

## MLA – In-text citations

(Diana Hacker's *A Pocket Style Manual*, 108-177)

### Basic in-text citations:

Original text:

To some extent using The Method is archaeological. It digs into the language or the material details of whatever you are analyzing in order to unearth its thinking.

- Rosenwasser and Stephen characterize The Method as “archaeological” (39), because the analytic method explores ...
- In order to begin analyzing source material, one must first “dig into the language” of the text (Rosenwasser and Stephen 39).

### More than one author

- Two or three authors:

Rosenwasser and Stephen argue that... (14)./ The “Notice and Focus” activity... (Rosenwasser and Stephen 35).

- Four or more authors:

Although Rosenwasser, Stephen, Graff, and Birkenstein argue that... (167)./ Although they argue that... (Rosenwasser et al. 167).

### Authors saying the same thing

Both authors argue that effective analysis depends on purposeful engagement with the source material. (Stephen 34; Birkenstein 6).

### Indirect source (a source within a source)

Original text:

The rationale behind this activity can be understood through a well-known remark by the novelist E.M. Forster (in regard to the “tyranny” of prearranging everything): “How do I know what I think until I see what I say?”

An advocate of pre-writing, EM. Forster quipped, “How do I know what I think until I see what I say?” (qtd. in Rosenwasser and Stephen 44).

## APA – In-text citations

(Diana Hacker's *A Pocket Style Manual*, pp. 178-234)

### Basic in-text citations

Original text:

Amateurs try to write with words; professionals write with information. They collect warehouses full of information, far more than they need, so information in its sheer abundance makes the need for meaning and order insistent.

- When Murray (1985) asserted that “professionals write with information” (p. 221), he indicated...
- Writers’ class notes, outside research, and prewriting activities become “warehouses full of information” (Murray, 1985, p. 221) from which they locate a problem to explore in more detail and develop into an argument.

### More than one author

- Two authors:

Murray and Rose (1990) argue that... (p. 124)./ The “central issue”...(Murray & Rose, 1990, p. 124).

- Three to five authors:

Although Murray, Rose, and Harris (1992) argue that... (para. 2). → first time

Although Murray et al. (1992) argue that... (para. 2). → after first mention

### Authors saying the same thing

Both authors argue that writer’s block is a complex problem that eludes easy definition (Murray, 1985, 220; Rose, 1984, 227).

### Indirect source (a source within a source)

Original text:

Good writers learn to fear the vague and general, to seek the hard-edged and precise. Maxine Kumin says, “What makes good poetry for me is a terrible specificity of detail.” “The more particular, the more specific you are, the more universal you are,” declares Nancy Hale.

Maxine Kumin rejected writers’ use of vague language, advocating that writers instead use “a terrible specificity of detail” (as cited in Murray, 1985, p. 221).