

She arose at length and opened the door to her sister's importunities. There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory. She clasped her sister's waist, and together they descended the stairs. Richards stood waiting for them at the bottom.

Someone was opening the front door with a latchkey. It was Brently Mallard who entered, a little travel-stained, composedly carrying his grip-sack and umbrella. He had been far from the scene of accident, and did not even know there had been one. He stood amazed at Josephine's piercing cry; at Richards' quick motion to screen him from the view of his wife.

But Richards was too late.

When the doctors came they said she had died of heart disease—of joy that kills.

[1894]



Documentation in the Humanities: MLA Style

DOCUMENTATION IS LIKE TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS. Everyone in a culture agrees to use them in a certain way so that nobody gets hurt. Communities of readers and writers do the same thing: They agree to identify their sources according to a given set of rules. There are several forms of documentation for particular areas of study and specific journals.

The Modern Language Association of America (MLA) is an international organization of teachers and researchers dedicated to the study and teaching of language and literature. Many humanities departments in schools and colleges as well as a host of journals and magazines require that writers use the MLA style when presenting a manuscript. The details of MLA style are presented in two books: the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers 7/e* (2009), used mostly by high school and undergraduate college students; and the *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing 3/e* (May 2008), used by graduate students, scholars, and professional writers.

MLA Manuscript Format

In addition to the many specifics of preparing a manuscript in MLA style, the following general rules apply.

Page layout:

- Use standard 8-1/2 by 11 paper and standard typeface. Avoid odd typefaces or other unusual variations available with word processing.
- Place name, date, and course information in the upper left-hand corner of the first page; double-space before the centered title.
- Double-space between lines.
- Leave at least one-inch margins.
- Place page numbers in the upper right-hand corner, one half inch from the top of the paper; include your last name before the number for identification.

In the body of the paper:

- Cite sources in the text, not in footnotes or endnotes.
- Don't use punctuation between the author's name and the page number in a citation.
- Cite the page number(s) of direct quotations in in-text citations.

- Indent the first line of each paragraph five spaces.
 - Indent quotations more than four typed lines ten spaces; omit the quotation marks.
 - Leave one space after all punctuation; MLA allows either a single or a double space after periods or question and exclamation marks.
 - Form a dash with two hyphens, using no spaces.
- In the list of sources:
- Center the words "Works Cited" on the top of the page.
 - List sources alphabetically by author's last name. If there is no author, alphabetize by book or selection title.
 - Use hanging indentation (first line flush left against the margin, second and subsequent lines indented five spaces).
 - Separate items in a citation (author, title, place and date of publication) with periods.
 - If the city of publication is not easily recognizable, add a two-letter abbreviation for the state.

In-Text Citation

The purpose of in-text citations is to tell the reader exactly where to look for the reference being made. The details of the reference will be listed in a Works Cited list at the end of the paper. These in-text citations are to be as simple and clear as possible, giving the reader only what is necessary to know that the information came from another source. If the source is mentioned in the text, only the page number is given. If the source is not mentioned in the text, then the name of the author is mentioned in the citation; if that author is referenced for more than one work, the work in question is identified in the citation or text.

1. AUTHOR NAMED IN TEXT

If the author is named in the text, only page numbers are given.

Stephen Jay Gould discusses the power of scientific drawings (18).

2. AUTHOR NOT NAMED IN TEXT

When the author is not named in the text, the name appears in the notation.

Deep time appears as a new concept in Lavoisier (Gould 22).

3. TWO OR THREE AUTHORS

Use only the last names of the authors.

Scharton and Neuleib claim that professors change when they work with writing centers (65).

4. FOUR OR MORE AUTHORS

All four authors may be named, or author number one and "et al." (Latin for "et alia" which means "and others") may be referenced in the text or in parentheses.

Duin, Lammers, Mason, and Graves suggest that mentors with much teaching experience will give more help than mentors who have taught little (143).

Mentors with much teaching experience will give more help than mentors who have taught little (Duin et al. 143).

5. UNKNOWN AUTHOR

The title substitutes for the author's name in the text or in parentheses.

"The Twin Corbies" is a poem about two crows (119).

6. CORPORATE AUTHOR

A corporate author can be named in either the text or in the parentheses. Illinois State University notes that it employs 264 professors (1).

7. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR

When two or more works by one author appear on the Works Cited page, either name the work in the text, or include a short form of the title in the parentheses.

In "The Gift of Insight," Neuleib and Scharton explain the complexities of type preference (197).

If author and shortened form both appear in parentheses, use this form: (Neuleib and Scharton, "Insight" 197).

8. A SOURCE QUOTED IN ANOTHER SOURCE

To show that one author is quoting another, use the abbreviation "qtd. in."

Flower notes that "research in composition shows an alternative picture of how knowledge can be developed" (qtd. in Neuleib and Scharton 54).

9. NOVEL, PLAY, OR POEM

Give the title if not mentioned in text when the work is first referred to, then follow with specific information as listed below.

NOVEL: part or chapter.

Ged said, "I fear what follows behind me" (*A Wizard of Earthsea* 117: ch. 6).

PLAY: act and scene and line numbers in Arabic numerals.

"He waxes desperate with imagination," cries Horatio (*Hamlet* 1.4.87).

POEM: refer to the part (if applicable) and line numbers.

"Surely some revelation is at hand," muses Yeats "The Second Coming" (10).

10. WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY

Cite the author's name, not the editor's name.

In his essay "On Stories," Lewis observes that "No book is really worth reading at the age of ten that is not equally worth reading at the age of fifty" (100).

11. ENTIRE WORK

Name the author in the text or note in parentheses.

Freire was introduced to North American scholars in *Freire for the Classroom* (Shor).

Works Cited

The new 2008 style manual introduces significant changes in documentation style for college-level and professional publications. Thus Works Cited formats will be considerably different than those used in the past.

The important changes from earlier editions of the manual represented here in this guide include the following:

- The *medium of publication* appears in every works-cited list.
- A simplified on-line source citation format (no URL)
- Volume and issue numbers included for journal citation
- Titles in italics rather than underlined.

Please consult the MLA Web site (www.mla.org) for additional information.

Changes to Works Cited Entries

MLA guidelines divide sources into three types: print, Web, and other common sources. Two new general rules apply to all entries:

1. Include the medium of publication (place where entry was found) in each entry.
 - A book would be *Print*, but an online book would be categorized as *Web*. Publications also appear on *CD*, *Laser disc*, *Performance*, etc.
 - Any citation found online (whatever the original place of publication) is listed as *Web*.
 - The medium of publication is the last item in the citation, but when *Web* is the medium, the last item is the date of publication.

2. Titles of all independently published works are in italics rather than underlined. These include books, plays, CDs, Web sites, television and radio broadcasts, works of art, performances, and recordings. Use regular type and quotations marks for short works such as stories, articles, poems, and chapters or shorter works from larger publications.

Books

1. ONE AUTHOR
 LeGuin, Ursula K. *A Wizard of Earthsea*. New York: Ace, 1968. Print.
2. TWO OR THREE AUTHORS
 Scharton, Maurice, and Janice Neuleib. *Inside/Out: A Guide to Writing*. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon, 1992. Print.
3. MORE THAN THREE AUTHORS OR EDITORS
 Lawson, Bruce, et al., eds. *Encountering Student Texts*. Urbana: NCTE, 1989. Print.
4. EDITOR
 Hooper, Walter, ed. *The Letters of C. S. Lewis*. New York: Macmillan, 1979. Print.
5. AUTHOR WITH EDITOR
 Tolkien, J.R.R. *The Tolkien Reader*. Ed. Christopher Tolkien. New York: Ballantine, 1966. Print.
6. UNKNOWN AUTHOR
Primary Colors. New York: Random House, 1996. Print.
7. CORPORATE AUTHOR
 Illinois State University. *Facts 2008-9*. Normal, IL: Illinois State UP, 2009. Print.
8. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR
 Lewis, C. S. *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*. New York: Macmillan, 1950. Print.
 —. *The Magician's Nephew*. New York: Macmillan, 1955. Print.
9. TRANSLATION
 Tolstoy, L. N. *Anna Karenina*. Trans. Rosemary Edmunds. New York: Viking, 1954. Print.

10. WORK IN AN ANTHOLOGY

Walsh, Chad. "The Reeducation of the Fearful Pilgrim." *The Longing for a Form*. Ed. Peter J. Schakel. Kent, OH: Kent State UP, 1977. 64-72. Print.

Periodicals

11. NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

(signed)

Wagner, Daniel. "Bank Stress Tests Show Some Banks Need More Funds." *Daily Pantagraph* 7 May 2009. A5. Print. [See below for Web version.]

(unsigned)

"Honda Motor Recalls Several Models to Fix Ball-Joint Assembly." *Wall Street Journal* 13 May 1999. B14. Print.

12. MAGAZINE ARTICLE

(signed)

Gould, Stephen Jay. "Capturing the Center." *Natural History* Dec. 1998: 14+. Print.

(unsigned)

"College Can Give You Grief." *Psychology Today* Oct. 1998: 20. Print.

13. JOURNAL ARTICLE

(with continuous page numbering from issue to issue within a year)

Fleckenstein, Kristie. "Writing Bodies." *College English* 61 (1999):

281-306. Print.

(with each issue paged separately)

Becker, Becky K. "Women Who Choose: The Theme of Mothering in Selected Dramas." *American Drama* 6.2 (1997): 43+. Print.

[note that "6.2" means vol. 6, issue #2]

Other Sources

14. THE BIBLE

The New International Bible. Colorado Springs: International Bible Society, 1972. Print.

(The King James Bible need not be named or italicized. You need only note chapter and verse in parentheses in the text (Matt. 12.1-3). Translations of the Bible other than King James should be identified and italicized.)

15. LETTER TO THE EDITOR

White, Curt. Letter. *The Vidette*. 18 Feb. 1999: 6. Print.

16. PERSONAL OR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

Kay, Martha. Personal interview. 10 Mar. 1999.

17. RECORD, TAPE, OR CD

Dravs, Markus, Brian Eno, John Hopkins, and Rik Simpson. Coldplay. *Viva la Vida*. Rec. June 2007-April 2008. Prod. Parlophone, 17 June 2008. CD.

18. DVD

Twilight. Catherine Hardwicke. Perf. Kristen Stewart and Robert Pattinson. Summit Entertainment, 21 November 2008. DVD.

Online Sources

These sources include a variety of types of communication: personal e-mail between persons or among private group members, listservs among several individuals with common work or interests, or news groups that serve associations or subscribers. The World Wide Web connects the individual to a wider community, including businesses and other commercial groups. Former citation methods have required more information that is needed to retrieve information. The newest citation format provides adequate information for retrieving the material. The standard publication information does not include a URL unless the writer feels it is needed to locate the source.

Standard publication information for all online sources:

1. Name of author, compiler, director, performer, editor, or producer. For more than one author or for anonymous works, follow print source guidelines. If no author is given, begin the entry with the title.
2. Title of the work. Italicize the title unless it is part of a larger work, in that case, enclose it in quotation marks.
3. Title of the overall Web site (in italics) if distinct from item 2.
4. Version or edition of the site, if relevant.
5. Publisher or sponsor of the site. Look for this information at the bottom of the Web page. If not available, use *N.P.* (for no publisher).
6. Date of publication (day, month, and year). If no date, use *n.d.*
7. Medium for publication. For all online sources, Web.
8. Date of access (day, month, year).

Format for URL when given:

- Place a period and space after the date of access: the URL is the last item in the entry.
- Enclose the URL in angle brackets, followed by a period.
- Give the complete URL, including the access-mode identifier (*http*, *ftp*, etc.) Copy and paste the URL for accuracy.
- Break the URL only **after** a slash.
- Do not allow your word processor to insert a hyphen in a URL.

Here is an example of the newspaper article listed above as it would appear if taken from the web. The example also shows how to break the URL if it is used for citation.

Wagner, Daniel. "Bank Stress Tests Show Some Banks Need More Funds." *Daily Pantagraph*. Pantagraph Publishing Company, 7 May 2009. Web. 9 May 2009. <http://hosted.ap.org/dynamic/stories/U/US_BANKS_STRESS_TESTS?SITE=ILBLO&SECTION=HOME&TEMPLATE=DEFAULT>.

Sources Found Through Web Sites

19. PROFESSIONAL SITE
(entire online site)
The National Writing Project. The National Writing Project 2008. Web. 4 Mar. 2008.
(part of a site)
Art Peterson, "The Importance of Resiliency in Reading and Writing." *The National Writing Project*. The National Writing Project, 2009 Web. 29 April 2009.
20. A PERSONAL SITE
Neuleib, Janice Witherspoon. Home page. Illinois State University, 1 Feb. 2009. Web. 26 Feb. 2009.
21. A BOOK
Crane, Stephen. *The Red Badge of Courage*. Project Gutenberg. May 2009. Argonne National Laboratory. Web. 5 May 2009.
22. A POEM
Dickinson, Emily. "A Narrow Fellow in the Grass." *Poetry Archive*. eMule.com, 1 Feb. 2008. Web. 10 March 2009.

23. AN ARTICLE IN A REFERENCE DATABASE

"Word Formation." *American Heritage Book of English Usage*. Houghton Mifflin, 1996. Web. 5 Mar. 2009.

24. AN ARTICLE IN A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

Applebee, Arthur N., and Judith A. Langer. "Discussion-Based Approaches to Student Understanding: Classroom Instruction in the Middle School Classroom." *American Education Research Journal* 40:3 (2003). American Education Research Association, January 2003. Web. 2 Mar. 2009.

25. AN ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE

Yeager, Ashley. "Recipe for an Avalanche." *Science News*. Society for Science and the Public, 2 August 2008. Web. 16 Feb. 2009.

26. A REVIEW

Traister, Rebecca. "Is 'The Sopranos' a Chick Flick?" Rev. of *The Sopranos TV Series*. *Salon*. Salon Media Group, 6 Mar. 2004. Web. 8 Mar. 2009.

27. WIKI

"Mona Lisa." *Wikipedia*. Wikipedia Foundation, 2009. Web. 28 April 2009.

28. BLOG

Pinker, Steven. "The Moral Instinct." *The American Journal of Bioethics*. Bioethics.net, 16 May 2008. Web. 23 April 2009.

29. PODCAST

"Off the Clock Podcast." *NPR*. National Public Radio, 1 Apr. 2009. Web. 7 May 2009.

30. ONLINE AUDIO OR VIDEO

"Shocking Climate Change Video." *YouTube*. YouTube, 30 March 2009. Web. 26 April 2009.

31. WORK OF ART ACCESSED ONLINE

de Zubaran, Francisco. St. Francis. 2008. Art Links. *Artcyclopedia*. Web. 4 April 2008.

32. FILM ACCESSED ONLINE

Triumph of the Will. Dir. Leni Riefenstahl. Internet Archive, 1935. Archive.org. Public Domain. Web. 3 April 2009.