IN-TEXT CITATIONS

When you quote or summarize an idea from one of your works cited, you must provide an in-text citation at the end of that sentence. In-text citations provide your reader with enough information to find the work in your Works Cited page (usually by providing the reader with the author name and page number where the quote/idea can be found in the work).

Rules for In-Text Citations

- All citations come at the end of a sentence BEFORE the sentence’s punctuation, but AFTER quotations
- All citation information is contained within a set of parentheses
- The citation starts with the first word or words from the sources Works Cited entry. Most of the time, this is an author’s last name
- After naming the source, you must include the page or paragraph number of the source where the quote/idea can be found
- If you cite a source twice in a row, you only need to name the source in the first in-text citation. The second citation only requires the page/paragraph number

Example In-Text Citations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Source</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the source has an author or editor</td>
<td>(Gelphi 185)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the source has three authors or editor</td>
<td>(Andrews, Foster, and Harris 32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the source has more than three authors</td>
<td>(Stannis et. al. 55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the source has no page numbers</td>
<td>(Wilkerson sec. 3) for “section 3” or (Wilkerson pars. 3-4) for “paragraph 4”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the source has no author, use the shortened title</td>
<td>(Beowulf 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the source does not contain text (sound recording, interview, or film), use time frame</td>
<td>(“Buffy” 00:12:24 - 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If two sources have the same author, use the short-ened title</td>
<td>(it is helpful if you name the author in the sentence your citation follows) (“Writer’s Event May 1 at 3” ¶2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If two sources have two authors with the same last name, include each author’s first initial when citing</td>
<td>(E. Hood 370)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you have already introduced the source by naming the author and/or title, you only need to include a page/paragraph number for your in-text citation. For example:</td>
<td>John Gowdy believes that sustainability starts with the individual (63).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The article “Blueprints Lay Out Clear Path for Climate Action” states, “Sustainability can only be achieved through community action” (par. 3).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes you may have to use an INDIRECT SOURCE. An indirect source is a source cited in another source. For such indirect quotations, use “qtd. in” to indicate the source you actually consulted. For example:</td>
<td>Gore notes that “global warming is a vital concern that most governments of the world ignore” (qtd. in Leroux 22).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MORE CITATION TOOLS

- EasyBib: http://libguides.stcc.edu/content.php?pid=598662&sid=4936449
- OWL Purdue: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/

Need more help with your writing? Visit STCC’s:

- Writing Center - Building 13, Room 103
- Student Success Center - Building 27, Lobby

This pamphlet is based on:


For more assistance with citations see a reference librarian!
## WORKS CITED PAGE EXAMPLES

### Print Sources

**>book with one author**

**>book with two or more authors**

**>books with editor(s) and edition**

**>chapter, poem, or story within an anthology/book**

**>encyclopedia article**

**>scholarly journal article**

**>print magazine (or newspaper) article**

**>publication with corporate (government agency) author**

**>publication with same corporate author & publisher**

**>article from library database (scholarly journal)**

**>article from library database (popular magazine)**

**>article from library database (original material)**

**>article from library database (popular magazine)**

**>original online video**

**>page from a website**

**>film/video recording**
*Crash.* Directed by Paul Haggis, performances by Sandra Bullock, and Matt Dillon, Lions Gate, 2005.

**>television/radio program**

**>presentation or lecture (PowerPoint/slides)**

**>Tweet**
@stcclibrary. "Our National Park display is up! @NatlParkService #NPS100." *Twitter*, 2 Jun. 2016, 10:03 a.m., [https://twitter.com/stcclibrary/status/738415857777422336] 2 Oct. 2015.

## CITATION INFORMATION CHART

Use this chart to decode the examples on this page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>author(s) or performer(s)</th>
<th>title of story, poem, essay, article, chapter, episode, song, or page from a website</th>
<th>title of book, magazine, journal, program, album, or website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>or</strong> edition, or editor(s), or director(s), or conductor</td>
<td>volume &amp; issue number (ex. vol. 11, no. 3)</td>
<td>publisher, or production co., or service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database, or series</td>
<td>date published (ex. 1 Aug. 2007)</td>
<td>physical location (page, paragraph) digital location (permalink or DOI)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Make sure all punctuation (periods, quotations, etc.) & formatting (italics & capitalization) is present & correct!*

### Online Sources

**>article from library database (scholarly journal)**

**>article from library database (popular magazine)**

**>article from library database (original material)**