

You can even acknowledge a source you haven't used yourself (and thus not included in your Works Cited list) by making explicit where you found it.

(Donne qtd. in Kuchar 52) (Booth qtd. in Connors 15)

SPECIAL TEXTS: POETRY, PLAYS, THE BIBLE, ETC.

When the text you are using offers ways to find a specific part of the text other than (or in addition to) page numbers, you help your readers by citing those guides. For example, editions of poetry often include line numbers, so you should cite lines of a particular poem rather than the page on which it appears.

(Donne 10-14)

Editions of the Bible and other religious texts usually have standard chapter names and book and verse numbers. Offer that information in your citations as follows: (Isaiah 29:3-15)

Verse plays (like those written by Shakespeare) include act, scene, and line numbers you can cite like this:

(Shakespeare 1.3.12-13)

For plays without line numbers, you can still reference act and scene numbers along with page numbers: (Miller

12; act 1)

► Notes in MLA

While MLA uses in-text, parenthetical citations for simple references to sources, more complex references can be handled in endnotes. You can use endnotes to offer a summary of existing scholarship on a subject, to comment on another scholar's argument, or to explain a point – that is, endnotes are where you put any use of sources that can't or shouldn't be handled in the text of your essay. MLA endnotes use short references to sources like those that appear in parenthetical citations:

Sample bibliographic note:

2 For a sense of how long scholars have struggled to develop more accurate terminology see Dobson 25; Collier 15; Malone 94; Greg 16; Chambers 24-26; Wickham 45; Happe 25; Bevington 46; and Walker 74.

Sample note for a sHa

name of a woman from Britain's mythical past, the wife of the supposed Trojan founder of the nation Brutus.