DOCUMENTING SOURCES

CITING REFERENCES IN THE BODY

Cite documents by putting the author’s last name and the page number in parentheses. Do not separate the information with a comma.

Examples:

Single Author
(Halin 5)

Two or Three Authors
(Smith and Anderson 15) or (Rabkin, Greenberg, and Olander 7)

Four or More Authors
(Lauter et al. 2601-09)

Author’s Name in Sentence
Tannen has argued this point (178-85)...

Indirect Source
Simon argues that high schools act as “social service centers and they don’t do that well” (qtd. in Weisman 259).

Source with No Page Numbers
Armadillos are native to Central and South America (Holley).

Source with No Author
Start with the first word of the title (exclude A, An, and The).

International espionage was as prevalent as ever in the 1990s (“Decade” 135).

WORKS CITED LIST AT THE END OF THE PAPER

Include all information necessary for someone else to find the same resource. Only include materials that have been cited in the text of the paper. Organize the references alphabetically by the first author's last name, format with a hanging indent, and double space the entire works cited page.

Example:


GIVING CREDIT WHERE IT’S DUE

Using outside sources like books or articles in your assignment makes your arguments more credible. You demonstrate that your arguments are not just your opinion, but are based on evidence.

When you use other people’s ideas in your work, you must observe the rules of academic integrity and cite your sources. Citations prevent any confusion over what is original to you and what you are borrowing. Citation styles like APA (American Psychological Association) or MLA (Modern Language Association) supply a standard method for identifying sources.

Use the examples in this brochure to help you cite your sources accurately. If you need more guidance, contact your instructor, the UT Arlington Writing Center, or a librarian.