MLA In-Text Citation: The Answers, At Least Some of Them

MLA is an Author/Location system. That means you always need to let people know who wrote it and the page you read it on. If it's not in your sentence, it will be in the parenthetical. Some of this will be done with your signal phrases, but depending on how much information you gave in the signal phrase of that sentence or section, some information may have to be given in in-text citations. <u>Always put page numbers in the parenthesis at the end</u>.

The table below provides the answers for the most common things you'll cite. For others, refer to your style guide.



in place of the author's name.

[‡]Treat the title correctly. Long works: *Italics*. Short works: "Quotes."

APA In-Text Citation: The Answers, At Least Some of Them

APA is an *Author/Date/Location* system, which means that you need to give those three items somewhere in your text. If it's not in your sentence, it will be in the parenthetical. When you use information from a source, you need to clearly identify where the information came from. Some of this will be done with your signal phrases, but depending on how much information you gave in the signal phrase of that sentence or section, some information may have to be given in in-text citations. <u>Always put page numbers in the parenthesis at the end</u>.

 \rightarrow For a source with no date, use n.d. instead of the year. \leftarrow



*If there is no author given, use the sponsoring group or organization's name in place of the author's name.

NOTE: APA has a number of different rules for treating works with multiple authors, groups with wellknown acronym names, etc. Consult your *Writer's Reference* or style guide for shortcuts you can take with those.