**In-text citations**

The in-text citation is a brief reference within your text that indicates the source you consulted. It should properly attribute any ideas, paraphrases, or direct quotations to your source, and should direct readers to the entry in the list of works cited. For the most part, an in-text citation is the **author’s name and page number (or just the page number, if the author is named in the sentence) in parentheses**.

**CLASSIC EXAMPLE:**

Imperialism is “the practice, the theory, and the attitudes of a dominating metropolitan center ruling a distant territory” (**Said 9**).

or

According to **Edward W. Said**, imperialism is defined by “the practice, the theory, and the attitudes of a dominating metropolitan center ruling a distant territory” (**9**).

Any source information that you provide in-text must correspond to the source information on the Works Cited page. More specifically, whatever signal word or phrase you provide to your readers in the text, must be the first thing that appears on the left-hand margin of the corresponding entry in the Works Cited List.

Include in the **text** the first item that appears in the Work Cited entry that corresponds to the **citation** (e.g. **author** name, article name, **website** name, film name). You do not need to give paragraph numbers or page numbers based on your Web browser's print preview function.

When creating in-text citations for media that has a runtime, such as a movie or podcast, include the range of hours, minutes and seconds you plan to reference, like so (00:02:15-00:02:35).

Again, your goal is to attribute your source and provide your reader with a reference without interrupting your text. Your readers should be able to follow the flow of your argument without becoming distracted by extra information.

**Long Quotes:**

For quotations that are more than four lines of prose or three lines of verse, place quotations in a free-standing block of text and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, with the entire quote indented **½ inch** from the left margin; maintain double-spacing. Only indent the first line of the quotation by an additional quarter inch if you are citing multiple paragraphs. Your parenthetical citation should come **after** the closing punctuation mark. When quoting verse, maintain original line breaks. (You should maintain double-spacing throughout your essay.)

For example, when citing more than four lines of prose, use the following examples:

Nelly Dean treats Heathcliff poorly and dehumanizes him throughout her narration:

They entirely refused to have it in bed with them, or even in their room, and I had no more sense, so, I put it on the landing of the stairs, hoping it would be gone on the morrow. By chance, or else attracted by hearing his voice, it crept to Mr. Earnshaw's door, and there he found it on quitting his chamber. Inquiries were made as to how it got there; I was obliged to confess, and in recompense for my cowardice and inhumanity was sent out of the house. (Bronte 78)

**Paraphrases:**

Position your citation at the end of your paraphrase, but before the period.

List the last name of the author after an open parenthetical mark.

List the page numbers you are paraphrasing, and then close your citation with a parenthetical mark. For multiple pages, use a hyphen between the numbers.

Your citation should appear in the following format:

Many penguins are difficult to interact with emotionally. Penguins often lash out at any life form around them, and their behavior shows evidence of wild mood swings (Smith 94-96).

If you mention the name of the author you are paraphrasing in your paraphrase, you only need to cite the page numbers you are paraphrasing in parentheses. For example:

According to Smith, many penguins are difficult to interact with emotionally. Penguins often lash out at any life form around them, and their behavior shows evidence of wild mood swings (94-96).