

Not all in-text, parenthetical citations are formatted exactly the same way.

Remember, the purpose of a parenthetical citation is to provide a map key to your readers that will help them locate the entry on the works cited page. So, the information that you include in parentheses will depend on the information available both from the source and the sentence.

There are three main contributing factors:

1. Does the works cited entry have an _____ ?

YES – include the last name

- “Words of the quote” (Dickens 112).

NO – include the first component in the works cited entry – usually the title

- “Words of the quote” (“A Letter to the People” 27).
- “Words of the quote” (*The Handbook of Phobias* 81).

2. Is the author previously named in the _____ ?

YES – drop the last name from the citation. The name needs only appear once per sentence.

- Dickens wrote, “Words of the quote” (112).

3. Does the source have _____ ?

YES – include the number(s) in the citation. Note: there is comma before the number.

- “Words of the quote” (Dickens 112).

NO – then no numbers are necessary

- “Words of the quote” (Dickens).
- “Words of the quote” (“A Letter to the People”).

What would happen to your intext citation if you both name the author in your sentence and the source does not have page numbers? _____

For the Bible:

Rather than an author or title, the Bible is cited using the _____. Rather than a page number, use the _____. You only need to name the translation the first time you quote the Bible. For all later quotes, only the scripture reference is necessary.

- “First quote of scripture in the essay” (*English Standard Version*, Phil. 4.13).
- “Second quote of scripture using the same Bible translation” (Ezek. 1.5-10).

Note how the scripture references are formatted above. The name of the book is abbreviated. The chapter is separated from the verse by a period, not a colon.