

## Creating and Using Citations

### Information included in parenthetical citations:

Author's name whose work is being cited.

Title of the work itself

Page number in parentheses within the text at end of sentence.

If the author's name or title of the work is not introduced in the text, list the author's last name in parentheses at the end of the citation along with a page number. (Smith 8-11)

Note: No comma separates the name from the page number in the parentheses. If no author name is used, use only the key work from the title.

### The length of the quotation matters:

When a quotation is not longer than four handwritten or typed lines, enclose the quoted words in quotation marks to distinguish them from our own words in the sentence. Place the parentheses after the closing quotation mark, but before sentence-ending punctuation. If a quotation ends in an exclamation point or a question mark, put that punctuation mark before the closing quotation mark, put the parenthetical citation next, and then put a period after the parenthetical citation.

The following is an example of a short quotation:

Note: Blend short quotes into your text, omitting a capital letter to make phrase flow naturally in your sentence.

Many students are surprised to find out that "dozens of women were discovered posing as male soldiers during the Civil War, and hundreds more may have done so without being discovered" (Chang 47). One Union nurse, who had disguised herself as a male, had been enlisted with her company and fought for nearly a year before being discovered as a woman was asked why she had joined the army. Her reply was, "I thought I'd like camp life, and I did" (Chang 47).

Note: Introduce short spoken or written quotes with a comma

Note: For short quotes, place the citation in the text, after the quotation marks, and before the period.