



IN-TEXT CITATION

When you quote, paraphrase, or otherwise use a specific passage in a book, article, or other source, you must credit your source in your text by using 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.



IN-TEXT CITATION REFERENCE CARD

1. When the Works Cited Page contains only one work by an author you are citing, 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 from Research:

“Over twenty percent of the oxygen replaced in our atmosphere is a direct result of the existence of the rain forest” (Spencer 67).

Example from Literature:

“Then the sled, with Jonas himself upon it, began to move through the snowfall and he understood instantly that he was going down hill” (Lowry 81).

Example from Modern Drama:

In The Miracle Worker, Annie comments on Helen Keller's desire to speak. “In her bones, those five fingers know, that hand aches to-speak out” (Gibson 96).

Example from Classic Drama:

“But soft, what light through yonder window breaks/ It is the East, and Juliet is the sun/ Arise fair sun, and kill the envious moon” (Romeo and Juliet 2. 2. 2-5).

List the act, scene, lines.)

Note: 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).

2. 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 (“Society”).

3. When a writer's or a speaker'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).

4. 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. 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:

Make sure to double space the entire passage.

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)

5. 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).