

In-Text Citations

- MLA uses parenthetical citations
- Parenthetical citations depend on the medium (e.g. Print, Web, DVD)
- If only one source is used, do not write the author's last name in the parentheses; just put page number or line number)

Punctuation and Quotations

- Quoted material is usually preceded by a colon (:) IF **the quotation is formally introduced (i.e. a complete sentence is used before the quotation is given)**
- If the quotation is an integral part of the sentence structure, a comma or no punctuation is used
- A QUOTATION SHOULD NOT STAND ALONE; IT SHOULD BE INTEGRATED INTO A SENTENCE

Shakespeare

Viola is in love with Duke Orsino: "Quotation" (Act.Scene.Line). {Complete sentence precedes quotation}

Viola says to Duke Orsino, "Quotation" (Act. Scene.Line). {Sentence fragment precedes quotation}

- **If the quotation ends with a question mark or an exclamation point, the original punctuation is retained.**

Novel: {**Question mark**}

On the first day of school, Melinda wonders, "Where to sit?" (Anderson 3).

Novel: {**Exclamation mark**}

Melinda finally finds her voice: "NNNOOO!!!" (Anderson 194).

Formatting SHORT Prose Quotations – shorter than FOUR lines inclusive: prose is normal language

- If a prose quotation runs no more than four lines (when typed in your essay), put it in quotation marks and incorporate it into the text.
- **Place the sentence period (.) after the reference.**

Novel Example:

Melinda is able to overcome her ordeal: “I feel the frozen stillness melt down through the inside of me, dripping shards of ice that vanish in a puddle of sunlight on the stained floor. Words float up” (Anderson 198).

Shakespeare Example:

Sebastian reveals his origins to Antonio early in the play: “You must know of me then, Antonio, my name is Sebastian, which I called Roderigo. My father was that Sebastian of Messaline, whom I know you have heard of” (2.1.13-16).

Formatting SHORT Prose Quotations <u>WITH</u> Dialogue (SINGLE SPEAKER)

- **Use double quotation marks around quotations incorporated into the text, and single quotation marks around dialogue within those quotations.**

Novel Example:

Ivy gives her opinion of Andy: “‘What a jerk,’ she says. She pinches the clay. ‘I can’t believe she’s going out with him. Can you? It’s like I don’t know her anymore. And he’s trouble.’ She slaps a hunk of clay on the table. ‘Believe me, that creep is trouble with a capital T’” (Anderson 162).

Formatting Prose Quotations WITH More Than One Speaker

Do not use embedded citation; use block format. Copy the text as it is written in the book.

Ivy and Melinda discuss Andy Evans:

“Remember what you said about Andy Evans being big trouble?”

“Yeah.”

“Why did you say that?”

She rinses the soap from the shirt. “He has such a reputation.” (175)

Formatting LONG Prose Quotations – Longer than FIVE lines when typed inclusive (BLOCK)

- Set the quotation off from your text by beginning a new line, indenting one inch from the left margin, and typing it **double-spaced**, without adding quotation marks, but reproduce any quotation marks that are in the passage quoted (e.g. dialogue)
- A colon generally introduces a quotation displayed this way, though sometimes the context may require a different mark of punctuation or none at all

Novel Example:

Melinda finally “speaks” the truth to herself:

IT happened. There is no avoiding it, no forgetting. No running away, or flying, or burying, or hiding. Andy Evans raped me in August when I was drunk and too young to know what was happening. It wasn't my fault. He hurt me. It wasn't my fault. And I'm not going to let it kill me. I can grow. I look at my homely sketch. It doesn't need anything. Even through the river in my eyes I can see that. It isn't perfect and that makes it just right. (Anderson 198)

Shakespeare Example:

Sebastian reveals his origins to Antonio early in the play:

You must know of me then, Antonio, my name is Sebastian, which I called Roderigo. My father was that Sebastian of Messaline, whom I know you have heard of. He left behind him myself and a sister, both born in an hour. If the heavens had been pleased, would we had so ended! But you, sir, altered that; for some hour before you took me from the breach of the sea was my sister drowned. (2.1.13-20)

Quoting Dialogue from a Play

- If you quote dialogue **between two or more characters** in a play, set the quotation off from your text (BLOCK)
- Begin each part of the dialogue with the appropriate character's name indented half an inch from the left margin and written in all capital letters: HAMLET.
- Follow the name with a period, and start the quotation.
- (Act.Scene.Line number(s))

Shakespeare Example:

Viola does not know where she is after the shipwreck, which shows her physical and emotional vulnerability:

VIOLA. What country, friends, is this?

CAPTAIN. This is Illyria, lady. (1.2.1-2)

Poetry

If you quote part or all of a single line of verse that does not require special emphasis, put it in quotation marks within your text (embedded). You may also incorporate two or three lines in this way, using a forward slash with a space on each side (/) to indicate to your reader where the line breaks fall. You must quote line numbers for poetry NOT page numbers.

Short Verse Examples (less than THREE lines inclusive):

Poem Examples:

Bradstreet frames the poem with a sense of mortality: “All things within this fading world hath end” (1).

Reflecting on the “incident” in Baltimore, Cullen concludes, “Of all the things that happened there / That’s all that I remember” (11-12).

Stanza Break: If a stanza break occurs in the quotation, mark it with TWO forward slashes (//):

The *Tao te ching*, in David Hinton’s translation, says that the ancient masters were “so deep beyond knowing / we can only describe their appearance: // perfectly cautious, as if crossing winter streams. . . .”

Shakespeare Example:

Orsino expresses his appreciation of the arts at the beginning of *Twelfth Night*: “If music be the food of love, play on; / Give me excess of it, that surfeiting, / The appetite may sicken, and so die” (1.1.1-3).

Long Verse Examples (FOUR or more lines):

Use block format. Indent each line half an inch from the left margin and double space between lines, adding no quotation marks that do not appear in the original (no slashes here).

Poem Example:

Elizabeth Bishop's "In the Waiting Room" is rich in evocative detail:

It was winter. It got dark
 early. The waiting room
 was full of grown-up people,
 arctics and overcoats,
 lamps and magazine. (6-10)

Shakespeare Example:

Orsino expresses his appreciation of the arts at the beginning of *Twelfth Night*:

If music be the food of love, play on;
 Give me excess of it, that surfeiting,
 The appetite may sicken, and so die.
 That strain again! it had a dying fall. (1.1.1-4)

Adding/Omitting Words

In-text Example for Adding Words (use brackets):

Jan Harold Brunvand, in an essay on urban legends, states, "some individuals [who retell urban legends] make a point of learning every rumor or tale" (78).

In-text example for Omitting Words (use an ellipsis):

In an essay on urban legends, Jan Harold Brunvand notes that "some individuals make a point of learning every recent rumor or tale . . . and in a short time a lively exchange of details occurs" (78).

Works Cited

- According to MLA style, you must have a Works Cited page at the end of your paper. All entries in the Works Cited page must correspond to the works cited in your main text.
- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your 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 (do not italicize the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks) and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page. Use “Work Cited” if only using one source.
- Double space all citations, but do not skip spaces between entries.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations five spaces so that you create a hanging indent.
- List page numbers of sources efficiently, when needed. If you refer to a journal article that appeared on pages 225 through 250, list the page numbers on your Works Cited page as 225-50.
- If you are citing an article or a publication that was originally issued in print form but that you retrieved from an online database, you should type the online database name in italics. You do not need to provide subscription information in addition to the database name.
- Capitalize each word in the titles of articles, books, etc., but do not capitalize articles (the, an), prepositions, or conjunctions unless one is the first word of the title or subtitle: *Gone with the Wind, The Art of War, There Is Nothing Left to Lose.*

Works Cited

- Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *The New York Times*, 22 May 2007, www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?_r=0. Accessed 12 May 2016.
- Ebert, Roger. Review of *An Inconvenient Truth*, directed by Davis Guggenheim. *rogerebert.com*, 1 June 2006, <http://www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006>. Accessed 15 June 2016.
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- Shulte, Bret. "Putting a Price on Pollution." *US News & World Report*, vol. 142, no. 17, 14 May 2007, p. 37. *Ebsco*, Access no: 24984616.

Works Cited: Books

Basic Format:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Publisher, Year of Publication.

Examples:

Orwell, George. *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Penguin, 1987.

Palmer, William J. *Dickens and New Historicism*. St. Martin's, 1997.

---. *The Films of the Eighties: A Social History*. Southern Illinois UP, 1993.

Works Cited: Web

Web Source Format:

Editor, author, director, narrator, performer, translator, or compiler name (if available).

“Article Name” (title of the work). *Name of Web Site*, Date of last update or publication (day month year), URL. Accessed day month year.

Examples:

Bernstein, Mark. "10 Tips on Writing the Living Web." *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites*, 16 Aug. 2002, <http://alistapart.com/article/writeliving>. Accessed 3 Nov. 2016.

Felluga, Dino. *Introductory Guide to Critical Theory*, 31 Jan. 2011, <https://www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory/>. Accessed 3 Nov. 2016.

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