

## Introduction

Parenthetical citations appear in the text of your paper and direct the reader to a source in your Works Cited list.

Parenthetical citations usually show two pieces of information from the Works Cited source: the author's last name and the page reference in your source.

Parentheses enclose the information and come before the period.

Each item below has a sample text with a parenthetical citation in parentheses. The Works Cited source that the parenthetical citation refers to follows the sample.

### Parenthetical citation of a work by a single author

Born November 7, 1867, near the ancient center of Warsaw, Maria Salomea Sklodowska entered a world in which almost every act, including the naming of a child, bore some relation to the Poles' struggle to survive the systematic and brutal suppression of their nation (Quinn 133).

The parenthetical citation tells us that the information about Maria Salomea Sklodowska appears on page 133 in a work by Quinn.

The Works Cited list source:

Quinn, Susan. Marie Curie: A Life. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1995.

### Parenthetical citation of a work by two or more authors

In a parenthetical citation for a work with two or more authors, all last names and page numbers are cited.

"John seemed most relaxed when we were out on his sailboat in Buzzards Bay, off the coast of Cape Cod, Massachusetts" (Bradlee and Kennedy 72).

The parenthetical citation tells us that the information appears on page 72 in a work by authors Bradlee and Kennedy.

The Works Cited list source:

Bradlee, Benjamin C., and John F. Kennedy. Conversations with Kennedy. New York: Norton, 1975.

### Parenthetical citation of part of a work, such as an introduction or forward

A parenthetical citation for part of an article or book also includes the author(s) name and reference page number. However, in an introduction or foreword, page numbers are often in Roman numerals, as they are in this quote.

"The restless and expansive age of the Vikings lasted for about two hundred years" (Kellogg xvii).

The parenthetical citation tells us that the information appears on page xvii and was written by Kellogg.

The Works Cited list source:

Kellogg, Robert. Introduction. Sagas of Icelanders. Ed. Ornlófur Thorsson. New York: Penguin, 1997.

### **Parenthetical citation of a Web site**

A parenthetical citation is not always the best way to cite an entire work, such as a TV or radio program, or an entire Web site. Begin your in-text citation with the information that begins the Works Cited entry and refer to the Web site.

“The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,” created in 1948 after World War II, can be found on the United Nations’ Web site.

This in-text reference uses the words “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” first and mentions the UN Web site, so it can be found easily in the Works Cited list.

The Works Cited list source:

“Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” UN Briefing Papers/Human Rights Today. 1998. United Nations. 18 Oct. 2008 <[www.un.org/rights/HRToday/](http://www.un.org/rights/HRToday/)>.

### **Parenthetical citation of a book with no author**

A parenthetical citation for a book with no author should include the title of the work in the citation.

Even the sports world has had its contributors to the millennium. Tiger Woods, for one, was the youngest player and first of African descent to win the U.S. Masters golf tournament (1,000 Makers of the Millennium 77).

The parenthetical citation tells us that the work is titled 1,000 Makers of the Millennium and that the information appears on page 77.

The Works Cited list source:

1,000 Makers of the Millennium. New York: DK, 1999.

### **Parenthetical citation of a book with an association as the author**

Because there is no single author to list with this type of book, the association that served as the author is listed in the parenthetical citation.

Sports injuries are more prevalent than ever. Amateur, school, and weekend athletes are pushing themselves to the limit, often with painful results (American Medical Association 18).

The parenthetical citation tells us that the information appears on page 18 in a work created by the American Medical Association.

The Works Cited list source:

American Medical Association. The American Medical Association Handbook of First Aid & Emergency Care. New York: Random House, 1990.

### **Parenthetical citation of a scholarly journal with continuous pagination**

Whatever else the archive may be—say, a historical space, a political space, or a sacred space . . . it is always the settled scene of our collective invention . . . (Biesecker 124+).

The citation indicates that the work is by Biesecker and begins on page 124 with further information on discontinuous pages.

The Works Cited list source:

Biesecker, Barbara A. "Of Historicity, Rhetoric: The Archive as Scene of Invention." Rhetoric & Public Affairs 9 (2006): 124+.

### **Parenthetical citation of an online book**

To be a good mother to one's children does not necessarily imply that one must have a medical degree; it would be more necessary to use a degree of common sense and good judgment when dealing with accidents and diseases (Beeton 92).

This citation gives the name of the author, which will lead the reader to the Works Cited list where it is apparent that this text is from an online book.

The Works Cited list source:

Beeton, Isabella. "The Rearing, Management and Diseases of Infancy and Childhood." The Book of Household Management. 3 Dec. 2008  
<<http://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/b/beeton/isabella/household/chapter42.html>>.

### **Parenthetical citation of a DVD entry**

Because a DVD entry is listed by title in the Works Cited list, the title of the work should be included in the parenthetical citation.

Most would agree that this day was the single most definable moment of the Allied victory in World War II. It was the largest and most ambitious logistical undertaking ever attempted by our military forces (D-Day).

This text is from the DVD *D-Day* directed by Charles Guggenheim.

The Works Cited list source:

D-Day. Dir. Charles Guggenheim. PBS Video, 1994.

### **Parenthetical citation of more than one work by the same author**

When citing one of two or more works by the same author, put a comma after the author's name and add the title of the work and relevant page number.

This period of discovery, described by Curie as the best and happiest years of our life, devoting our entire days to our work, was also a time of fatigue and grief (Dry, Curie 67).

The citation indicates that the book Curie by the author Dry was used as a reference for this information. By including the title as well as the author, the reference is easy to find in the Works Cited list.

The Works Cited list sources:

Dry, Sarah. Curie. London: Haus Pub, 2003.

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