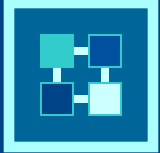


# Cross-referencing: Using MLA Format



A workshop brought to you by the  
Purdue University Writing Lab

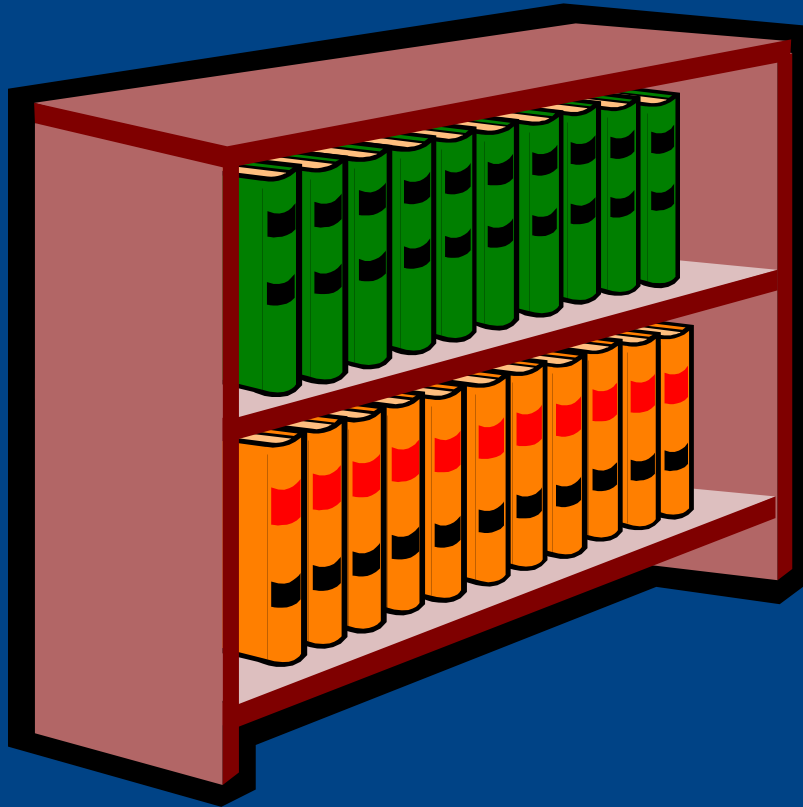
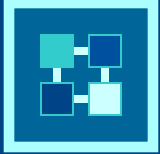
# Why Use MLA Format?



- ▣ **Allows readers to cross-reference your sources easily**
- ▣ **Provides consistent format within a discipline**
- ▣ **Gives you credibility as a writer**
- ▣ **Protects yourself from plagiarism**

# Cross-Referencing Your Sources

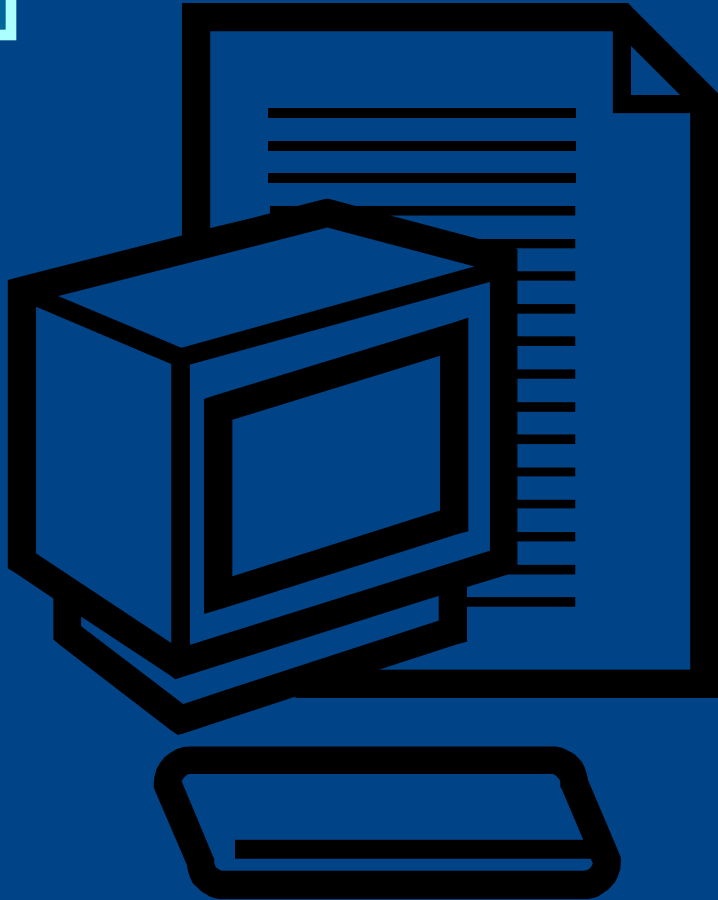
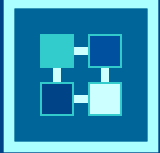
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Cross-referencing allows readers to locate the publication information of source material. This is of great value for researchers who may want to locate your sources for their own research projects.

# Using a Consistent Format

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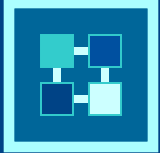


Using a consistent format helps your reader understand your arguments and the sources they're built on.

It also helps you keep track of your sources as you build arguments.

# Establishing Credibility

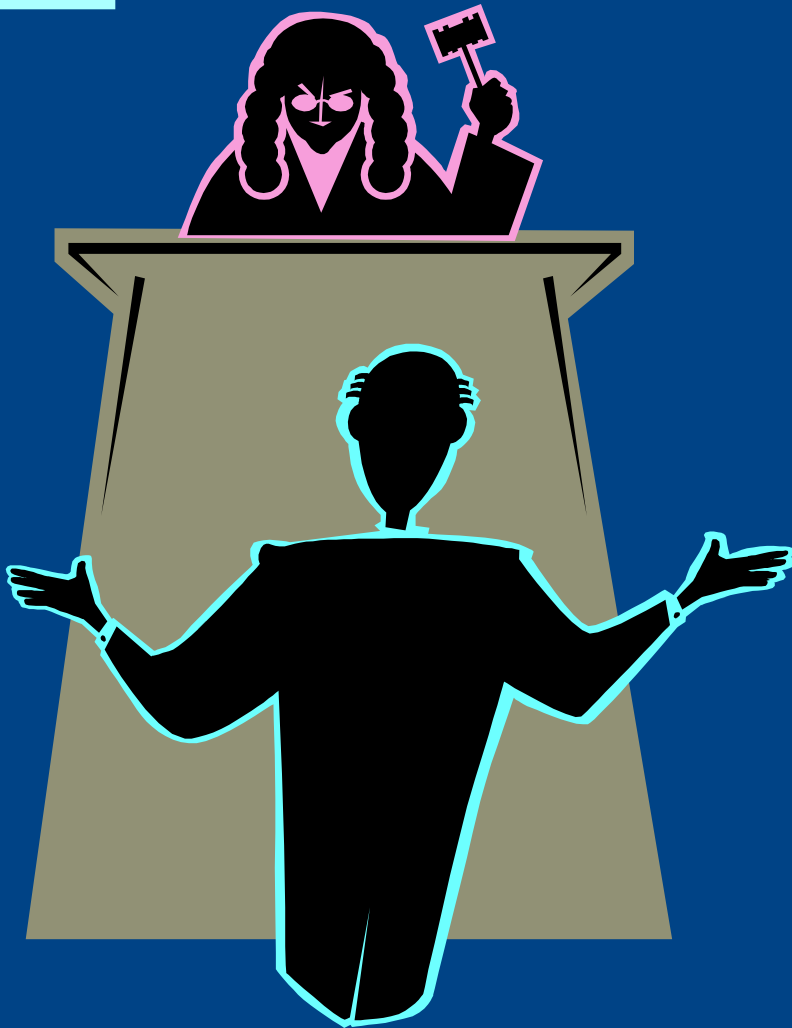
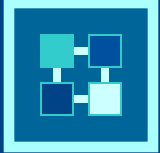
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The proper use of MLA style shows the credibility of writers; such writers show accountability to their source material.

# Avoiding Plagiarism

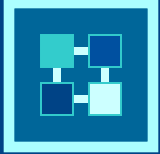
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Proper citation of your sources in MLA style can help you avoid plagiarism, which is a serious offense. It may result in anything from failure of the assignment to expulsion from school.

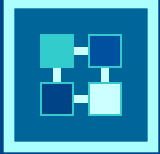
# Where Do I Find MLA Format?

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- ▣ *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 5th ed.
- ▣ Composition textbooks
- ▣ [www.mla.org](http://www.mla.org)
- ▣ OWL website: [owl.english.purdue.edu](http://owl.english.purdue.edu)
- ▣ Writing Lab Grammar Hotline: 494-3723

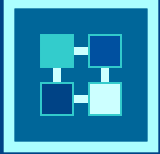
# MLA Style: Two Parts



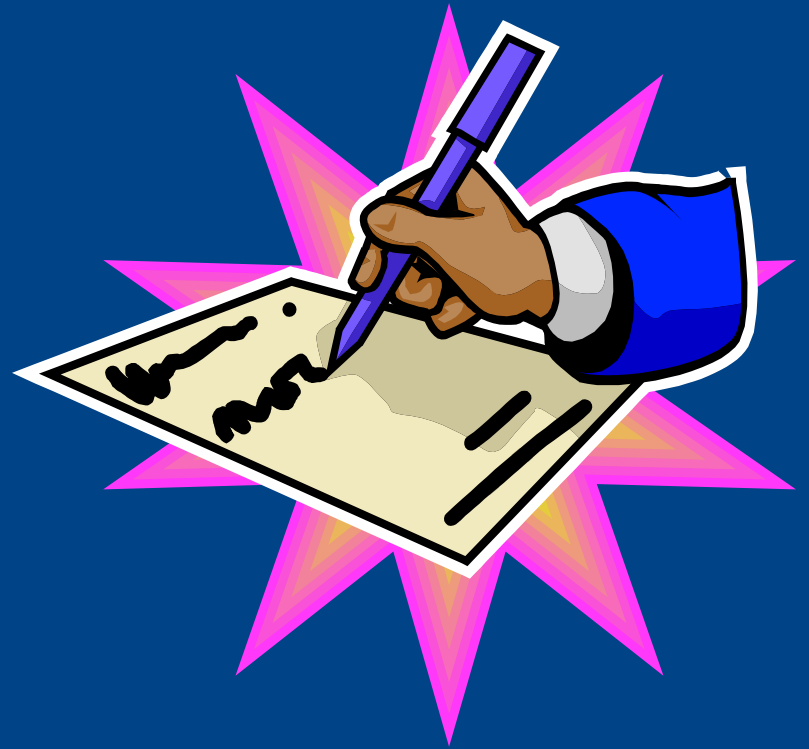
- ▣ Works Cited  
Page
- ▣ Parenthetical  
Citations



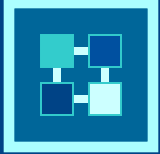
# Works Cited Page



- ▣ A complete list of every source that you make reference to in your essay
- ▣ Provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any sources cited in your essay.



# A Sample Works Cited Page



Smith 12

## Works Cited

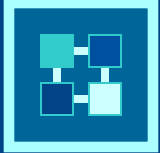
Dickens, Charles. *Bleak House*. 1852-1853. New York: Penguin, 1985.

---. *David Copperfield*. 1849-1850. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958.

Miller, J. Hillis. *Charles Dickens: The World and His Novels*. Bloomington: U of Indiana P, 1958.

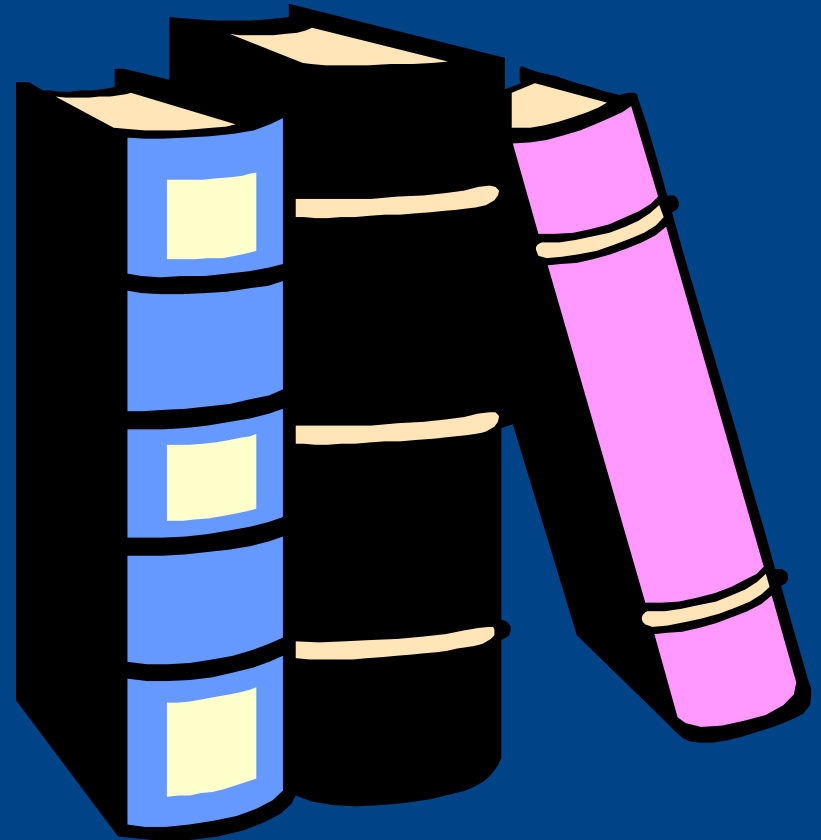
Zwerdling, Alex. "Esther Summerson Rehabilitated." *PMLA* 88 (May 1973): 429-439.

# Works Cited



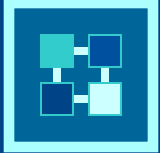
Most citations should contain the following basic information:

- ▣ Author's name
- ▣ Title of work
- ▣ Publication information



# Works Cited: Some Examples

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## ▣ Book

Byatt, A. S. *Babel Tower*. New York: Random House, 1996.

## ▣ Article in a Magazine

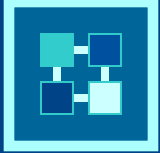
Klein, Joe. "Dizzy Days." *The New Yorker* 5 Oct. 1998: 40-45.

## ▣ Web page

Poland, Dave. "The Hot Button." *Roughcut*. 26 Oct. 1998. Turner Network Television. 28 Oct. 1998 <[www.roughcut.com](http://www.roughcut.com)>.

# Works Cited List

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- ▣ A newspaper article

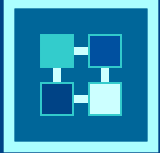
Tommasini, Anthony. “Master Teachers Whose Artistry Glows in Private.” *New York Times* 27 Oct. 1998: B2.

- ▣ A source with no known author

“Cigarette Sales Fall 30% as California Tax Rises.” *New York Times* 14 Sept. 1999: A17.

# Works Cited List

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- ▣ A TV interview

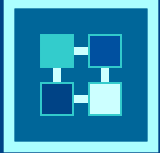
McGwire, Mark. Interview with Matt Lauer. *The Today Show*. NBC. WTHR, Indianapolis. 22 Oct. 1998.

- ▣ A personal interview

Mellencamp, John. Personal interview. 27 Oct. 1998.

# Works Cited

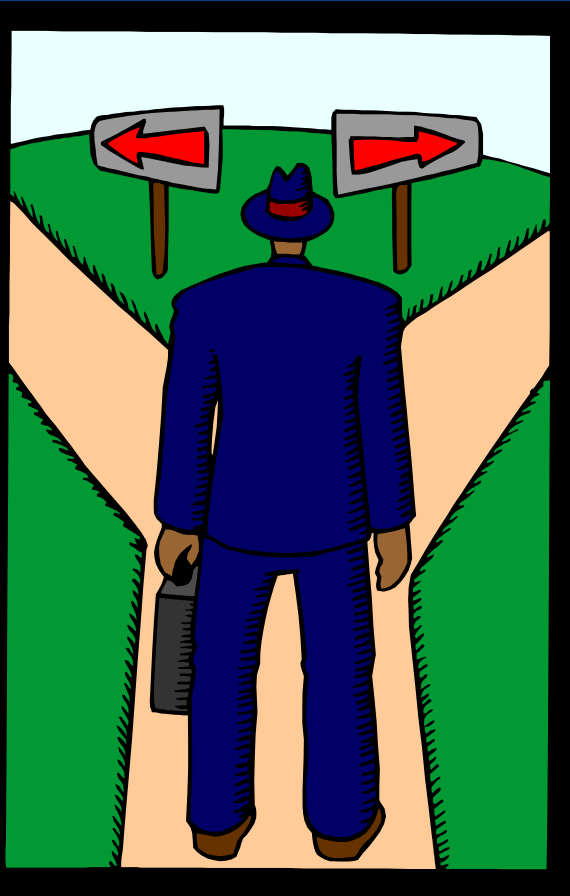
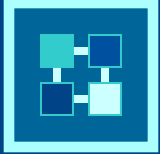
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What other types of sources might you need to list on your Works Cited page?

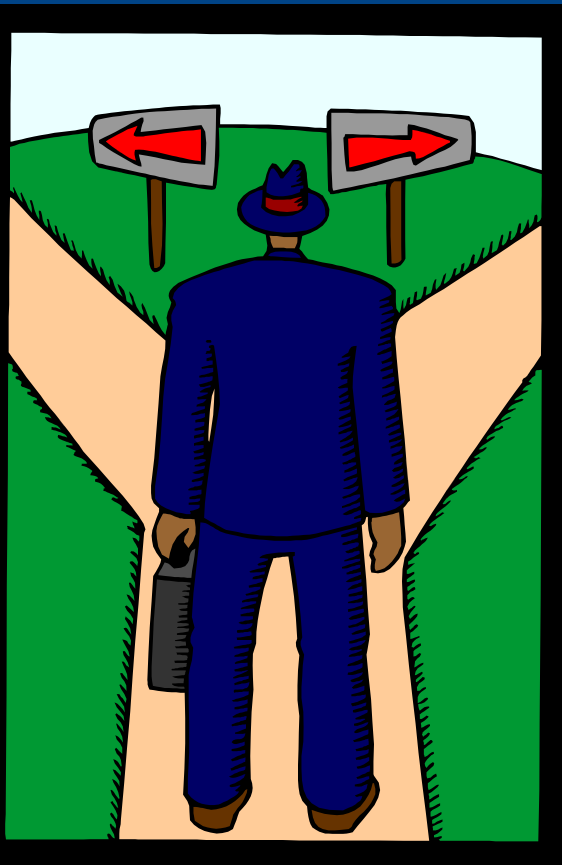
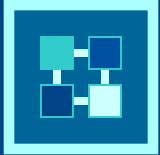
Study the basics of MLA citation format. When something odd comes up, look it up.

# When Should You Use Parenthetical Citations?



- ▣ When **quoting** any words that are not your own
  - ⊕ Quoting means to repeat another source word for word, using quotation marks

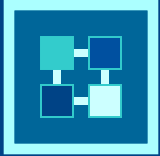
# When Should You Use Parenthetical Citations?



- ▣ When **summarizing** facts and ideas from a source
  - ⊕ Summarizing means to take ideas from a large passage of another source and condense them, using your own words
- ▣ When **paraphrasing** a source
  - ⊕ Paraphrasing means to use the ideas from another source but change the phrasing into your own words

# Keys to Parenthetical Citations

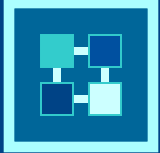
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## Readability

- ▣ Keep references brief
- ▣ Give only information needed to identify the source on your Works Cited page
- ▣ Do not repeat unnecessary information

# Handling Quotes in Your Text



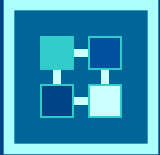
- ▣ Author's last name and page number(s) of quote must appear in the text

Romantic poetry is characterized by the “spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings” (Wordsworth 263).

Wordsworth stated that Romantic poetry was marked by a “spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings” (263).



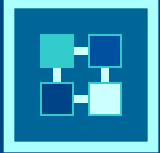
# Handling Parenthetical Citations



- ▣ *Sometimes more information is necessary*
- ▣ More than one author with the same last name  
(W. Wordsworth 23); (D. Wordsworth 224)
- ▣ More than one work by the same author  
(Joyce, *Portrait* 121); (Joyce, *Ulysses* 556)
- ▣ Different volumes of a multivolume work  
(1: 336)
- ▣ Citing indirect sources  
(Johnson qtd. in Boswell 2:450)

# Handling Parenthetical Citations

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- ▣ If the source has no known author, then use an abbreviated version of the title:

Full Title: “California Cigarette Tax Deters Smokers”

Citation: (“California” A14)

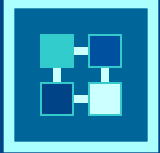
- ▣ If the source is only one page in length or is a web page with no apparent pagination:

Source: Dave Poland’s “Hot Button” web column

Citation: (Poland)

# Handling Long Quotations

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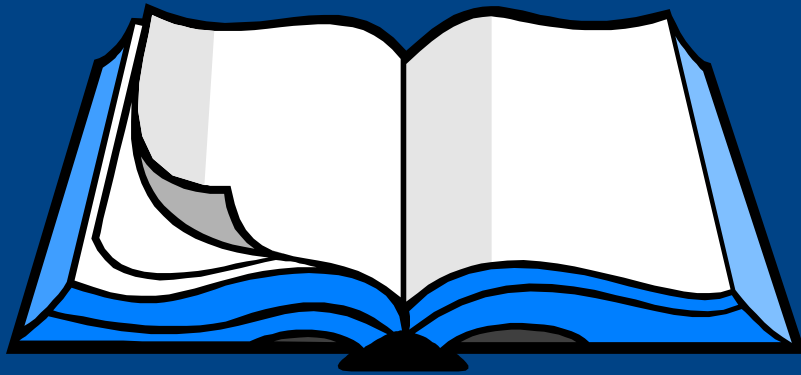
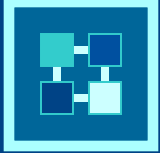
David becomes identified and defined by James Steerforth, a young man with whom David is acquainted from his days at Salem House. Before meeting Steerforth, David accepts Steerforth's name as an authoritative power:

There was an old door in this playground, on which the boys had a custom of carving their names. . . . In my dread of the end of the vacation and their coming back, I could not read a boy's name, without inquiring in what tone and with what emphasis he would read, "Take care of him. He bites." There was one boy—a certain J. Steerforth—who cut his name very deep and very often, who I conceived, would read it in a rather strong voice, and afterwards pull my hair. (Dickens 68)

For Steerforth, naming becomes an act of possession, as well as exploitation. Steerforth names David for his fresh look and innocence, but also uses the name Daisy to exploit David's romantic tendencies (Dyson 122).

# Handling Quotes in Your Text

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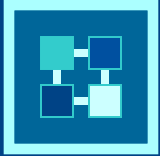


There are many different combinations and variations within MLA citation format.

If you run into something unusual, look it up!

# Where can you go for additional help with MLA documentation?

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- ▣ Purdue University Writing Lab
- ▣ Heavilon 226
- ▣ Grammar Hotline:  
(765) 494-3723
- ▣ Check our web site:  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu>
- ▣ Email brief questions:  
[owl@owl.english.purdue.edu](mailto:owl@owl.english.purdue.edu)