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Format a quotation of song lyrics the same way you would format a quotation of poetry. Read More If the source is a video, you can give the time or range of time in the in-text citation. For example In-Text Citation ("Moving Day" 00:26:17-52). Works Cited "Moving Day." How I Met Your Mother, created by Craig Thomas and Carter Bays, performance by Josh Radnor, season 2, episode 18, CBS Television Network, 19 May 2007. Guidelines for referring to the works of others in your text using MLA style are covered throughout the MLA Handbook and in chapter 7 of the MLA Style Manual. Both books provide extensive examples, so it's a good idea to consult them if you want to become even more familiar with MLA guidelines or if you have a particular reference question. In MLA Style, referring to the works of others in your text is done using parenthetical citations. This method involves providing relevant source information in parentheses whenever a sentence uses a quotation or paraphrase. Usually, the simplest way to do this is to put all of the source information in parentheses at the end of the sentence (i.e., just before the period). However, as the examples below will illustrate, there are situations where it makes sense to put the parenthetical elsewhere in the sentence, or even to leave information out. General Guidelines The source information required in a parenthetical citation depends (1) upon the source medium (e.g. print, web, DVD) and (2) upon the sources entry on the Works Cited page. Any source information that you provide in-text must correspond to the source information on the Works Cited page. More specifically, whatever signal word or phrase you provide to your readers in the text must be the first thing that appears on the left-hand margin of the corresponding entry on the Works Cited page. In-text citations: Author-page style MLA format follows the author-page method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the page number(s) from which the quotation or paraphrase is taken must appear in the text, and a complete reference should appear on your Works Cited page. The author's name may appear either in the sentence itself or in parentheses following the quotation or paraphrase, but the page number(s) should always appear in the parentheses, not in the text of your sentence. For example: Wordsworth stated that Romantic poetry was marked by a "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (263). Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (Wordsworth 263). Wordsworth extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (263). Both citations in the examples above, (263) and (Wordsworth 263), tell readers that the information in the sentence can be located on page 263 of a work by an author named Wordsworth. If readers want more information about this source, they can turn to the Works Cited page, where, under the name of Wordsworth, they would find the following information: Wordsworth, William. Lyrical Ballads. Oxford UP, 1967. In-text citations for print sources with known author For print sources like books, magazines, scholarly journal articles, and newspapers, provide a signal word or phrase (usually the authors last name) and a page number. If you provide the signal word/phrase in the sentence, you do not need to include it in the parenthetical citation. Human beings have been described by Kenneth Burke as "symbol-using animals" (3). Human beings have been described as "symbol-using animals" (Burke 3). These examples must correspond to an entry that begins with Burke, which will be the first thing that appears on the left-hand margin of an entry on the Works Cited page: Burke, Kenneth. Language as Symbolic Action: Essays on Life, Literature, and Method. University of California Press, 1966. In-text citations for print sources by a corporate author When a source has a corporate author, it is acceptable to use the name of the corporation followed by the page number for the in-text citation. You should also use abbreviations (e.g., nat'l for national) where appropriate, so as to avoid interrupting the flow of reading with overly long parenthetical citations. In-text citations for sources with non-standard labeling systems If a source uses a labeling or numbering system other than page numbers, such as a script or poetry, precede the citation with said label. When citing a poem, for instance, the parenthetical would begin with the word line, and then the line number or range. For example, the examination of William Blake's poem "The Tyger" would be cited as such: The speaker makes an ardent call for the exploration of the connection between the violence of nature and the divinity of creation. In what distant deeps or skies / Burnt the fire of thine eyes," they ask in reference to the tiger as they attempt to reconcile their intimidation with their relationship to creationism (lines 5-6). Longer labels, such as chapters (ch.) and scenes (sc.), should be abbreviated. In-text citations for print sources with no known author When a source has no known author, use a shortened title of the work instead of an author name, following these guidelines: Place the title in quotation marks if it's a short work (such as an article) or italicize it if it's a longer work (e.g., plays, books, television shows, entire Web sites) and provide a page number if it is available. Titles longer than a standard noun phrase should be shortened into a noun phrase by excluding articles. For example, To the Lighthouse would be shortened to Lighthouse. If the title cannot be easily shortened into a noun phrase, the title should be cut after the first clause, phrase, or punctuation: We see so many global warming hotspots in North America likely because this region has "more readily accessible climatic data and more comprehensive programs to monitor and study environmental change . . ." ("Impact of Global Warming"). In this example, since the reader does not know the author of the article, an abbreviated title appears in the parenthetical citation, and the full title of the article appears first at the left-hand margin of its respective entry on the Works Cited page. Thus, the writer includes the title in quotation marks as the signal phrase in the parenthetical citation in order to lead the reader directly to the source on the Works Cited page. The Works Cited entry appears as follows: "The Impact of Global Warming in North America." Global Warming: Early Signs. 1999. www.climatehotmap.org/. Accessed 23 Mar. 2009. If the title of the work begins with a quotation mark, such as a title that refers to another work, that quote or quoted title can be used as the shortened title. The single quotation marks must be included in the parenthetical, rather than the double quotation. Parenthetical citations and Works Cited pages, used in conjunction, allow readers to know which sources you consulted in writing your essay, so that they can either verify your interpretation of the sources or use them in their own scholarly work. Author-page citation for classic and literary works with multiple editions Page numbers are always required, but additional citation information can help literary scholars, who may have a different edition of a classic work, like Marx and Engels's The Communist Manifesto. In such cases, give the page number of your edition (making sure the edition is listed in your Works Cited page, of course) followed by a semicolon, and then the appropriate abbreviations for volume (vol.), book (bk.), part (pt.), chapter (ch.), section (sec.), or paragraph (par.). For example: Marx and Engels described human history as marked by class struggles (79; ch. 1). When you cite a work that appears inside a larger source (for instance, an article in a periodical or an essay in a collection), cite the author of the internal source (i.e., the article or essay). For example, to cite Albert Einstein's article "A Brief Outline of the Theory of Relativity," which was published in Nature in 1921, you might write something like this: Relativity's theoretical foundations can be traced to earlier work by Faraday and Maxwell (Einstein 782). See also our page on documenting periodicals in the Works Cited. Citing authors with same last names Sometimes more information is necessary to identify the source from which a quotation is taken. For instance, if two or more authors have the same last name, provide both authors' first initials (or even the authors' full name if different authors share initials) in your citation. For example: Although some medical ethicists claim that cloning will lead to designer children (R. Miller 12), others note that the advantages for medical research outweigh this consideration (A. Miller 46). For a source with two authors, list the authors last names in the text or in the parenthetical citation: Best and Marcus argue that one should read a text for what it says on its surface, rather than looking for some hidden meaning (9). The authors claim that surface reading looks at what is evident, perceptible, apprehensible in texts (Best and Marcus 9). Corresponding Works Cited entry: Best, David, and Sharon Marcus. Surface Reading: An Introduction. Representations, vol. 108, no. 1, Fall 2009, pp. 1-21. JSTOR, doi:10.1525/rep.2009.108.1.1 For a source with three or more authors, list only the first authors last name, and replace the additional names with et al. According to Franck et al., Current agricultural policies in the U.S. are contributing to the poor health of Americans (327). The authors claim that one cause of obesity in the United States is government-funded farm subsidies (Franck et al. 327). Corresponding Works Cited entry: Franck, Caroline, et al. Agricultural Subsidies and the American Obesity Epidemic. American Journal of Preventative Medicine, vol. 45, no. 3, Sept. 2013, pp. 327-333. Citing multiple works by the same author If you cite more than one work by an author, include a shortened title for the particular work from which you are quoting to distinguish it from the others. Put short titles of books in italics and short titles of articles in quotation marks. Citing two articles by the same author: Lightenor has argued that computers are not useful tools for small children ("Too Soon" 38), though he has acknowledged elsewhere that early exposure to computer games does lead to better small motor skill development in a child's second and third year ("Hand-Eye Development" 17). Citing two books by the same author: Murray states that writing is "a process" that "varies with our thinking style" (Write to Learn 6). Additionally, Murray argues that the purpose of writing is to "carry ideas and information from the mind of one person into the mind of another" (A Writer Teaches Writing 3). Additionally, if the author's name is not mentioned in the sentence, format your citation with the author's name followed by a comma, followed by a shortened title of the work, and, when appropriate, the page number(s). Visual studies, because it is such a new discipline, may be "too easy" (Elkins, "Visual Studies" 63). If you cite from different volumes of a multivolume work, always include the volume number followed by a colon. Put a space after the colon, then provide the page number(s). (If you only cite from one volume, provide only the page number in parentheses). . . . as Quintilian wrote in Institutio Oratoria (1: 14-17). In your first parenthetical citation, you want to make clear which Bible you're using (and underline or italicize the title), as each version varies in its translation, followed by book (do not italicize or underline), chapter, and verse. For example: Ezekiel saw "what seemed to be four living creatures," each with faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (New Jerusalem Bible, Ezek. 1.5-10). If future references employ the same edition of the Bible you're using, list only the book, chapter, and verse in the parenthetical citation: John of Patmos echoes this passage when describing his vision (Rev. 4.6-8). Citing indirect sources Sometimes you may have to use an indirect source. An indirect source is a source cited within another source. For such indirect quotations, use "qtd. in" to indicate the source you actually consulted. For example: Ravitch argues that high schools are pressured to act as "social service centers, and they don't do that well" (qtd. in Weisman 259). Note that, in most cases, a responsible researcher will attempt to find the original source, rather than citing an indirect source. Citing transcripts, plays, or screenplays Sources that take the form of a dialogue involving two or more participants have special guidelines for their quotation and citation. Each line of dialogue should begin with the speaker's name written in all capitals and indented half an inch. A period follows the name (e.g., JAMES.). After the period, write the dialogue. Each successive line after the first should receive an additional indentation. When another person begins speaking, start a new line with that person's name indented only half an inch. Repeat this pattern each time the speaker changes. You can include stage directions in the quote if they appear in the original source. Conclude with a parenthetical that explains where to find the excerpt in the source. Usually, the author and title of the source can be given in a signal phrase before quoting the excerpt, so the concluding parenthetical will often just contain location information like page numbers or act/scene indicators. Here is an example from O'Neill's The Iceman Cometh. Alcohol makes an early appearance in O'Neill's play. In the very first scene, O'Neill's characters treat alcohol as a panacea for their ills: WILLIE. (Pleadingly) Give me a drink, Rocky. Harry said it was all right. God, I need a drink. ROCKY. Den grab it. It's right under your nose. WILLIE. (Avidly) Thanks. (He takes the bottle with both twitching hands and tilts it to his lips and gulps down the whiskey in big swallows.) (1.1) With more and more scholarly work published on the Internet, you may have to cite sources you found in digital environments. While many sources on the Internet should not be used for scholarly work (reference the OWL's Evaluating Sources of Information resource), some Web sources are perfectly acceptable for research. When creating in-text citations for electronic, film, or Internet sources, remember that your citation must reference the source on your Works Cited page. Sometimes writers are confused with how to craft parenthetical citations for electronic sources because of the absence of page numbers. However, these sorts of entries often do not require a page number in the parenthetical citation. For electronic and Internet sources, follow the following guidelines: Include in the text the first item that appears in the Work Cited entry that corresponds to the citation (e.g., author name, article name, website name, film name) Do not provide paragraph numbers or page numbers based on your Web browser's print preview function Unless you must list the Web site name in the signal phrase in order to get the reader to the appropriate entry, do not include URLs in-text. Only provide partial URLs such as when the name of the site includes, for example, a domain name, like CNN.com or Forbes.com, as opposed to writing out or non-print sources Two types of non-print sources you may encounter are films and lectures/presentations: Werner Herzog's Fitzcarraldo stars Herzog's long-time film partner, Klaus Kinski. During the shooting of Fitzcarraldo, Herzog and Kinski were often at odds, but their explosive relationship fostered a memorable and influential film. During the presentation, Jane Yates stated that invention and pre-writing are areas of rhetoric that need more attention. In the two examples above Herzog (a films director) and Yates (a presenter) lead the reader to the first item in each citations respective entry on the Works Cited page: Herzog, Werner, dir. Fitzcarraldo. Perf. Klaus Kinski. Filmverlag der Autoren, 1982. Yates, Jane. "Invention in Rhetoric and Composition." Gaps Addressed: Future Work in Rhetoric and Composition, CCCC, Palmer House Hilton, 2002. Address. Electronic sources Electronic sources may include web pages and online news or magazine articles: One online film critic stated that Fitzcarraldo "has become notorious for its near-failure and many obstacles" (Taylor, Fitzcarraldo). The Purdue OWL is accessed by millions of users every year. Its "MLA Formatting and Style Guide" is one of the most popular resources. In the first example (an online magazine article), the writer has chosen not to include the author name in-text; however, two entries from the same author appear in the Works Cited. Thus, the writer includes both the authors last name and the article title in the parenthetical citation in order to lead the reader to the appropriate entry on the Works Cited page (see below). In the second example (a web page), a parenthetical citation is not necessary because the page does not list an author, and the title of the article, MLA Formatting and Style Guide, is used as a signal phrase within the sentence. If the title of the article was not named in the sentence, an abbreviated version would appear in a parenthetical citation at the end of the sentence. Both corresponding Works Cited entries are as follows: Taylor, Rumsey. "Fitzcarraldo." Slant, 13 Jun. 2003. www.slantmagazine.com/film/review/fitzcarraldo/. Accessed 29 Sep. 2009. "MLA Formatting and Style Guide." The Purdue OWL, 2 Aug. 2016. owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/. Accessed 2 April 2018. Multiple citations To cite multiple sources in the same parenthetical reference, separate the citations by a semi-colon. . . . as has been discussed elsewhere (Burke 3; Dewey 21). When creating in-text citations for media that has a runtime, such as a movie or podcast, include the range of hours, minutes and seconds you plan to reference. For example: (00:02:15-00:02:35). When a citation is not needed Common sense and ethics should determine your need for documenting sources. You do not need to give sources for familiar proverbs, well-known quotations, or common knowledge (For example, it is expected that U.S. citizens know that George Washington was the first President.). Remember that citing sources is a rhetorical task, and, as such, can vary based on your audience. If you're writing for an expert audience of a scholarly journal, for example, you may need to deal with expectations of what constitutes common knowledge that differ from common norms. Other Sources The MLA Handbook describes how to cite many different kinds of authors and content creators. However, you may occasionally encounter source or author category that the handbook does not describe, making the best way to proceed can be unclear. In these cases, it's typically acceptable to apply the general principles of MLA citation to the new kind of source in a way that's consistent and sensible. A good way to do this is to simply use the standard MLA directions for a type of source that resembles the source you want to cite. You may also want to investigate whether a third-party organization has provided directions for how to cite this kind of source. For example, Norquest College provides guidelines for citing Indigenous Elders and Knowledge Keepers: an author category that does not appear in the MLA Handbook. In cases like this, however, it's a good idea to ask your instructor or supervisor whether using third-party citation guidelines might present problems. Digital articles – articles found on a website – sometimes do not have page numbers, so what do you do when it comes to your citations? Here are the current rules and recommendations from APA, MLA, and Chicago citation styles: APA The APA 7 website APA Style has clear rules for the Direct quotation of material without page numbers. This guidance is for in-text citations and is covered in Section 8.28 of the APA Publication Manual, Seventh Edition. Provide a heading or section name. It is okay to abbreviate a long or unwieldy heading or section name. For people with osteoarthritis, painful joints should be moved through a full range of motion every day to maintain flexibility and to slow deterioration of cartilage (Gecht-Silver & Duncombe, 2015, Osteoarthritis section). Provide a paragraph number (count the paragraphs manually if they are not numbered). People planning for retirement need more than just money; they also need to stockpile their emotional reserves to ensure adequate support from family and friends (Chamberlin, 2014, para. 1). Provide a heading or section name in combination with a paragraph number. Music and language are intertwined in the brain such that people who are better at rhythmic memory skills tend to excel at language skills as well (DeAngelis, 2018, Musical Forays section, para. 4). For the reference at the end of the paper: For Journal Article References, "If the journal does not use volume, issue, and/or article or page numbers, omit the missing element(s) from the reference." The same is true for Magazine Articles and Newspaper Articles. . MLA For in-text citations, the eighth edition of the MLA Handbook states: When a source has no page numbers or any other kind of part number, no number should be given in a parenthetical citation. Do not count unnumbered paragraphs or other parts (56). So, omit the page number from the in-text citation. For your Works Cited list, just leave the page number part out. MLA 8 advises: "Do not use placeholders for unknown information like n.d. (no date) and n. pag. (no pagination) unless your teacher asks you to do so." This guidance seems to be true of MLA 9 as well – see the helpful guide from Columbia College, "MLA Citation Guide (9th Edition): No Author, No Date, etc." Chicago According to the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition, for eBooks, if no fixed page numbers are available, cite a section title or a chapter or other element in the notes, if any (or simply omit). For example, in Notes and Bibliography style: 2. Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., The Founders Constitution (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987), chap. 10, doc. 19. Source As the MLA Handbook notes, When a source has no page numbers or any other kind of part number, no number should be given in a parenthetical citation (56). The following example illustrates this principle: If you provide the authors name in a signal phrase when quoting or paraphrasing a work with no page or part numbers, you should not provide a parenthetical citation at all: In the example above, your reader has all the information needed to key the source to the works-cited list: the authors name. Repeating the authors name in parentheses would be redundant, and since there is no page, part, or chapter number to give, the citation is complete. If no authors name is given, use the title after the first mention of the title in full, a short title in the signal phrase. Work Cited MLA Handbook, 8th ed., Modern Language Association of America, 2016. When writing a paper, you may need to cite a source that has no page number on the Internet. You should cite any source from which you use specific information, facts or opinions, whether or not you quote the source directly. If you are writing a paper using MLA style, you will need a Works Cited page, as well as offering in-text citations. The MLA style is mainly used in the liberal arts and humanities. The Works Cited page is a list of all of the resources you cite in your paper. Each source – newspaper, magazine, internet article, movie, or letter – requires a slightly different format and the key to accurately using in-text citation in MLA format is making sure the information in the in-text citation matches the first piece of information in the corresponding Works Cited entry. This makes it easy for a reader to look at a citation, flip to the Works Cited page and find the related source. Often, the first piece of information on a Works Cited entry will be the author's last name. For example: Smith, Jacob. "Cupcakes." Dessert Section. The Culinary School of England, 3 May 2005. Web. 10 Feb. 2010. In-text citations are placed in parentheses directly after a quote, fact, or opinion that has been obtained from another source. The citation should include the first piece of information that will appear for that source on the Works Cited page. If you were citing a book or magazine, you would include the page number on which you found the information, but there are times when a source doesn't have page numbers, such as webpages. An in-text citation for a webpage might look like, "Cupcakes are the best dessert in the world," says Chef Jane Doe (Smith). Sometimes, you may reference the source directly in the text of the article. For example: In Jacob Smith's article "Cupcakes," Chef Jane Doe says that "cupcakes are the best dessert in the world." Include an in-text citation when you refer to, summarize, paraphrase, or quote from another source. For every in-text citation in your paper, there must be a corresponding entry in your reference list. MLA in-text citation style uses the author's last name and the page number from which the quotation or paraphrase is taken, for example: (Smith 163). If the source does not use page numbers, do not include a number in the parenthetical citation: (Smith). For more information on in-text citation, see the MLA Style Center. Example paragraph with in-text citation A few researchers in the linguistics field have developed training programs designed to improve native speakers' ability to understand accented speech (Derwing et al. 246; Thomas 15). Their training techniques are based on the research described above indicating that comprehension improves with exposure to non-native speech. Derwing and others conducted their training with students preparing to be social workers, but note that other professionals who work with non-native speakers could benefit from a similar program (258). Works Cited List Derwing, Tracey M., et al. "Teaching Native Speakers to Listen to Foreign-accented Speech." Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development, vol. 23, no. 4, 2002, pp. 245-259. Thomas, Holly K. Training Strategies for Improving Listeners' Comprehension of Foreign-accented Speech. University of Colorado, Boulder, 2004. This guide is intended to help you cite sources in MLA style, avoid plagiarism, learn what MLA style is and includes, find examples of MLA style, lead you to campus resources that can help you cite sources in MLA, and more. Navigate through this guide by using the tabs to the left and visit the Citing Your Sources guide for more information. If the source is a video, you can give the time or range of time in the in-text citation. For example In-Text Citation ("Moving Day" 00:26:17-52). Works Cited "Moving Day." How I Met Your Mother, created by Craig Thomas and Carter Bays, performance by Josh Radnor, season 2, episode 18, CBS Television Network, 19 May 2007. The Modern Language Association established stylistic and documentation guidelines to create consistency among publications, allow clear acknowledgement of borrowed material and design easy-to-read materials with minimal distractions. Papers focusing on language, literature and cultural studies typically use MLA format. Most often, sources found on the Web are more likely to be without page numbers. Purpose In MLA format, using borrowed words and ideas requires you to include an in-text citation that gives the author's last name and a page number. As the seventh edition of the "MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers" explains, the text must include enough detail that your reader can find the source on the Works Cited page. The page number helps the reader find the specific information you cited within that source, but if no page number is available, just give the information you can point to the source, such as the author's name. Format Web sources in particular may omit page numbers from text. In such cases, MLA format allows you to leave out the page number from the citation. Or, if the source uses paragraph numbers on the page, you would type "par." or a section number preceded by "sec." (without the quotation marks) and the number with no punctuation between them. Avoid using the page numbers from a printout of a page since readers may use different hardware or browsers to view the piece. In-text entries for such sources look like these examples: The followers believed the comet heralded the coming of a savior (Gillette). The followers believed the comet heralded the coming of a savior (Gillette par. 3).

MLA in text citation article no page number. MLA citation without page number. In-text citation mla no page number. How to do an in text citation mla without page number. MLA cite without page numbers.

- how long does fruit last in glass jars
- rituwuni
- likurelogi
- http://qqnj.com/userfiles/files/tozifolajefima.pdf
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