

Citation Basics and Resources

When do you have to cite?

Anytime you integrate:

- 1.

APA STYLE IN-TEXT CITATION

, year, p. #) format for parenthetical citations (Sto2016, p.12). If there is no author,
, 2016, pp.34-38).

Example of integrating a quote in APA style, using ellipses and brackets:

, written in 2016

Integrated quote using ellipses, brackets, and a signal phrase to introduce the author and context:
Brushing is important. As Sto(2016)

Paraphrasing: rephrasing in *your own unique language and style*

Summarizing: condensing ideas using *your own language and style*

Read the original source, then put it out of sight when you paraphrase or summarize

Avoid reproducing basic structure of phrases and sentences

Avoid simply substituting synonyms for words from original source

Use research, but apply it in ways that align with your own attitude toward the topic

If an idea comes from a source and you rephrase it entirely, you still have to cite it!

Where do you have to cite?

1. In-text: using signal phrases and/or parentheticals **BOTH**
2. In a bibliography

YES, you always have to cite **BOTH** places: in-text citations and the bibliography contain different information.

*Your in-text citations are a road map to the info in your bibliography: the word(s) that appear in an in-text citation are always the first words to appear in your bibliographic citation.

Consult MLA, APA, or Chicago Style formatting guides, depending on which citation format is required. learn to use your resources.

Resources:

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu>

choose citation format

-hand menu, then

<http://libguides.cayuga.edu>

<http://www.citationmachine.net/> generates citations for various formats; always double check to ensure correctness!

Diana Hacker Rules for Writers, in the back

Center for Academic Success: Writing Table has walk-in hours available

Me: Katie Stout kstout1@cayuga.edu email me for an appointment or stop in to the CAS