

# WRITING REVIEW

Notes for your Foxfire  
Project

# MLA FORMATTED PAPER

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English 234

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*Note double-spacing throughout.*

The Problem of Light in the Political Novels  
of Joseph Conrad

It has been said that the political novels of Joseph Conrad are  
enjoyed primarily by those who have never read a good Russian novel. It can  
also be said, however, that . . . . .

Affleck 1

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1" (left margin)

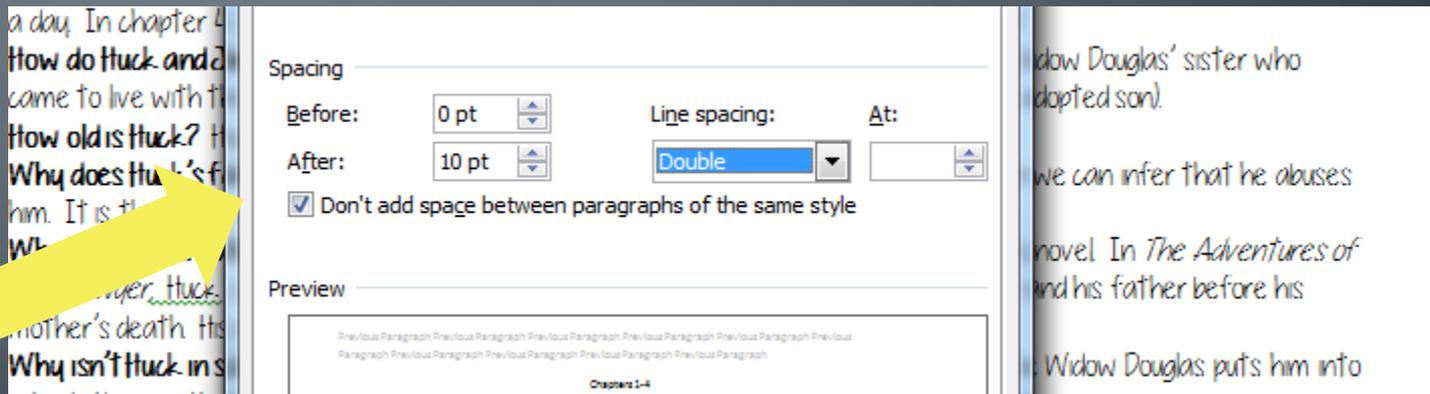
1" (right margin)

1 1/2" (top margin)

# MLA FORMATTED PAPER

Other notes:

- Must be in Times New Roman Font Size 12
- Please go into PARAGRAPH and change the spacing to double spaced and click the box that says “do not add space between paragraphs of the same style.”



- Make sure you change the font in your running header (last name and page number) to match the rest of the paper.

REMEMBER OUR FOCUS AREAS : SEMICOLONS,  
COLONS , AND BLENDING QUOTES

# SOME USES OF THE SEMICOLON

With independent clauses	<u>Andy ordered a pizza; Bill wanted a hamburger.</u>
With Conjunctive Adverbs	<u>Audrey has a bad cold; consequently, she won't be able to play in the game tonight.</u>
With a Transitional Expression	<u>Jim is an excellent student; as a matter of fact, he is at the top of the class.</u>
With items that already have commas	Tammy, who has always been active in student government, is running for class president; <u>but it looks as if Jo may win.</u>

Must have an independent clause before and after the semicolon

# Why

## What's the point of a semicolon?

The most common way to use a semicolon is to connect two independent clauses. For example:

“ *The ice cream truck man drove by my house today. He had big hairy knuckles.* ”

The two statements are separated by a period. If read aloud, it would go something like this:

“ *The ice cream truck man drove by my house today. \*take a breath\* He had big hairy knuckles.* ”

With a semicolon, however, it would sound like this:

“ *The ice cream truck man drove by my house today; he had big hairy knuckles.* ”

Basically what we did was eliminate the pause between the two statements without using words such as *and*, *but*, *nor*, or *yet*.



# Super

Use a semicolon as a super-comma.

*“ While searching for a good place to get a unicorn burger, I traveled to Seattle, Washington; Tokyo, Japan; and London, England. ”*



The most enchanting meat on earth comes from the thighs of a unicorn.



*“ My favorite people include Samuel Slaughterjaws, a famous unicorn hunter; my uncle Wilford, a world champion at mayonnaise eating contests; and Nikola Tesla, the most awesome dude to ever fire a lightning bolt at an angry peasant. ”*

The semicolon enables you to list and describe all three characters in the same sentence.

# When

## When should I use a semicolon?

*“ I gnaw on old car tires; it strengthens my jaw so I’ll be better conditioned for bear combat. ”*

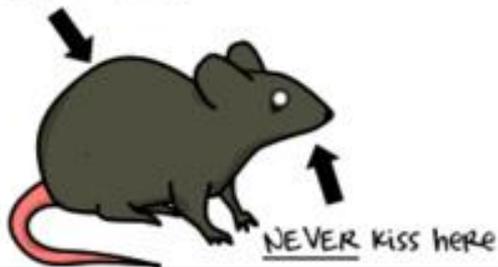
Use a semicolon when you want to form a bond between two statements, typically when they are related to or contrast with one another.

In the example above, the relationship between gnawing on tires and combatting bears is strengthened by using a semicolon.



*“ I fought the bear and won. Also, I never kiss plague rats on the mouth. ”*

Here is ok to kiss



In this sentence, your victory against the bear does not need to be connected to the plague rat, so a period is used.

# Don't

Don't use it with conjunctions.

Conjunctions are words like *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*, *so*, and *yet*.

“ My aunt's hairy knuckles are magnificent indeed, but I have no desire to stroke them. ”

A comma is used because there's a *but* separating the two clauses.



**HOW TO USE  
ONE  
PUNCTUATION  
MARK: THE  
COLON**

# SOME USES OF THE COLON

Lists	All the garnishes on the platter were edible: carrot curls, radish roses, and parsley sprigs.
Quotations	The host raised his glass: "Happy holidays to all!"
Summary Sentences	The doctor prescribed a strict diet: Fats and salts were entirely prohibited.
Formal Appositives	We finally decided on the perfect choice: Brenda.

NOTICE THAT EVERYTHING THAT COMES  
BEFORE THE COLON IS A FULL SENTENCE

# COLONS

- The most important thing to remember about colons is that you only use them after statements that are complete sentences.
- An easy way to incorporate a colon into this paper is to use one while you're blending your quotes.

# BLENDING QUOTES

- #1: Introduce the quotation with a complete sentence and a colon.
- Example: *As Romeo prepares to depart, Juliet declares her love*: "My bounty is as boundless as the sea, / My love as deep. The more I give to thee, / The more I have, for both are infinite" (II.ii.133-135).

# BLENDING QUOTES

#2: Use an introductory phrase, separated from the quotation by a comma.

- Example: *Juliet explains to Romeo*, "...Although I joy in thee, / I have no joy of this contract tonight" (II.ii.116).
- Example: *Juliet ponders*, "O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?" (II.ii.33).

# BLENDING QUOTES

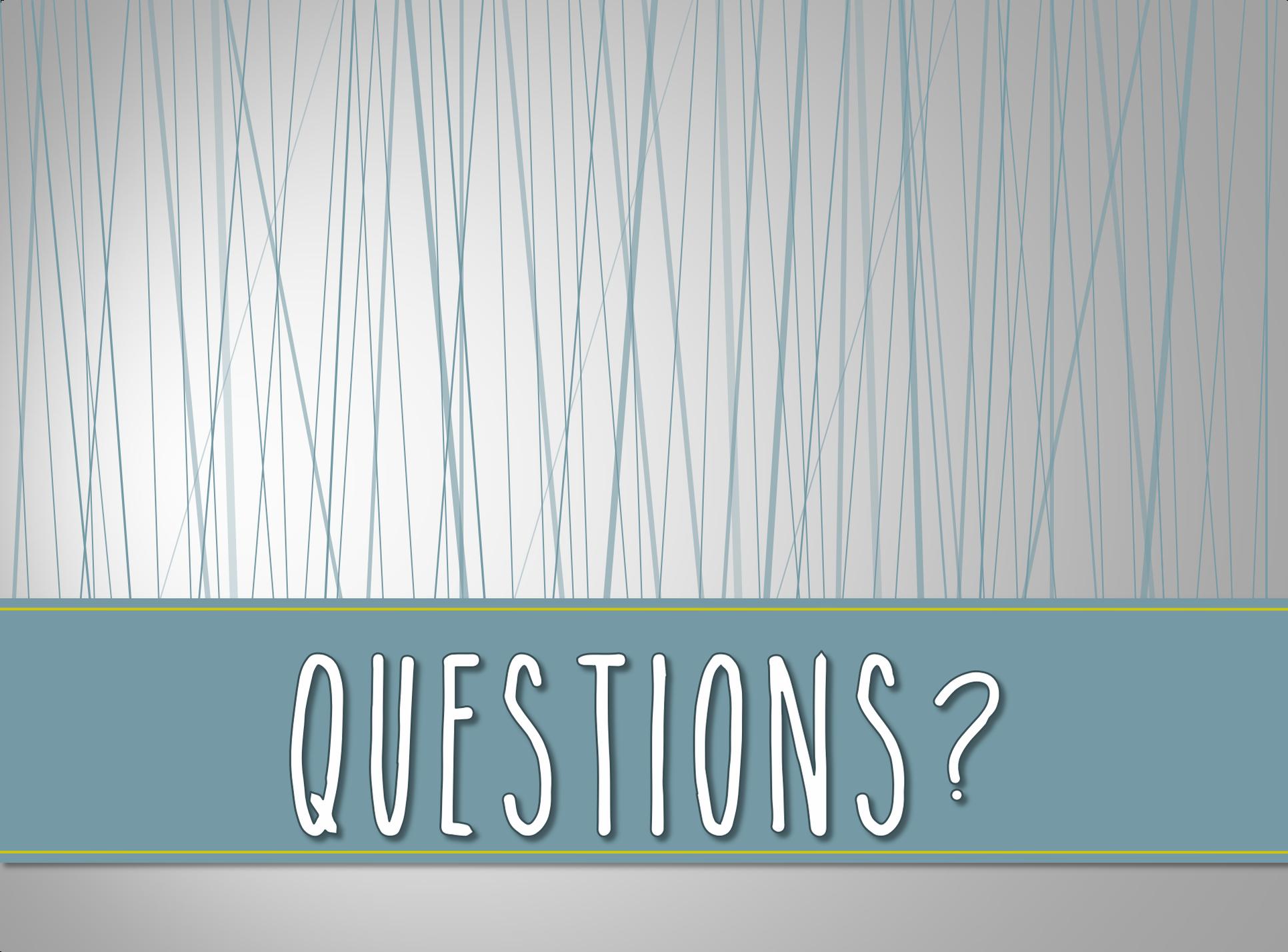
- # 3 Blend the quotation into your own sentence without any punctuation to separate the two.
- Example: *Shakespeare uses Friar Lawrence to foreshadow the tragedy to come when he warns Romeo that* "These violent delights have violent ends" (II.vi.9).
- Example: *Lord Capulet tells Tybalt to* "Show a fair presence and put off these frowns, / An ill-beseeming semblance for a feast" (I.v.71-72).

# BLENDING QUOTES

- # 4 Use a short quot. (or a small part of a quot.)—only a few words—as part of your sentence
  - Example: *Lord Capulet describes Romeo as "... a virtuous and well-governed youth" and demands that Tybalt leave Romeo alone (I.v.66).*
- \* The sentence MUST MAKE SENSE!

# REMEMBER

- Must be all in 3<sup>rd</sup> person (no I, me, our, YOU)
- MLA format
- Quotes must be blended properly
- Use at least one example of semicolon and one example of colon (highlighted in rough draft)

The image features a background of numerous thin, vertical, light blue lines of varying lengths and positions, creating a textured, rain-like effect. A solid teal horizontal band spans the width of the image, positioned in the lower half. The word "QUESTIONS?" is written in a white, rounded, sans-serif font with a slight drop shadow, centered within this teal band.

QUESTIONS?