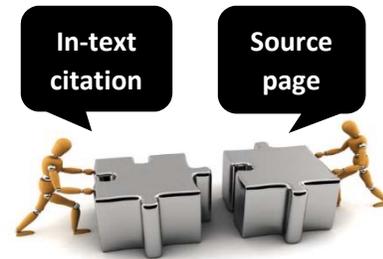**In-text citation**

Source page

Two Parts of Documentation

Documentation has two key parts:
1. In-text citations
2. Source page

In-text citations provide a shorthand method of indicating the source of a quotation, paraphrase, or specific piece of information, while the source page (Works Cited) contains full bibliographic information for the source.

Together, in-text citations and a source page provide an efficient and thorough way to give credit to your sources.

Parts of an In-text Citation

Keyword

To make sources easy to locate on the Works Cited, you must provide a keyword(s) to point the reader to the source. The first Works Cited element is the best keyword to use because it appears first—readers won't have to read through entire citations to find a source they're trying to locate.

For most sources, the first element listed is an author's last name. If no author is listed for your source, however, you will use whatever does appear first in the citation, such as the title of the source (shortened, if you prefer).

If multiple sources have the same keyword (such as two sources by the same author), include the second element in the Works Cited in addition to the first to differentiate between them.

Location Numbers

If the source you're citing has page numbers, include them in the in-text citation to aid the reader in locating the specific information. Most print sources have page numbers, but some electronic sources, such as e-books or articles in PDF format, do as well. Only the number is used—no need to include p. or pp. in front of the number. Use the number of the page on which the specific fact, quotation, or paraphrase you're citing appears.

If you're citing a poem, use line numbers rather than page numbers. If you're citing a play, use act, scene, and line numbers (whichever apply, as some plays have only scene numbers).

Types of In-text Citations

- **Context Citation:** The writer cites the keyword in the context of the sentence.
- **Parenthetical Citation:** The writer cites the source in parentheses at the end of the sentence or group of sentences that use information from the source.

Context Citation (keyword and page number in context)

On page 4 of *Deep Run Roots*, in which Vivian Howard weaves stories among receipes, she notes, "This is a storybook as much as it is a cookbook, where the ingredients are characters who shape my life."

Context Citation, (keyword in context, page number in parentheses)

Vivian Howard weaves stories among her recipes in her book *Deep Run Roots*, noting, "This is a storybook as much as it is a cookbook, where the ingredients are characters who shape my life" (4).

Parenthetical Citation (both keyword and page number appear in parentheses)

Deep Run Roots weaves stories among recipes, with the author noting, "This is a storybook as much as it is a cookbook, where the ingredients are characters who shape my life" (Howard 4).

In-text Citation Examples and Special Situations

Source with No Location Number (electronic source without pagination)

Context: In an article reporting on a recent initiative to teach children coding skills using a proprietary coding language called Kidverse, Amina Elahi explains that its creators describe Kidverse "as a stepping stone to the languages from which it borrows, including Ruby, Javascript and Python."

Parenthetical: A recent initiative to teach children coding skills using a proprietary coding language, called Kidverse, is an effort to establish a foundation of coding skills for children as young as six. Kidverse is described "as a stepping stone to the languages from which it borrows, including Ruby, Javascript and Python" (Elahi).

Source with No Author's Name

Context: *Encyclopedia Britannica*'s article "American Indian" calls the distinctive architecture of the Southwest Native American cultures "pueblo architecture" and explains that these are "great cliff houses with 20 to 1,000 rooms and up to four stories."

Parenthetical: The Native American cultures of the Southwest have a distinctive architecture; these "great cliff houses with 20 to 1,000 rooms and up to four stories" are called "pueblo architecture" ("American Indian").

Source with Two Authors (paginated)

Context: Joanna Wolfe and Laura Wilder note that "academic textual-conversation turns occur much more slowly than to face-to-face discussions" and that this slowness "has both advantages and disadvantages" (6).

Parenthetical: Although textual conversation provides more room for detail and expression, the turns of this type of discussion "occur much more slowly than to face-to-face discussions" (Wolfe and Wilder 6).

Source with More than Two Authors

Context: Linlin Fan et al. recently found in their study that although "food deserts have higher variety-adjusted prices (EPI) compared to non-food deserts," living in a food desert does not "influence food insecurity to a great extent" (32-33).

Parenthetical: One recent study finds that although "food deserts have higher variety-adjusted prices (EPI) compared to non-food deserts," living in a food desert does not "influence food insecurity to a great extent" (Fan et al. 32-33).

Quoted Material Within an Article

Context: Amina Elahi's article "This Tech Power Couple's New Project: Creating a New Place for Kids to Learn Code," quotes former Techweek CEO Katy Lynch voicing her belief that coding is an emerging educational basic: "If kids are learning reading and writing and English and math . . . they should be learning how to code."

Parenthetical: Former Techweek CEO Katy Lynch asserts the importance of coding as an emerging educational basic: "If kids are learning reading and writing and English and math . . . they should be learning how to code" (qtd. in Elahi).

Information Found in More than One Source

Several studies have found cinnamon to reduce blood sugar and to help Type 2 diabetics manage their condition (Anderson; Gettings and Javor; Khan et al.).