

Referencing (giving credit) to the work of others in your text is called: **parenthetical citation** and is required in your NHD paper.

Basically, you are required to include source information in parentheses after a quote or a paraphrase.

1. What you include in the parentheses will depend on the type of source and how it is cited in your bibliography.
2. The signal word or phrase you use in the parentheses is the first thing that appears in the corresponding citation in your bibliography.
3. A parenthetical citation is placed **in parentheses at the end of the sentence before the period.**

MLA uses the **author, page number method** of in-text citation. Meaning, that the author's name and the page number(s) the quotation or paraphrase were taken from need to be placed at the end of the sentence **and** need to match the source citation in your works cited / bibliography. Both are not always available! See complete rules referred to below at "MLA In-Text Citations: The Basics"

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/>

Three possible examples for same **Print source with an author:**

Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (Wordsworth 263).

Wordsworth stated that Romantic poetry was marked by a "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (263).

Wordsworth extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (263).

Matching citation from bibliography page: Wordsworth, William. *Lyrical Ballads*. Oxford UP, 1967.

*NOTE if you include the author's name / signal word or phrase in the sentence, you do not need to include it in the parentheses also as shown in examples 2 and 3 above.

Non-print / online with an author are written in the same format without the page numbers.

In-text citations for sources with no author:

Use a shortened title of the work in the parentheses with page number if provided. Put the shortened title in quotation marks for a short work (like a journal or article on a web page) or in *italics* if the title of a longer work (book, play, television show, or entire Website). Again, it will match whatever starts the corresponding citation in your bibliography. Example:

Ford's introduction of the assembly line in 1913 greatly decreased the price of automobiles ("Invention of Automobiles").

Corresponding citation in the bibliography:

"The Invention of Automobiles." *Science and Its Times*, edited by Neil Schlager and Josh Lauer, vol. 5, Detroit, Gale, 2001. *Student Resources in Context*, link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CV2643450505/SUIC?u=nysl_ro_livohs&xid=ced6fef1. Accessed 11 Dec. 2017.

The in-text citation must provide enough information to link the reader to the citation in your bibliography, so it will vary depending on the sources cited in your bibliography. Specific examples for works by multiple authors, authors with the same last name, corporate authors, multivolume works, the *Bible*, indirect sources, miscellaneous non-print, and electronic sources are all shown on Purdue University's Owl site on "MLA In-Text Citations: The Basics" <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/>

The Owl pages are also linked up on your NHD project page on the Library web site: <https://sites.google.com/a/livoniacsd.org/test/nhd-2018>

Please refer to their page for more details. Use the resources provided, and see us with questions.

When Documentation is NOT Needed according to the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*:

This varies based on the audience for whom you are writing, but in general, information and ideas that would be broadly known by your readers and widely accepted by scholars do not need to be cited in your writing. For example, the basic biography of the author or dates of a historical event can be used without documentation. But where readers are likely to seek more guidance or where the facts are in significant dispute among scholars, documentation is needed. Direct quotations and paraphrases are always documented (59).