## In-Text Citations

- Also called "parenthetical notation"
- How citations are handled within the essay
- What needs to be cited?

Anything that doesn't come from you, including: Direct quotes

Paraphrasing
Another source's research, theories, or ideas
Another source's argument or opinions
Facts that are not commonly known
Another source's visuals, tables, graphs, images, statistics, etc.

## Let's start with In-Text Citations

Suppose you wanted to use a line from a book or online article that you found as part of your essay. Just include the author's last name and the page number/s where you found the material.

Ex: "Then, all of a sudden, it was like I opened my eyes one day and noticed that the world is full of beautiful girls, and I've had a hard time thinking about anything else ever since" (Bieber 71).
re had a hard time thinking ever since" (Bieber 71). Notice:

No period No Period goes here.
comma

Another way to handle in-text citations is with signal phrases.

If you use the author's name in your sentence, you need only to include the page number as the citation.

Ex: In her autobiography, Kim Kardashian explains that "my first white Range Rover was so special. It was the first car I got on my own. It had pink trim and it was such a smooth ride, so comfortable to be in, and luxurious" (59).
; such a smooth ride, so ) be in, and luxurious" (59).

Notice:

No period

Remember,
A material you use that comes from a source needs an in-text citation AND
needs to be included on the works cited page.

## What if you're just summarizing

 someone else's idea/information?
## You still need a citation!

Let's use a more academically sound source for this example:


Before finding success as a writer, Stephen King worked as a high school English teacher, a profession he admits zapped most of his creative energy (73).
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Or, the same info. could be presented like this:
King said, "I liked my coworkers and I loved the kids...but by most Friday afternoons I felt as if I'd spent the week with jumper cables clamped to my brain" (73).

# Other Notes and Tricky Tips 

- Typically the citation is the author's last name and page number.
- (Jones 18)
- Notice there is no comma after the name and there is no $p$. for page
- Parenthetical citation goes at the end of the sentence before the final punctuation
- When there is no author given you put a shortened form of the title in parenthesis ("Navaho Claims" 84)


## Direct Quote Examples

- Professor D.O. Hebb said, "I do not accept ESP for a moment, because it does not make sense" (Hebb 45).
- "It is an ever expanding field with much promise" ("Registered Nurse").
- "We do not have the evidence right now, but soon it will be immanent" (Occupational Outlook 349).


# Repeating Sources 

- IF YOU CITE THE SAME SOURCE TWICE IN A ROW, WITH NO OTHER SOURCES BETWEEN THESE CITATIONS, THE SECOND TIME YOU CITE THE SOURCE YOU ONLY HAVE TO LIST THE PAGE NUMBER (see handout for examples).


## Notes and Reminders

- You do not need to put a citation after every sentence.
- You CAN use 2 citations in one sentence if needed
- If you have several sentences from the same source and page, you put the citation at the end of the last sentence from that source.
- When you switch to a new source or a different page, you must put a citation at the end of the sentence.
- SEE HANDOUT for examples!


## Notes and Reminders Cont.

- You may not make up information or give your opinion in the body of your paper. Everything in the body must come from one of your sources and must be documented.
- You must use each source that you list in your works cited page.
- The only paragraph where you don't have to use citations is your intro and conclusion. You may also put your opinion in those.
- Stuck, confused, and need examples?
- Visit OWL Purdue, and click on "MLA style."
- Visit the MLA Handbook website: style.mla.org
- Use my website: mdlivingston.weebly.com
- Use my porta portal- www.portaportal.com
- Guest access code: MCDAY


## Resources

