How to Cite a Source in MLA Style

When quoting, paraphrasing, or summarizing another’s work, there must be:

An In-text Citation

- An in-text citation will direct the reader to an entry in the “Works Cited” page.
  - “The citation of a shortened title with page number in parentheses follows the quotation, and the period follows the citation” (How to Cite 1).
- An entry or “artifact” in the Works Cited page is detailed according to the type of source.

A Works Cited Page

On a new page, set the indentation style to "Hanging." Do not skip lines between entries.

- Type the source’s author(s) followed by a period. (If no author is given, skip this step.)
  - For one author, the last name comes first: Dimarco, Chris
  - The second author’s name is in regular order: Jones, Bob and Ben Hogan
  - Three or more authors: Wi, Michelle, Natalie Gulbis, and Paula Creamer
  - For four or more authors, you can shorten the list with “et al.”: Hope, Bob et al.

- A small part (article, poem, website section, or chapter) of a larger work goes in quotation marks, followed by a period. Example: "The Best Moments in Golf."

- A large source (book, website, or periodical) is italicized followed by a period. Other information to include will depend on the type of source.
    If just a selection is used, include the page numbers.
  - For a website, give sponsor and date of last update (or "n.d." for "no date").
    Example: Columbia University, 2 Jan. 2011.
  - For a journal, the volume, issue, year, and pages go after the title:
  - Include any database name in italics.
  - The medium (usually “Print” or “Web”) comes next.

- For online sources, interviews, or other media, include the date you accessed it: 14 Oct. 2013

- For hard-to-find online sources, include the web address:
  Example: <http://lonestar.edu/write-place>.

An Affirmative Action / EEO College
Satire is defined as a form of artistic expression "in which human folly and vice are held up to scorn, derision, or ridicule" ("Satire"). A necessary precursor to good satire, therefore, is keen observation, an ability to recognize "folly" in need of "ridicule." Kurt Vonnegut, widely recognized as America's preeminent satirist, gained much of his unique worldview from his experience as a soldier during World War II ("Kurt Vonnegut on Science").

Vonnegut consistently espouses the idea that all people have dignity, regardless of their position in society ("Kurt Vonnegut Biography"). However, he often chooses to communicate this belief through characters and narration that would seem to disagree. For example, the main character in Player Piano reminds himself that "mankind really had come a long way" since the days of Edison (Vonnegut 6), but the reader is left unconvinced. One of his most memorable short stories is set in a futuristic world where "everybody [is] finally equal," but the protagonist winds up stripping off his government-mandated handicaps in the end, an action that gets him killed (Vonnegut, "Harrison"). "Most critics, past and present, have . . . denied satire its artistic character" (Deer and Deer 714). Still, few would deny that Vonnegut was a true artist.

Works Cited


<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GBF>.

