

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY STUDY MATERIAL

Prescribed Text: MLA Handbook Eight
Edition

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Syllabus

Semester : III

Subject code:18MEN34E

Unit V - In-text Citations

Print forms

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Number

Indirect sources

Repeating sources

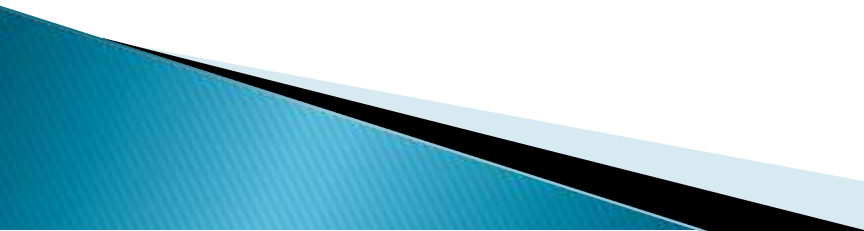
Punctuation

Forms other than print

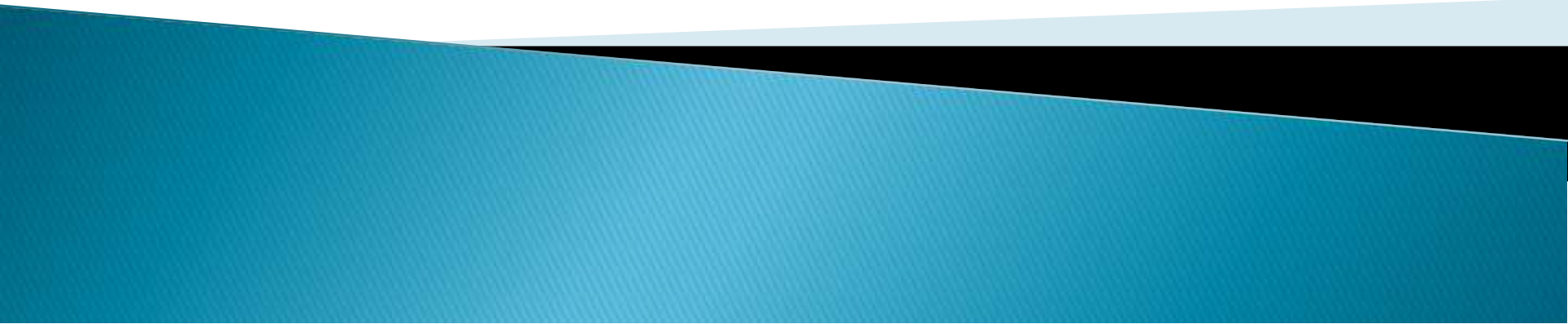
UNIT V

IN-TEXT CITATIONS



- ▶ The works of others in your text is done using **parenthetical citations**.
 - ▶ The source information required in a parenthetical citation depends (1) upon the source medium (e.g. print, web, DVD) and (2) upon the source's 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.
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AUTHOR



Co author

The goals of the in-text citation are brevity and clarity

For print sources like books, magazines, scholarly journal articles, and newspapers, provide a signal word or phrase (usually the author's last name) and a page number.

Works by Multiple Authors

- ▶ When citing works by multiple authors, always spell out the word "and." When a source has three or more authors, only the first one shown in the source is normally given followed by *et al.*

Examples: (Dorris and Erdrich 23)

(Burdick et al. 42)

Examples:

One author:

Field, John. "Intelligibility and the Listener: The Role of Lexical Stress." *TESOL Quarterly*, vol. 39, no. 3, 2005, pp. 399–423.

Two authors:

Gass, Susan, and Evangeline M. Varonis. "The Effect of Familiarity on the Comprehensibility of Nonnative Speech." *Language Learning*, vol. 34, no. 1, 1984, pp. 65–89.

Three or more authors:

Munro, Murray J., et al. "Salient Accents, Covert Attitudes: Consciousness-raising for Pre-service Second Language Teachers." *Prospect*, vol. 21, no. 1, 2006, pp. 67–79.

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.

If corporate author is named in parenthetical citation then abbreviate term that are commonly abbreviated.

Department (Dept.).

Give all the names in the parenthetical citation when the corporate author is identified in the works-cited list by the names of administrative units separated by commas.

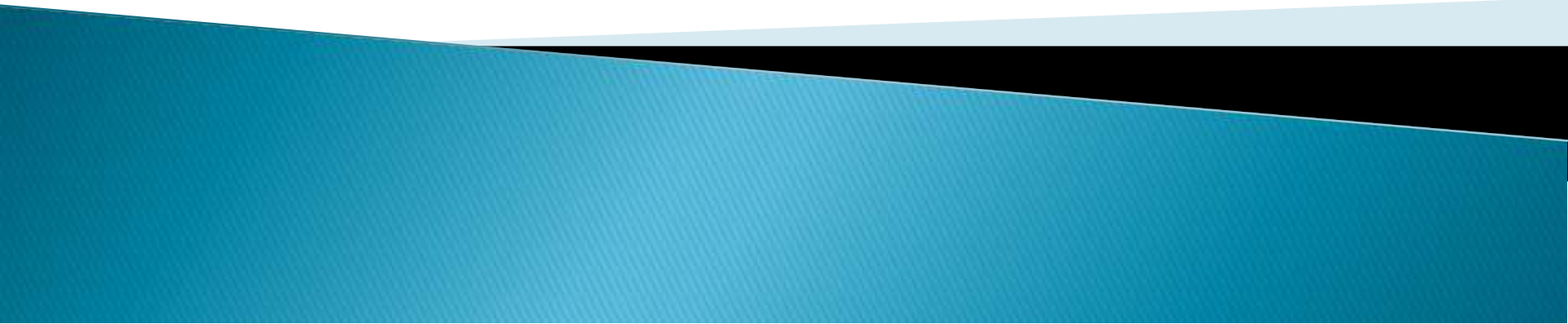
Example:

In 1988 a federal report observed that the “current high level of attention to child care is directly attributable to the new workforce trends” (United States, Dept. of Labor 147).

Work Cited

United States, Department of Labor. *Child Care: A Work force Issue*. Government Printing Office, 1988.

Title



Abbreviating Titles of the Source

- ▶ Abbreviate the title if it is longer than a noun phrase.

Example:

Faulkner's Novels of the South can be shortened to its initial noun phrase *Faulkner's Novels*.

The abbreviated title should begin with the word by which the title is alphabetized.

Examples:

- ▶ **Full Titles**

The Double Vision: Language and Meaning in Religion

“Traveling in the Breakdown Lane: A Principle of Resistance for Hypertext”

Abbreviations

- ▶ *Double Vision*
- ▶ “Traveling”

- ▶ If the title does not begin with a noun phrase, cite the first word if it is enough to direct the reader to the correct entry.

Examples:

Full Titles

And Quiet Flows the Don

Can We Say No? The Challenge of Rationing Health Care

Abbreviations

And

Can



Descriptive Names in Place of Titles

- ▶ If a work is identified in the by a descriptive term, in place of the title if a title needs to be included in a parenthetical citation use the shortened version of it.
- ▶ The descriptive term should be capitalized exactly as in the works–cited list and be neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks.

Example:

Margaret Drabble describes how publishers sometimes pressured Lessing to cut controversial details from her work—or to add them (Introduction xi–xii).

Works Cited

Drabble, Margaret. Introduction. *Stories*, by Doris Lessing, Alfred A. Knopf, 2008, pp. vii–xvii. Everyman’s Library 316.

NUMBERS IN IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Style of Numerals

- ▶ The page number(s) should always appear in the parentheses
- ▶ When you cite pages in a print work, use the same style of numerals as in the source.
- ▶ Use arabic numerals in all your other references to divisions of works like volumes, sections, books, chapters, acts, scenes, etc.
- ▶ Does not need to be included in the in-text citations, if the number of volume is borrowed from only one volume of a multivolume work.
- ▶ If you borrow from more than one volume, include a volume number as well as a page reference in the in-text citations, separating the two with a colon and a space.

Example:

As Wellek admits in the middle of his multivolume history of modern literary criticism, “An evolutionary history of criticism must fail. I have come to this resigned conclusion” (5: xxii).

Work Cited

Wellek, René. *A History of Modern Criticism, 1750–1950*. Yale UP, 1955–92.8 vols.

- ▶ If you refer parenthetically to an entire volume of a multivolume work, place a comma after the author's name and include the abbreviation *vol.*

Example:

Between 1945 and 1972, the political-party system in the United States underwent profound changes (Schlesinger, vol. 4).

Work Cited

Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr., general editor. *History of U.S. Political Parties*. Chelsea House Publishers, 1973. 4 vols.

Numbers in Works Available in Multiple Editions

Modern Prose Works

- ▶ In a reference to a commonly studied modern prose work give the page number first, add a semicolon, and then give other identifying information, using appropriate abbreviations: “(130; ch. 9),” “(271; book 4, ch. 2).”
- ▶ In citing works in verse with line numbering, omit page numbers altogether and cite by division (act, scene, canto, book, part) and line, separating the numbers with periods— for example, “*Iliad* 9.19” refers to book 9, line 19, of Homer’s *Iliad*.
- ▶ If you are citing only line numbers, do not use the abbreviation *l.* or *ll.*
- ▶ Do not count lines manually if no line numbers .

Greek, Roman, and Medieval Works

- ▶ Works in prose and verse from ancient Greece and Rome, as well as some medieval texts, are cited by text's division numbers alone with the page number
- ▶ . The divisions cited may differ from one work to another.

Scripture

- ▶ Provide an entry in the works-cited list for the edition.
- ▶ Terms like Bible, Talmud, and Koran are not italicized, full and shortened titles of specific editions are italicized.
- ▶ The Bible, give the abbreviated name of the book and chapter and verse numbers .

Example:

In one of the most vivid prophetic visions in the Bible, Ezekiel saw “what seemed to be four living creatures,” each with the faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (*New Jerusalem Bible*, Ezek. 1.5–10). John of Patmos echoes this passage when describing his vision (Rev. 4.6–8).

Work Cited

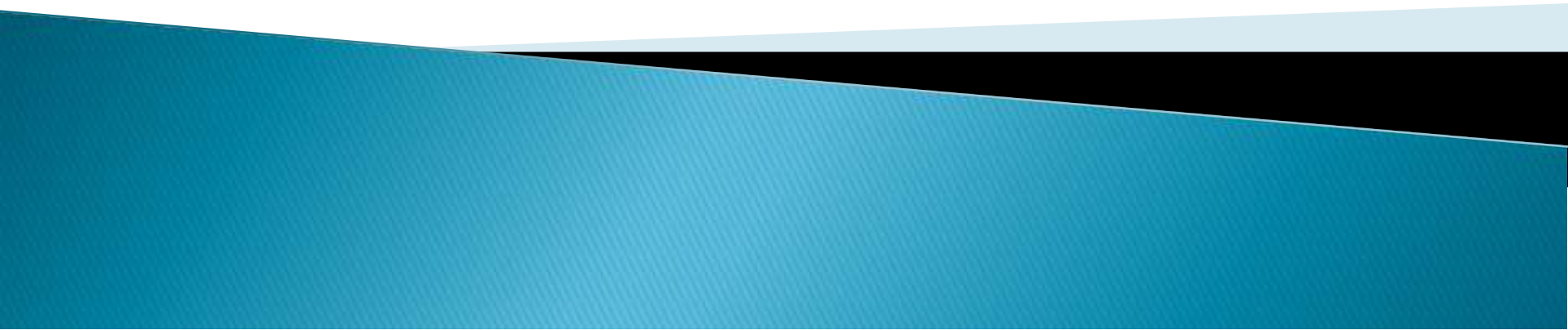
The New Jerusalem Bible. General editor, Henry Wansbrough, Doubleday, 1985.

- ▶ If the work is divided into stable numbered sections like chapters, the numbers of those sections may be cited with identifying the type of part that is numbered.

Example:

According to Hazel Rowley, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt began their honeymoon with a week's stay at Hyde Park (ch. 2).

INDIRECT SOURCES

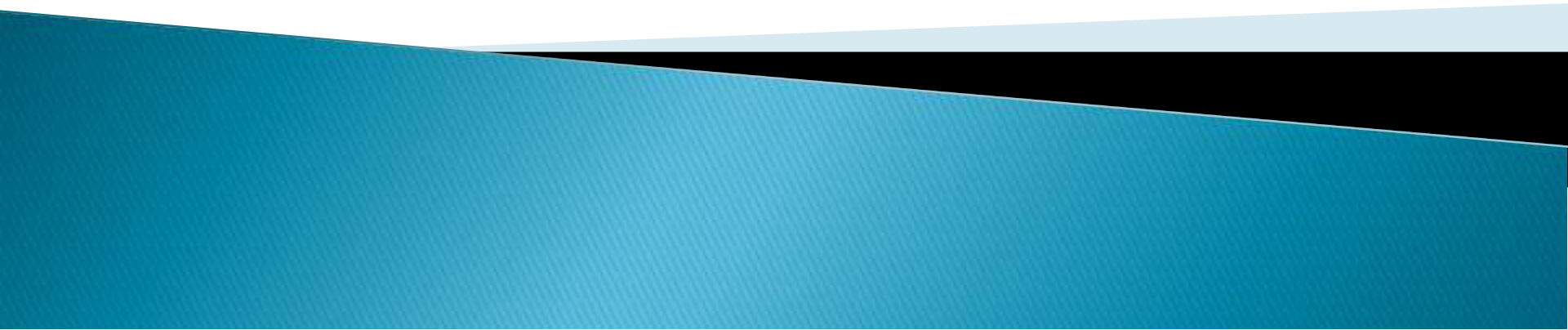


- ▶ An indirect source is a source cited within another source. For such indirect quotations, use "qtd. in" to indicate the source you actually consulted.
- ▶ In most cases, a responsible researcher will attempt to find the original source, rather than citing an indirect source.

Example:

Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an “extraordinary man” (qtd. in Boswell 2: 450).

REPEATED USE OF SOURCES



- ▶ If you're using information from a single source more than once in succession (i.e., no other sources referred to in between), you can use a simplified in-text citation.

Example:

Romeo and Juliet presents an opposition between two worlds: “the world of the everyday . . . and the world of romance.” Although the two lovers are part of the world of romance, their language of love nevertheless becomes “fully responsive to the tang of actuality” (Zender 138, 141).

- ▶ Use parenthetical citation if decided to break the first quotation into two parts, instead of using an ellipsis.

Example:

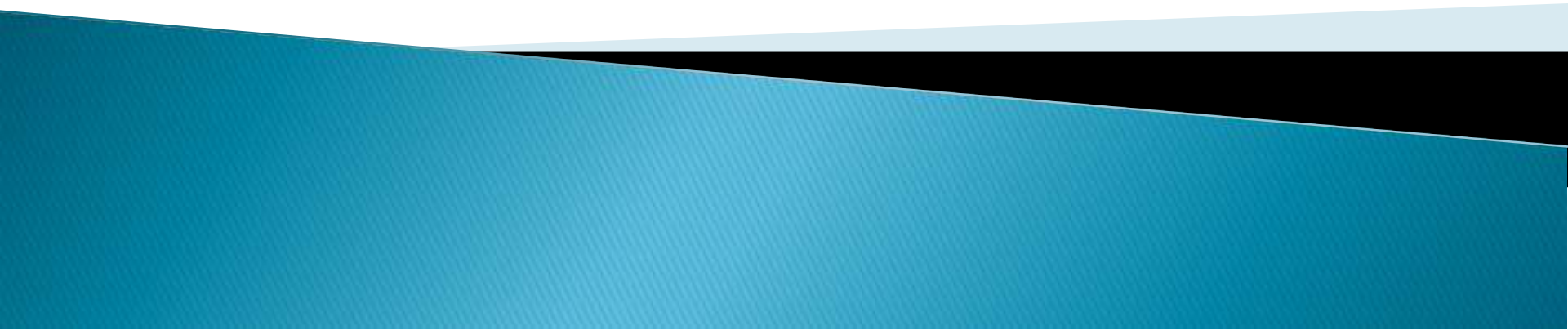
Romeo and Juliet presents an opposition between two worlds: “the world of the everyday,” associated with the adults in the play, and “the world of romance,” associated with the two lovers (Zender 138). Romeo and Juliet’s language of love nevertheless becomes “fully responsive to the tang of actuality” (141).

A source in the text at the start.

Example:

- ▶ According to Karl F. Zender, *Romeo and Juliet* presents an opposition between two worlds: “the world of the everyday,” associated with the adults in the play, and “the world of romance,” associated with the two lovers (138). Romeo and Juliet’s language of love nevertheless becomes “fully responsive to the tang of actuality” (141).

PUNCTUATION IN THE IN-TEXT CITATION



- ▶ Citations of multiple sources in a single parenthesis are separated by semicolons.

(Baron 194; Jacobs 55)

- ▶ Citations of different locations in a single source are separated by commas.

(Baron 194, 200, 197–98)

- ▶ In a citation of multiple works by the same author the titles are joined by *and for two works*.

- ▶ For more than two works the titles are listed with commas and *and*.

Example:

(Glück, “Ersatz Thought” and “For”)

(Glück, “Ersatz Thought,” “For,” and Foreword)

- ▶ Altered a quotation is separated from the citation by a semicolon.

Example:

(Baron 194; my emphasis)

(29; 1st ellipsis in original)

- ▶ A semicolon separates a page number from other part references. The other part references are separated by a comma.

(185; ch. 13, sec. 2)

- ▶ When a quotation from a non-English work is given bilingually, the sources have two versions that are separated by semicolons.

Example:

At the opening of Dante's *Inferno*, the poet finds himself in “una selva oscura” (“a dark wood”; 1.2; Ciardi 28).

- Do not put the two parentheses side by side. Add square bracket inside the parenthesis.

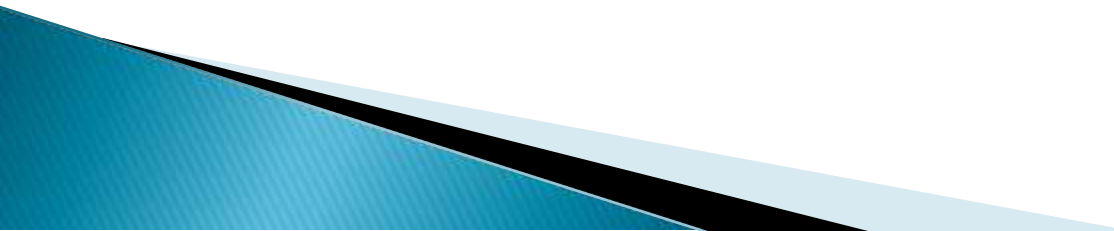
Example:

In *The American Presidency*, Sidney M. Milkis and Michael Nelson describe how “the great promise of the personal presidency was widely celebrated” during Kennedy's time in office—a mere thousand days (20 January 1961–22 November 1963 [325]).

FORMS OTHER THAN PRINT

- ▶ 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 <http://www.cnn.com> or <http://www.forbes.com>.

Slide-based presentation

- ▶ Citations on each slide that uses borrowed material (quotations, paraphrases, images, videos, and whatever else you copy or adapt) and adding a works-cited list on a slide at the end.
 - ▶ If it is online published add URL on your works-cited slide.
- 

Video

- ▶ Brief information about the producer and title of a borrowed video clip, for instance, or the name of a person being interviewed) and include full documentation in your closing credits.

Project on the Web

A works– cited list remains desirable as an appendix to the project.

It gives an organized account of the full range of your sources.



Reference

J. Anderson, B.H. Durston, and M. Poole, *Thesis and Assignment Writing*, Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi, 1970.

Gibaldi, Joseph, *MLA Handbook for Writings of Research Papers*. 8th ed. New York mla Publication, 2004.

Maimon, E.P., Peritz, J.H., & Blake Yancey, K. (2006). *A writer's resource: A handbook for writing and research*. Boston, MA: McGraw Hill. PE1408.M3366 2006 .

Modern Language Association of America. (2009). *MLA handbook for writers of research papers* (7th ed.). New York, NY: Modern Language Association of America. REFERENCE AC1.G53 2009 .

Modern Language Association of America. (2008). *MLA style manual and guide to scholarly publishing* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: Modern Language Association of America. REFERENCE AC1.G444 2008.