Lesson Proper for Week 15

The MLA style puts great emphasis on the writer of the source, asking for the full name of the scholar on first mention but last name only thereafter and last name only in parenthetical citations. Other styles emphasize the year of publication as well as the author. Still other styles use merely a number in order to emphasize the material, not the author or date.

BLENDING REFERENCE CITATIONS INTO YOUR TEXT

As you might expect, writing a research paper carries with it certain obligations. You should gather scholarly material on the topic and display it prominently in your writing. In addition, you should identify each source used with the authority's name or the title of the work with a page number, except for unprinted sources and most Internet sources, which will not require a page number. As a general policy, keep citations brief.

Making a General Reference without a Page Number

Sometimes you will need no parenthetical citation.

The women of Thomas Hardy's novels are the special focus of three essays by Nancy Norris, Judith Mitchell, and James Scott.

Beginning with the Author and Ending with a Page Number

Introduce a quotation or a paraphrase with the author's name and close it with a page number, placed inside the parentheses. Try always to use this standard citation because it informs the reader of the beginning and the end of borrowed materials, as shown here:

Herbert Norfleet states that the use of video games by children improves their hand and eye coordination (45).

In the following example, the reader can easily trace the origin of the ideas.

Video games for children have opponents and advocates. Herbert Norfleet defends the use of video games by children. He says it improves their hand and eye coordination and that it exercises their minds as they work their way through various puzzles and barriers. Norfleet states, "The mental gymnastics of video games and the competition with fellow players are important to young children for their physical, social, and mental development" (45). Yet some authorities disagree with Norfleet for several reasons.

Putting the Page Number Immediately after the Name

Sometimes, notes at the end of a quotation make it expeditious to place the page number immediately after the name.

Boughman (46) urges car makers to "direct the force of automotive airbags *upward* against the windshield" (emphasis added).

Putting the Name and Page Number at the End of Borrowed Material

You can, if you like, put cited names with the page number at the end of a quotation or paraphrase.

"Each DNA strand provides the pattern of bases for a new strand to form, resulting in two complete molecules" (Justice, Moody, and Graves 462).

In the case of a paraphrase, you should give your reader a signal to show when the borrowing begins, as shown next:

One source explains that the DNA in the chromosomes must be copied perfectly during cell reproduction (Justice, Moody, and Graves 462).

Use last names only within the parenthetical citation *unless your list contains more than one author with the same last name,* in which case you should add the author's first initial—for example, (H. Norfleet 45) and (W. Norfleet 432). If the first initial is also shared, use the full first name: (Herbert Norfleet 45).

CITING A SOURCE WHEN NO AUTHOR IS LISTED

When no author is shown on a title page, cite the title of the article, the name of the magazine, the name of a bulletin or book, or the name of the publishing organization. You should abbreviate or use an acronym (e.g., BBC, NASA).

Citing the Title of a Magazine Article

Use a shorted version of the title when no author is listed:

In the spring of 1862, the tranquil setting of Frances Chancellor's farmhouse seemed far removed from the horrors of war; however, the civilians' impending ordeal in the midst of violent combat was fast approaching with the arrival of the Union army. According to a recent article in *Hallowed Ground* magazine, "Sassing Yankees seemed good sport briefly, but gave way to deadly danger when the dusty country crossroads became the focus of operations for two mighty armies" ("Dramatic Events").

The Works Cited entry would read:

"Dramatic Events at the Chancellor House." *Hallowed Ground.* Spring 2013: 27.

Note: When citing a lengthy title, it is acceptable to shorten the name of the article in the in-text citation.

Citing the Title of a Report

One bank showed a significant decline in assets despite an increase in its number of depositors (*Annual Report,* 23).

Citing the Name of a Publisher or a Corporate Body

The report by the Clarion County School Board endorsed the use of Channel One in the school system and said that "students will benefit by the news reports more than they will be adversely affected by advertising" (CCSB 3–4).

CITING NON-PRINT SOURCES THAT HAVE NO PAGE NUMBER

On occasion you may need to identify non-print sources, such as a speech, the song lyrics from a CD, an interview, or a television program. Since no page number exists, omit the parenthetical citation. Instead, introduce the type of source—for example, lecture, letter, interview—so readers do not expect a page number.

Thompson's lecture defined *impulse* as "an action triggered by the nerves without thought for the consequences."

Mrs. Peggy Meacham said in her phone interview that prejudice against young Black women is not as severe as that against young Black males.

CITING INTERNET SOURCES

Identify the Source with Name or Title

Whenever possible, identify the author of an Internet article. Usually, no page number is listed.

Hershel Winthrop interprets Hawthorne's stories as the search for holiness in a corrupt Puritan society.

If you can't identify an author, give the article title or website information.

One website claims that any diet that avoids carbohydrates will avoid some sugars that are essential for the body ("Fad Diets").

Identify the Nature of the Information and Its Credibility

As a service to your reader, indicate your best estimate of the scholarly value of an Internet source. For example, the next citation explains the role of the Center for Communications Policy:

The UCLA Center for Communication Policy, which conducted an intensive study of television violence, has advised against making the television industry the "scapegoat for violence" by advocating a focus on "deadlier and more significant causes: inadequate parenting, drugs, underclass rage, unemployment and availability of weaponry."

Here's another example of an introduction that establishes credibility:

Charles Bolden, NASA Administrator at the Johnson Space Center, states:

Today, 12 members of the International Space Exploration Coordination Group, of which NASA is a member, released our *"Global Exploration Roadmap,"* sending a clear signal that the global community wants to be a part of NASA's unified deep-space exploration strategic plan, with robotic and human missions to destinations that include near-Earth asteroids, the moon, and Mars.

Note: To learn more about the source of an Internet article, as in the case immediately above, learn to search out a home page. By truncating the address, you can learn about the organization that Armstrong represents.

If you are not certain about the credibility of a source—that is, it seemingly has no scholarly or educational basis —do not cite it, or describe the source so readers can make their own judgments:

An Iowa non-profit organization, the Mothers for Natural Law, says—but offers no proof—that eight major crops are affected by genetically engineered organisms—canola, corn, cotton, dairy products, potatoes, soybeans, tomatoes, and yellow crook-neck squash ("What's on the Market").

Omitting Page and Paragraph Numbers to Internet Citations

In general, you should not list a page number, paragraph number, or screen number for an Internet site.

· You cannot list a screen number because monitors differ.

· You cannot list a page number of a downloaded document because computer printers differ.

· Unless they are numbered in the document, you cannot list paragraph numbers. Besides, you would have to go through and count every paragraph.

The marvelous feature of electronic text is that it is searchable, so your readers can find your quotation quickly with the Find or Search features. Suppose you have written the following:

The Television Violence Report advices against making the television industry the "scapegoat for violence" by advocating a focus on "deadlier and more significant causes: inadequate parenting, drugs, underclass rage, unemployment and availability of weaponry."

A reader who wants to investigate further can consult your Works Cited page, find the Internet address (URL), use a browser to locate the article, or use "Find" for a phrase, such as "scapegoat for violence." That is much easier on you than numbering all the paragraphs and easier on the reader than counting them.

Some academic societies are urging scholars who publish on the Internet to number their paragraphs, and that practice may catch on quickly. Therefore, you should provide a paragraph number if the author of the Internet article has numbered each paragraph.

The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety emphasizes restraint first, saying, "Riding unrestrained or improperly restrained in a motor vehicle always has been the greatest hazard for children" (par. 13).

Provide a page number only if you find original page numbers buried within the electronic article. For example, a database like JSTOR reproduces original images of works and thereby provides original page numbers, as with the article by Harold R. Walley shown in Figure 11.1. Cite these pages just as you would a printed source.

One source says the "moralizing and philosophical speculation" in *Hamlet* is worthy of examination, but to Shakespeare these were "distinctly subsidiary to plot and stage business . . ." (Walley 778).

CITING INDIRECT SOURCES

Sometimes the writer of a book or article will quote another person from an interview or personal correspondence, and you will want to use that same quotation. For example, in a news release entitled "EPA Releases Agency Plans for Adapting to a Changing Climate," press agent Dale Kemery addressed the preparedness and steps taken by the agency regarding President Obama's "Climate Action Plan and Executive Order on Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change." Following is a portion of the press release:

"To meet our mission of protecting public health and the environment, the EPA must help communities adapt to a changing climate," said EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy. "These Implementation Plans offer a roadmap for agency work to meet that responsibility, while carrying out President Obama's goal of preparing the country for climate-related challenges."

The impacts of a changing climate—including increased extreme weather, floods, and droughts—affect EPA's work to protect clean air and water. The draft Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plans recognize that EPA must integrate climate adaptation planning into its programs, policies, rules, and operations to ensure that the agency's work continues to be effective even as the climate changes.

Suppose that you want to use a portion of the quotation above by EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy. You will need to quote the words of McCarthy and also recognize Kemery in the parenthetical citation as the primary source, as shown in the following:

Whether it is a natural disaster or gradual climate change, towns, cities, and communities across the nation must seek guidance and assistance for balancing the needs of the people and the preservation of the environment. According to Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, "The EPA must help communities adapt to a changing climate." She goes on to say that the "Implementation Plans offer a roadmap for agency work to meet that responsibility." (qtd. in Kemery)

On the Works Cited page, you will list Kemery's name with the information for his article, but you will not list McCarthy's name there because she is not the author of the article.

In other words, in the text you need a double reference that introduces the speaker and includes a clear reference to the book or article where you found the quotation or the paraphrased material. Without the reference to Kemery, nobody could find the article. Without the reference to McCarthy, readers would assume that Kemery spoke the words.

CHECKLIST

Using Links to Document Internet Sources

If you are publishing your project on your own Web page, you have the opportunity to send your readers to other sites via hypertext links. If you do so, follow these guidelines:

1.   You may activate a hot key (hypertext link) in your document that will automatically send your reader to one of your sources.

2.   Identify the linked source clearly so readers know where the link will take them.

3.   Be selective; don't sprinkle your document with excessive links. You want the reader to stay with you, not wander around on the Internet.

4.   The links are part of your documentation, so cite these linked sources in your Works Cited list.

CITING FREQUENT PAGE REFERENCES TO THE SAME WORK

If you quote more than once from the same page within a paragraph and no other citations intervene, you may provide one citation at the end for all the references.

When the character Beneatha denies the existence of God in Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun,* Mama slaps her in the face and forces her to repeat after her, "In my mother's house there is still God." Then Mama adds, "There are some ideas we aren't going to have in this house. Not long as I am at the head of the family" (37).

Also, when you make frequent references to the same source, you need not repeat the author's name in every instance. Note the following example:

The consumption of "healing foods," such as those that reduce blood pressure, grows in popularity each year. Clare Hasler says that when the medicinal properties of functional food gain the support ofclinical evidence, functional foods can become an economical weapon in the battle against rising health care costs. In addition, functional foods may be a promising addition to the diet of people who suffer from deadly disease. As executive director of the Functional Foods for Health Program at the University of Illinois, she claims, "Six of the ten leading causes of death in the United State are believed to be related to diet: cancer, coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, atherosclerosis, and liver disease" ("Western Perspective" 66).

CITING MATERIAL FROM TEXTBOOKS AND LARGE ANTHOLOGIES

Reproduced below is a poem that you might find in many literary textbooks:

Love

Love bade me welcome; yet my soul drew back, guilty of dust and sin.

But quick-eyed Love, observing me grow slack from my first entrance in,

Drew nearer to me, sweetly questioning if I lacked anything.

—George Herbert, 1633

If you quote lines of the poem, and if that is all you quote from the anthology, cite the author and page in the text and put a comprehensive entry in the works cited list.

Text:

For Herbert, love "bade me welcome" and at the same time watched him "grow slack" before "sweetly questioning" if he needed something more solid and fulfilling (1094).

Works Cited entry:

Herbert, George. "Love." *Literature.* 12th ed. Ed. X. J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia. New York: Longman, 2013. 1094.

Suppose, however, that you also take quotations from other poems in the textbook.

In "The Sick Rose," William Blake observes the loss or deception found in the fading beauty of the "sick rose," for love may at one instance appear light, blithe, and beautiful yet "his dark secret love / Does they life destroy" (1069).

William Blake describes the "invisible worm" that destroyed the happiness found in the "crimson joy" of the lovely rose (1069).

Now, with three citations to the same anthology, you should list in your Works Cited the anthology used, as edited by Kennedy and Gioia, and also use shortened citations for Herbert and Blake, with both referring to the lead editor's name, in this case "Kennedy and Gioia."

Blake, William. "The Sick Rose." *Literature.* 12th ed. Ed. X. J.

Kennedy and Dana Gioia. New York: Longman, 2013. 1069. Print.

Herbert, George. "Love." *Literature.* 12th ed. Ed. X. J. Kennedy

and Dana Gioia. New York: Longman, 2013. 1094. Print.

Kennedy, X. J. and Dana Gioia, eds. *Literature.* 12th ed. New York:

Longman, 2013. Print.

ADDING EXTRA INFORMATION TO IN-TEXT CITATIONS

As a courtesy to your reader, add extra information within the citation. Show parts of books, different titles by the same writer, or several works by different writers. For example, your reader may have a different anthology than yours, so a clear reference, such as (*Great Expectations* 81; ch. 4), will enable the reader to locate the passage. The same is true with a reference to (*Romeo and Juliet* 2.3.65–68). The reader will find the passage in almost any edition of Shakespeare's play. Here's a reference to Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick* that shows both page and chapter:

Melville uncovers the superstitious nature of Ishmael by stressing Ishmael's fascination with Yojo, the little totem god of Queequeg (71; ch. 16).

One of Several Volumes

These next two citations provide three vital facts: (1) an abbreviation for the title; (2) the volume used; and (3) the page number(s). The Works Cited entry will list the total number of volumes (see pages 293–294).

In a letter to his Tennessee Volunteers in 1812 General Jackson chastised the "mutinous and disorderly conduct" of some of his troops (*Papers* 2: 348–49).

Joseph Campbell suggests that man is a slave yet also the master of all the gods (*Masks* 2: 472).

However, if you use only one volume of a multivolume work, you need to give only page numbers in the parenthetical reference. Then include the volume number in the Works Cited entry (see page 293):

Don Quixote's strange adventure with the Knight of the Mirrors is one of Cervantes's brilliant short tales (1,908–14).

If you refer to an entire volume, there is no need for page numbers:

The Norton Anthology of World Literature includes masterpieces of the ancient world, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance (Mack et al., vol. 1).

Two or More Works by the Same Writer

In this example, the writer makes reference to two novels, both abbreviated. The full titles are *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and *The Mayor of Casterbridge.*

Thomas Hardy reminds readers in his prefaces that "a novel is an impression, not an argument" and that a novel should be read as "a study of man's deeds and character" (*Tess* xxii; *Mayor* 1).

If the author appears in the parenthetical citation, place a comma after the name: (Hardy, *Tess* xxii; Hardy, *Mayor* 1). If anything other than a page number appears after the title, follow the title with a comma: (Worth, "Computing," par. 6).

The complete titles of the two works by Campbell referenced in the following example are *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* and *The Masks of God,* a four-volume work.

Because he stresses the nobility of man, Joseph Campbell suggests that the mythic hero is symbolic of the "divine creative and redemptive image which is hidden within us all . . ." (*Hero* 39). The hero elevates the human mind to an "ultimate mythogenetic zone—the creator and destroyer, the slave and yet the master, of all the gods" (*Masks* 1: 472).

Several Authors in One Citation

You may want to cite several sources that treat the same topic. Put them in alphabetical order to match that of the Works Cited page, or place them in the order of importance to the issue at hand. Separate them with semicolons.

Several sources have addressed this aspect of gang warfare as a fight for survival, not just for control of the local neighborhood or "turf" (Robertson 98–134; Rollins 34; Templass 561–65).

Additional Information with the Page Number

Your citations can refer to special parts of a page—for example, footnote, appendix, graph, table—and can also specify emphasis on particular pages.

Horton suggests that Melville forced the symbolism, but Welston (199–248, esp. 234) reaches an opposite conclusion.

However, use a semicolon to separate the page number from the edition used, a chapter number, or other identifying information: (Wollstonecraft 185; ch. 13, sec. 2).

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