Formatting Your Paper in MLA

DOUBLE-SPACING
1. Select the “No Spacing” style at the top.
2. Click the box next to the Paragraph section to open the paragraph box.
3. Select “Double” from the drop down menu under Line Spacing and check the box that says “Don’t add space between paragraphs of the same style.”

MARGINS
1. Go to the “Layout” tab at the top of the document.
2. Click the “Margins” icon and select “Normal.”

TITLES
1. Highlight your title and click the “Center” icon in the Paragraph area to center it.

FONT
1. Change your font using the Font area. 12pt readable fonts are best.

PARAGRAPHS
1. Open the Paragraph box.
2. Select “First Line” from the Special Indentation box.
   This should indent the first line by 0.5 inches.

HEADERS
1. To add your header, go to the “Insert” tab. Click “Page Number” and select “Top of Page” from the drop-down menu.
2. “Plain Number 3” will put a number in the top right corner of each page.
3. Click to the left of the page number and type your last name, including a space between it and the number.

WORKS CITED PAGE
1. Center the title “Works Cited” at the top of the last page in the document.
1. Click the Paragraph box.
2. Select “Hanging” from the Special Indentation drop down menu. The first line of each entry should stick out, while the remainder of the entry is indented 0.5 inches.
Reconstructing the Self: Jane Rochester in Jane Eyre

For a woman of the Victorian era, to be passionate and ambitious was to act contrary to nature. Jane Rochester, the determined heroine of Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre, finds it necessary to deploy and conceal her will to the public for these flaws in her character. She therefore maintains control of her own identity by writing her story in such a way as to appear most sympathetic to her audience. By distancing herself from her subject, Jane Rochester is able to connect with the reader, thereby avoiding direct labor from her. In the end, however, her sympathetic portrayal of Jane is overshadowed by a more personal account of her history, but as a personal testimonial, clearly constructed for the purpose of corroborating its subject.

In order to read the story of Jane Eyre as a testament, it is important to distinguish the narrator's voice from that of the second person. While the narrator, who is a dedicated wife and mother, must be initially separated from the text, the Hamlet-like character of Jane Eyre's is maintained. The novel is not written from within, but from the retrospective image of an adult woman who knows how the narrative would and in the end would construct it to provide meaning for the outcome. To understand Jane's need to express herself, it may be helpful to recall that Charlotte Bronte also tried to justify the actions of her sisters to her society. Whatever the facts that they were being criticized for their questionable writing subjects. These explanations were intended to clear their conscience.

Jane Rochester perhaps reveals little of herself because she wants to remain somewhat separate from the identity of her subject, and sees the benefits of doing so. She is able to relay feminist messages that are still clearly important to her while distancing herself from the scenes and character from which they spring. She boldly asserts, "Everybody may blame me who likes..."


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