comma between author and page number; no 'p.' to indicate page; period follows the parenthetical.)

As a prosecutor, balancing prudence and aggression is vital: "The key is to make sure that prudent hesitation does not turn into paralysis and that responsible aggressiveness does not turn into recklessness" (Bharara 26).

2. If you specify the source in your sentence, you do not need to restate the source in your parenthetical citation.

In *Doing Justice*, Preet Bharara writes, "The key is to make sure that prudent hesitation does not turn into paralysis and that responsible aggressiveness does not turn into recklessness" (26).

Work Cited

Bharara, Preet. *Doing Justice*. Knopf, 2019.

Guidelines for the Works Cited Page:

- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your research paper. It should have the same one-inch margins and 'last name, page number' header as the rest of your paper.
- Label the page Works Cited, but do not underline the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks. Also, remember to center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.
- Your first line, for each entry, should be left-justified. Indent (.5 inches) the second and subsequent lines of each entry. (This creates the 'reverse indent'.)
- Double space all citations; however, do not skip spaces between entries. (Your entries, as well as the spaces between entries, should all be double-spaced.)
- List page numbers of sources efficiently; for example, list the page numbers on your Works Cited page as pp. 120-50. (Note the 'pp.' is used in the Works Cited; use 'p.' for a single page.)
- If you're citing an online database, do not forget to provide a web address, which provides access to the article.
- If you're citing an article or publication that was originally issued in print form but that you received from a database, indicate the database in italics.

Capitalization and Punctuation:

- Capitalize each word in the titles of articles and books, but do not capitalize short prepositions or conjunctions unless one is the first word of the title or subtitle: *Gone with the Wind*, *War and Peace*, *The Scarlet Letter*.
- Use italics (no underlining) for titles of larger works (books, magazines), and use quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles, chapters).

Listing Author Names:

Entries are listed by author name (or, for entire edited collections, editor names). Author names are written last name first, and then the first name; middle names or initials follow, when needed:

Pitt, Brad.

Matthews, Dave J.

Reynolds, Ryan William.

Do not list titles (Dr., Sir, Saint, etc.) or degrees (PhD, MD, etc.) with names. However, you do need to include suffixes like "Jr." or "II." Putting it all together, a work by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would be cited as "King, Martin Luther, Jr.," with the suffix following the first or middle name and a comma.

More than One Work by an Author:

If you have cited more than one work by a particular author, order the entries alphabetically by title, and use three hyphens in place of the author's name for every entry after the first:

Bronte, Charlotte. *Jane Eyre*.

---. *Villette*.

When an author or collection editor appears both as the sole author of a text and as the first author of a group, list solo-author entries first:

Smith, John, ed. *The Founding of America*.

Smith, John, and Michelle Huber. *The Journey to the New World*.

Work with No Known Author:

Alphabetize works with no known author by their title; use a shortened version of the title in the parenthetical citations in your paper. In this case, *Boring Postcards USA* has no known author:

Bronte, Emily. *Wuthering Heights*.

Boring Postcards USA.

Burke, Edmund. *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

Citing Books:

Last name, First name. Title of Book. Publisher, Publication Date.

*If the work was published before 1900, include the city of publication (before, or in lieu of, Publisher).

Book with one author:

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*. Penguin Books, 1987.

Book with two authors:

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Allyn and Bacon, 2000.

If using a book with three or more authors, list first author + 'et al.' (stands for 'and others'):

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Utah State UP, 2004.

Citing a Poem or Short Story:

Plath, Sylvia. "Morning Song." *Ariel*. edited by Ronald Yorke, Dover, 1995, p. 26.

Kincaid, Jamaica. "A Dog's Tale." *The Vintage Book of American Short Stories*. edited by John Miller, Vintage, 1994, pp. 306-30.

An Introduction, a Preface, a Foreword, or an Afterword:

When citing an introduction, a preface, a forward, or an afterword, write the name of the authors and then give the name of the part being cited, which should not be italicized, underlined or enclosed in quotation marks.

Farrell, Thomas B. Introduction. *Norms of Rhetorical Culture*, by Farrell, Yale UP, 1993, pp. 1-13.

If the writer of the piece is different from the author of the complete work, then write the full name of the complete work's author after the word "by." For example:

Tompkins, Jane. Introduction. *The Wide, Wide World*, by Susan Warner, 1850, 3rd ed, Berkeley: U of California P, 1984, pp. xiii- xliv.

Citing the Bible:

Give the name of the specific edition, any editor(s) associated with it, followed by the publication information:

The Bible. Authorized King James Version, Oxford UP, 1998.

The New Jerusalem Bible, edited by Susan Jones, Doubleday, 1985.

Your parenthetical citation will include the name of the specific edition of the Bible, followed by an abbreviation of the book and chapter : verse(s), e.g., (*The New Jerusalem Bible* Gen. 1:2-6).

Article in a Magazine:

Author(s). "Title of Article." Title of Periodical, Day Month Year, pages.

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time*, 20 Nov. 2000, pp. 70-71.

Article in a Newspaper:

Cite a newspaper article as you would a magazine article, but note the different pagination in a newspaper.

Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." *Washington Post*, 24 May 2007, p. LZ01.

Basic Style for Citations of Electronic Sources:

Here are some common features you should try to find before citing electronic sources in MLA style. Always include as much information as possible:

- Author and/or editor names; last names first.
- "Article name in quotation marks."
- *Name of the database, website, project, or book in italics.*
- Any version numbers available, including editions (ed.), volumes (vols.), or issue numbers (no.).
- Date of version, revision, or posting
- Publisher information
- DOI, if available; otherwise, use URL (without the http://).
- Date you accessed the material

Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. 28 Nov. 2003. Purdue U, 10 May 2006, www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory. Accessed 10 May 2006.

Citing Movies:

List films by their title. Include director, studio or distributor, and the release year. If relevant list performer names after the director.

Ed Wood. Directed by Tim Burton, performances by Johnny Depp, Martin Landau, Sarah Jessica Parker, Patricia Arquette. Touchstone, 1994.

Time to Show What You Know:

Middlemarch by George Eliot, published in 1965 by Oxford University Press in Oxford England

“The Strange Last Sentence in Joyce’s “The Dead” from *PMLA*, written by Jack Foran, retrieved from JSTOR on March 21, 2007, with the weblink (www.jstor.edu/Joyce/acad/1234)

“The Economy of South Africa” from *The New York Times*, section A on page 17, written by Joan Hart and George Peters on December 2, 2004

“Ave Maria” written by Frank O’Hara in his book of poetry, *Lunch Poem*, published by Rarebooks Press in New York in 1961

The introduction to Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Scarlet Letter* written by Harold Bloom, published in 1950 by Penguin Classics Inc. in New York, pages i-xvi

Source: (<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01/>)