

▶IN-TEXT CITATION

▶In in-text citation, you list the author *or* title and the page number in parentheses *right in the body of the paper*.

▶The in-text citation *must* lead the reader to a source that is listed in the Works Cited page (NoodleTools).

A BOOK* BY ONE AUTHOR:

The in-text citation should include *only the author's last name and the page number* in the parentheses. A period is placed **at the end** of the in-text citation.

Example:

“Over twenty percent of the oxygen replaced in our atmosphere is a direct result of the existence of the rain forest” (Spencer 67). A much larger percentage of our atmospheric oxygen is produced by algae in the oceans.

↑
Author's Last Name

↑
Page number of the book the quote was found on.

USING THE AUTHOR'S NAME IN YOUR PAPER:

When the author's name is mentioned in your sentence, you do NOT need to include it in the in-text citation. Include only the page number.

Example:

In her novel, *The Giver*, Lois Lowry gives clues to Jonas' special ability when she writes, “But suddenly Jonas had noticed the apple had changed. Just for an instant” (24).

↑
You mention the author in your sentence

↑
Don't mention author here. Just the page number.

A BOOK* BY TWO AUTHORS:

When what you're citing has two authors, the in-text citation should include *both of the authors' last names and the page number* in the parentheses. A period is placed **at the end** of the in-text citation.

Example:

“Greenhouse gases absorb this energy, thereby allowing less heat to escape back to space, and trapping it in the lower atmosphere” (Spencer & Jones 74).

↑
Authors' Last Name separated by ampersand - &

↑
Page number of the book the quote was found on.

★IMPORTANT: If you are using the authors' names within the text, separate them with an “and”

Example:

In their journal article, Dr. Mark Spencer and Fred Jones, PhD state that, “Greenhouse gases absorb this energy, thereby allowing less heat to escape back to space, and trapping it in the lower atmosphere” (74).

↑
Just the page number of the book the quote was

↑
Authors' Last Name separated by “and”

A BOOK* WITH NO AUTHOR:

When the work has no author, then the in-text citation should include the title of the source or a shortened form of the title in quotes and the page number (if given) in the parentheses:

Example:

If we do not protect the ozone layer, one out of every three adults will develop skin cancer by the year 2050 ("National Geographic").

Author unknown - only include the title of source & page number (if there is one)

A QUOTE IN A BOOK* WRITTEN BY SOMEONE ELSE:

When a writer's quoted words appear in a source *written by someone else*, begin the citation with the abbreviation "qtd. in."

Example:

According to Richard Retting, "As increased use of the cell phone creeps into the automobile, accidents caused by inattentiveness has doubled in the past three years" (qtd. in Bradley 48).

Retting was quoted by Bradley, so include "qtd. in" before author's name & page number

QUOTING MORE THAN 4 LINES OF TEXT:

When a direct quotation of more than four lines is used, it is known as a block quotation. Introduce it with a colon and indent the entire quotation one inch from the margin and double space it.

Do not place quotation marks around the quotation.

★IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE: Place the in-text citation (author and page number) AFTER the punctuation that closes the quotation.

Example:

Ponyboy observes the gang members at the rumble and realizes that he is not like most of them:

Indent 1" and double space; don't use quotation marks

I looked at Darry. He wasn't going to be any hood when he got old. He was going to get somewhere. That's why he's better than the rest of us. He's going somewhere. And I was going to be like him. I wasn't going to live in a lousy neighborhood all my life. Young hoods - who would grow up to be old hoods. I'd never thought about it before, but they'd just get worse as they got older. (Hinton 138)

Introduce quote with a colon

Author & page number are *after* the period.

QUOTING CHARACTER DIALOGUE:

When quoting character dialogue from literature, use double quotation marks and then single quotation marks, separated by one space.

Example:

In *The Outsiders*, Johnny gives Ponyboy good advice. He states, “ ‘Stay gold, Ponyboy. Stay gold...’ ” (Hinton 148).

↑
Author & page number

↑
Double quote with single quote means
you are quoting a quote.

3 TO 5 AUTHORS:

In the first citation use all of the author’s names separated by commas and an ampersand (&):

Example:

“The upper surface of a boomerang arches slightly upward. That generates lift and causes it to tilt by 90 degrees” (Fox, Hinton, Jones, Smith & Phillips 17).

In subsequent citations name just the first author followed by the latin phrase *et al.* which is an abbreviated form of *et alia*, Latin for “and others.”

Example:

“The second factor is throwing technique: The boomerang starts spinning when we launch it” (Fox et al. 18).

INTERNET OR NON-PRINT:

When creating in-text citations for electronic, film, or Internet sources, remember that your citation must reference the source in your Works Cited.

Include in your paper the first item that appears in the Works Cited entry that corresponds to the citation (e.g., article name, website name, film name, author name).

You do not need to give page numbers. Do not include URLs in-text; only include partial URLs when the website name includes a domain, like *Forbes.com* (italicize the website name).

Example:

“Snowstorms and record low temperatures whacked much of the country this week -- and there's more coming today.” (*CNN.com*).

***I use the term “Book” throughout this handout, but you might be quoting a journal article, encyclopedia, magazine, etc.**