

Write On!

A Weekly Newsletter by The Evergreen State College Writing Center
Library 3407 ✦ (360) 867-6420 ✦ www.evergreen.edu/writingcenter



VOLUME II ISSUE XIV

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NEXT WEEK...

Writing Evaluations

Writing Center News:

Scrabblelicious! Mondays from 6:00-8:00 in the Writing Center (Lib. 3407)
and Thursdays from 6:00-10:00 in Prime Time Advising (A Dorm)!

Workshops-Week Ten:

Monday, 3/ 8: Evaluation Writing 6:30-8:00 The Edge (A Dorm)

Wednesday, 3/ 10: Homonyms and Word Usage 2:00-3:00 Lib. 2218

Evaluation Writing 4:30-6:00 Lib. 2219

Evaluation Writing 6:30-8:00 The Edge (A Dorm)

Tutor of the Week

"CLEVER" PAUL WHITNEY

- **Year:** Junior
- **Focus of study:** Literature, Philosophy, and Cultural Studies
- **Length of time at the Center:** 2 quarters
- **Favorite things to tutor:** Research papers and expository essays
- **Favorite book(s):** *The Chronicles of Narnia* series by C.S. Lewis
- **Favorite book(s) when he was seven:** *The Trumpet of the Swan* by E.B. White

CAN YOU ...

STUMP THE

TUTOR? Ula Q. asks, "How do I cite multiple sentences from a single text without using in-text citations after each sentence?"



We're glad you asked, Ula! By tagging your sentences with a *signal phrase*, you can avoid confusion and other citation-related accidents. A signal phrase references the source and lets your reader know that you are paraphrasing. Use a signal phrase at the beginning of your paraphrase and an in-text citation at the end of it; this indicates that everything between the signal phrase and the citation is from the same source. For example:

As Deborah Tannen proposes in The Argument Culture, little boys do not fight any more than little girls--they just fight differently. Female children spend more of their fight time bickering instead of roughhousing, and, unlike the boys, they rarely fight for fun (Tannen 169).

Bibliographies

"Writing a bibliography is like drinking straight ambrosia. No, seriously." --K. Reeves

As the end of the quarter draws near, Evergreen students may be scrambling to finish up final research papers and projects. In the rush to get your work done, it's important that you don't forget that a stellar bibliography is an essential piece of your research paper; in fact, your paper isn't complete without one.

A bibliography documents your research by listing the various sources you used to write your paper. It appears at the end of the paper following any endnotes, and can be titled "Bibliography," "Works Cited," "References," or "Works Consulted," depending on your chosen format.

Each entry should include the author's name, reference title, location published, and date published. Listing Web sites can be tricky, as it is often difficult to determine who the author is. Thankfully, several writing resources can help you maneuver around bibliographical grey areas, such as Diana Hacker's *A Writer's Reference*; *The Little, Brown Handbook*; *Online!: A Reference Guide to Using Internet Resources*; and nutsandboltsguide.com.

Remember: different documentation styles (MLA, APA, Chicago, etc.) require different bibliographical formats. Consult a style guide to ensure that you are using the correct one.

Here is a short sample of an MLA-style works cited page (remember to double space!):

Works Cited

- Booth, Wayne C., Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams. *The Craft of Research*. 2nd ed. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 2003.
- Griffin, John Howard. *Black Like Me*. New York: Signet, 1962.
- Kuoh-Moukoury, Therese. *Rencontre Essentielles*. Ed. Cheryl Toman. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 2002.