

Gloucester County College Library

Documentation: Citing Sources in the Text, MLA Format

MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. 7th ed. New York: MLA, 2009. Print.
Available at the Reference & Circulation Desks, **REF LB 2369 .G53 2009** and in the
general circulating collection **LB 2369 .G53 2009**; see also <http://www.mla.org/>

6.3. READABILITY – or keeping parenthetical references brief.

AUTHOR'S NAME IN TEXT

Hammleb discusses the previous attempts at length (12-13).

AUTHOR'S NAME IN REFERENCE

Writing about the expedition can be understood since “Everest was not a private affair. It belonged to many men.” (Hornbein 12).

NAME OF AUTHOR OF QUOTATION SET OFF FROM THE TEXT (if quotation extends to more than four lines when run into the text)

Ortner explains how Sherpas are thought to possess characteristics empowering them for mountaineering work:

From early on sahibs have assumed that the Sherpas have a genetic or an acquired physiological adaptation to high altitude, but in fact this has not been established with any certainty. Physician Charles Houston, reviewing the medical studies on the question, has argued that Sherpa success in mountaineering is more probably a matter of drive and motivation. (63-65)

6.4.1. CITING AN ENTIRE WORK, INCLUDING A WORK WITH NO PAGE NUMBERS

A Web site:

John Padgett's *William Faulkner on the Web* lists and describes a number of published series of criticisms.

6.4.4. CITING A WORK LISTED BY TITLE

An electronic source: (in this example a Web site)

Voice of the Shuttle has a literature page with links to glossaries, handbooks, and general English literary sources.

6.4.7. CITING INDIRECT SOURCES

If you quote or paraphrase a quotation use the abbreviation “qtd. in” (quoted in) before the indirect source.

One of the climbers, Theodore Howard Somervell, after a coughing fit describes this near death encounter “I pressed my chest with both hands, gave one last push—and the obstruction came up...” (qtd. in Hammleb 106).