I. INTERNAL OR PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION

A. A SHORT STORY, NOVEL, OR ESSAY To indicate the specific location of direct quotations from a literary work, place the author's last name and exact page number(s) in parentheses at the end of your quotation or sentence (LBH 667-69, 770-71 and LSH 113-18).

If the author is not named in your text, his or her name is placed inside the parentheses.

Foreshadowing is evident when the boys “[make] a great pile of stones in one corner of the square and [guard] it against the raids of the other boys” (Jackson 139).

If you have stated the author's name in the text, omit it from the parenthetical reference.

Near the end of the story Jackson writes, "She snatched a paper out and held it behind her" (143).

When referencing more than one work by the same author, use the author's last name, a shortened form of the title, and page number inside parentheses.

As the story opens the narrator says, “The children assembled first, of course” (Jackson, “Lottery” 139).

B. POETRY To document lines of poetry, many of the rules for documenting prose also apply except that line numbers replace page numbers in the in-text citation. (The works cited entry will contain the page(s) on which the poem appears.) For the first reference to a line of poetry, place the word "line(s)" in the parentheses with the number of the line(s). Subsequent references to the same poem are documented with the line numbers alone in parentheses (LBH 672-73, 715-16, 774-77 and LSH 98).

Coleridge writes, "In Xanadu did Kubla Khan / A stately pleasure dome decree" (lines 1-2).

When quoting three or fewer lines, mark the end of a line of poetry with a slash /. Put a space before and after the slash /.

When quoting one line of poetry, incorporate the line into your text with quotation marks.

Coleridge describes the river which ran “Down to a sunless sea” (5).

When quoting more than three lines of poetry, a block (or long) quote format is used (LBH 716 and LSH 98-99, 334. The lines are written just as they appear in the original text, and no quotation marks are used.

Coleridge opens his dream-like poem with these lines:

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree:
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea. (1-5)

Note: The period precedes the parentheses in block quotes.

If you are referencing poems by different authors, include the names of the authors and the line number(s) in parentheses.

The poem begins with the lines "In Xanadu did Kubla Khan / A stately pleasure dome decree” (Coleridge 1-2).

C. PROSE DRAMA To document lines, give the page number followed by the act and scene, if any (LBH 673, 675).

In Death of a Salesman, Linda says Willie is "not the finest character that ever lived" (1204; act 1).

D. VERSE DRAMA To document lines from verse drama, put the act, scene, and line numbers inside parentheses as shown below. Use Arabic numerals for acts and scenes (LBH 673, 777-80 and LSH 115).

In Romeo and Juliet she even stands up to Capulet when he is raging over Juliet's refusal to marry Paris, saying, "You are to blame, my lord, to rate her so” (3.5.170).
E. **THE BIBLE** To document lines from the Bible, abbreviate the title of any book longer than four letters. Then give the chapter and verse(s) in Arabic numerals (*LBH* 691).

   In the Old Testament, God tells Noah and his sons to “Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth” (Gen. 9.1).

F. **SECONDARY SOURCES** To refer to another author's comments about a literary work, you also must document, giving the specific source of your information (*LBH* 673-75).

   Hemingway's style is an attempt to get "to the things themselves" (Barrett 20).

II. **WORKS CITED PAGE:** On a separate works cited page at the end of your paper, list (alphabetically) all sources, primary and secondary, used in your paper. **Double space all entries.** Here are some examples to follow:

A. **A SHORT STORY, POEM, PLAY (see “NOTE” under “C” below), OR ESSAY FROM AN ANTHOLOGY** (*LBH* 687 and *LSH* 123)


B. **TWO OR MORE SELECTIONS FROM THE SAME ANTHOLOGY** Give the source in full and cross-reference it in shortened entries for the works used (*LBH* 688-89 and *LSH* 123).

   Jackson, Shirley. “The Lottery.” Roberts and Zweig 139-44.

C. **A SHORT STORY, POEM, PLAY, OR ESSAY FROM A MULTI-VOLUME ANTHOLOGY** (*LBH* 687, 691 and *LSH* 125)


   **NOTE:** Italicize the title of a play from an anthology.

D. **A NOVEL OR SINGLE PLAY** (*LBH* 686-89 and *LSH* 119)


E. **A FILM** (*LBH* 711 and *LSH* 141)


F. **THE BIBLE** (*LBH* 691 and *LSH* 126). **Look in LBH for how to cite other versions.**

   The Bible. Print. King James Vers.

G. **A SECONDARY SOURCE** (*LBH* 676-80)


H. **AN ANTHOLOGY AS A SECONDARY SOURCE** (*LBH* 688-89)