

Research Notes

Part 2

In-text citations

CITE

- To quote (a passage, an author, etc.) or mention in support, proof, or confirmation; to refer to as an example

EXCERPT

a passage or quotation taken or selected from a book, document, film, or the like; extract.

- When we use **excerpts** in a research paper, the material is **taken from somewhere else** -a book, website, interview, etc.
- We need to make sure that we are giving the person who said/wrote the material the **credit** for it.
- Therefore, we use **in-text citations** to credit the author.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

- Also known as parenthetical citations
- Used to document sources that are used in a paper

- **JOB: to lead the reader of your paper back to the Works Cited page, where the reader can learn more about the source you used**

- **WHEN TO CITE:**

- Include in-text citations for the following:

- 1. Summaries-** Information from the source that covers the main ideas and points, put into your own words-**significantly shorter than the original, covering general information**

- Quotation marks **are NOT** needed!

2. Paraphrases- Information from the source, put into your own words-a condensed version of the information

- Quotation marks **are NOT** needed!

- **3. Direct Quotes-** Information from the source that is identical to the original, matched word for word
 - Quotation marks **ARE** needed!

- **Remember:**

When an idea is someone else's and not your own, you need to give them the credit!

- LOCATION OF CITATION:
- The citation occurs **AFTER** the quoted material, but **BEFORE** the sentence's punctuation.
- Don't let the citation hang out in limbo- give it a **HOME** within the sentence!
- **EXAMPLE:**
“The first amendment...” ().

- 3. FORMAT:
- **GOLDEN RULE** of in-text citations:
**Always use the FIRST ITEM listed in
your Works Cited entry.**

What you need:

The excerpt, with quotation marks around it to make it stand out

The citation in parentheses with the first item from the Works Cited entry and page number (if given)

- **For a book source: Author's last name and page number (do NOT include pp. or pg.-just the number)**

- If there is no author, use the **next item listed in the Works Cited entry, typically the title of the work**

EXAMPLE

- **“The Hungarian police made us climb into the cars, eighty persons in each one. They handed us some bread, a few pails of water...The cars were sealed. One person was placed in charge of every car: if someone managed to escape, that person would be shot” (Wiesel 22).**

Pay attention to the following:

- **Quotation marks** are used
- Citation uses only **author's last name** and **page number**- there is **no punctuation** within the citation
- **Citation is located within the sentence, but it is NOT included in the quotation marks**
- **Simple, neat, and easy!!!**

QUOTATION MARKS & QUOTED MATERIAL

- In a research paper, quotation marks are **CODE** for the following:
- “ ” = I am borrowing this material from another source

Pay attention to the following rules when using quotation marks

- 1. If the excerpt is NOT dialogue, write it out, put **double** quotation marks around it to show you are borrowing it, then include an in-text citation.
- EXAMPLE: “So the animals trooped down to the hayfield to begin the harvest, and when they came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared” (**Orwell 26**).

- 1. If the excerpt IS dialogue, write it out, put **double** quotation marks around the ENTIRE EXCERPT and **single** quotations marks around WHAT IS SAID IN DIALOGUE, then include an in-text citation.
- EXAMPLE: “ ‘Fools! Fools!’ shouted Benjamin, prancing round them and stamping the earth with his small hoofs. ‘Fools! Do you not see what is written on the side of that van?’ ” (**Orwell 122**).

- **PRACTICE:**

- Create an in-text citation for each Works Cited entry**

- If a page number is needed, use 19**

- Write your example to the left of each Works Cited entry**

Works Cited

- Aufes, Robin. *The Language of Composition*. Bedford/St. Martin's, 2008.
- "Clinton on Climate Change." *The New York Times*, 17 May 2007, www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-change.html. Accessed 29 July 2016.
- "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *The New York Times*, 22 May 2007, www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?_r=0. Accessed 12 May 2016.
- Leroux, Marcel. *Global Warming: Myth Or Reality?: The Erring Ways of Climatology*. Springer, 2005.
- Regas, Diane. "Three Key Energy Policies That Can Help Us Turn the Corner on Climate." *Environmental Defense Fund*, 1 June 2016, www.edf.org/blog/2016/06/01/3-key-energy-policies-can-help-us-turn-corner-climate. Accessed 19 July 2016.
- Uzawa, Hirofumi. *Economic Theory and Global Warming*. Cambridge UP, 2003.

PRACTICE

- (Aufes 19).
- (“Clinton on Climate Change”).
- ("Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet").
- (Leroux 19).
- (Regas).
- (Uzawa 19).

- “Liesel, naturally, was bathed in anxiety” (Zusak 33).
- “ ‘Leave her alone.’ Hans Hubermann entered the fray” (Zusak 33).

Citing an e-book

Works Cited:

- -Follow the formula for a book
- -Change the publication medium at the end from Print to one of the following:
 - Kindle file
 - Nook file
 - eBook file
- -no bold, no italics, no underline

In-text citation:

- -GO WITH THIS FIRST: If your source contains page numbers, follow rules for printed material (Author last name page number)
- -Do not use the numbering system that shows the location in the work (it may not appear consistently to other users)
- -If the work is divided into stable numbered sections like chapters, the numbers of those sections may be cited, with a label identifying the nature of the number.

Example: (Smith, ch. 2)

- NOTE:

- There is a comma after the author's name IF the following reference begins with a word
- Lowercase on ch. with period at end