GUIDELINES FOR PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS

When you have a source’s author . . .

Author’s last name and the page number in parentheses at the end of the sentence; no

punctuation, only a single space after the author’s name

Example:

Research has found that dreams move backward in time as the night progresses (Dement 71).

When you have more than one source by the same author . . .

Author’s name followed by a comma, the title of the source in quotes, and the page number

Example:

This principle expresses “profound aspects of personality” (Foulkes, “Sleep” 184).

Young children’s dreams are “rather simple and unemotional” (Foulkes, “Dreams” 2).

When your source doesn’t list the author . . .

Begin with the word by which the title is alphabetized in the Works Cited, and underline this

Word that begins the title

Example:

Random testing of teens shows that their dreams are longer in length (Dreams 32).

For an online resource . . .

If you know the author, write the author’s last name, followed by the word Online

Example:

Even dogs and cats have dreams, which is indicated by twitching (Jones Online).

If you don’t know who the author is, indicate the server or site followed by Online.

Example:

Many people report that the dream in color (Encarta Online).

Some other examples might be (Biography Online), (Henry Ford Estate Online), (Baseball

Almanac Online), (Gerald Ford Online), (Susan B. Anthony House Online)

When you have included the quoted person’s name in your sentence . . .

You only need the page number in parentheses.

Freud states that “a dream is the fulfillment of a wish” (154).

Remember to use a citation when . . .

1. quoting someone else directly

2. paraphrasing or borrowing another author’s ideas, thoughts, or material

3. getting material from one source that is unique to your other research

4. a body of your information comes from one particular source