

## Quotation Integration & Parenthetical Citations

### What is quotation integration?

When you combine an author or authors' words in a quotation with your own, you are integrating the quotation. When you write a documented paper, the integrated quotations indicate the specific information you got from a source, and how it relates to your individual thesis. When you do use quotes be sure they are exactly as in the original - that's the point of quoting and not paraphrasing or summarizing.

### Different strategies

It is not often that a quotation will simply be dropped into your writing without some sort of integration. That means that the quote, whether a whole sentence or part of a sentence, is part of a sentence you have already written.

Here are some examples:

In Chapter 11, "Don't Know Much About Natural History: Education as a Barrier to Nature," Louv offers the following summary: "Lacking direct experience with nature, children begin to associate it with fear and apocalypse, not joy and wonder" (134).

A simpler introduction might be:

According to Richard Louv, "Lacking direct experience with nature, children begin to associate it with fear and apocalypse, not joy and wonder" (134).

You may also choose to break up the quote:

Richard Louv concludes that children are "lacking direct experience with nature" and that the result is that they "associate it with fear and apocalypse, not joy and wonder" (134).

What if my quote is long? If the section of prose you want to quote is more than four lines in the original then it must be set off from your text by beginning a new line and indenting one inch (two tabs), continuing to double-space, and leaving out the quotation marks. For example:

If educators are to help heal the broken bond between the young and the natural environment, and also address the educational consequences of an overly abstract science education, they must acknowledge ecophobia and the death of natural history studies. Equally important, the wave of test-based education reform that became dominant in the late 1990s leaves little room for hands-on experience in nature. (Louv 135)

### When do I use brackets?

If you need to change any part of the original quote to fit your prose, or to clarify, you may use square brackets to indicate that change or addition. For example:

*Original:*

Louv summarizes her discussion by observing that: "Most scientists today began their careers as children, chasing bugs and snakes, collecting spiders, and feeling awe in the presence of nature"

(144).

*Bracketed text to replace missing information:*

“Most scientists today began their careers [early] feeling awe in the presence of nature” (Louv 144).

### When do I use ellipses?

If you choose to leave out any text from the *middle* of a quoted sentence, you replace the missing words with three ellipses. For example:

“Most scientists today began their careers...feeling the awe in the presence of nature” (Louv 144).

If you choose to leave out any text from the *beginning* of a quoted sentence, you indicate the missing words with a lower case letter for the first word of your quote. For example:

“scientists today began their careers as children, chasing bugs and snakes, collecting spiders, and feeling the awe in the presence of nature” (Louv 144).

### Where can I find more examples?

For more examples and explanation on how to effectively integrate quotations into your own writing, look in the MLA section in your *Little Brown Brief* text.

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### What is Parenthetical Citation?

For any sources that you include in your documented paper you must give credit. In most cases this will mean including a parenthetical citation. *Parenthetical* means *with parentheses*, and *citation* means *included in your paper whether quoted, paraphrased or summarized*.

### Basic Elements

What goes where?

*Quotation* “This book explores the increasing divide between the young and the natural world, and the environmental, social, psychological, and spiritual implications of that change” (Louv 2).

End quote “

    Parentheses (    )

        Author’s last name (Louv    )

            Space & page number followed by period (Louv 2).

### Why am I doing this?

You are directing the reader to the Works Cited List at the end of your documented paper. In essence, you are saying: If you want to know exactly what source this came from, flip to the back of the paper, scan down alphabetically for “L” and you’ll find “Louv” and the rest of the citation.

## Variations

In general, your goal is to give the reader sufficient information to lead them to the source you are using. Here are a few sample situations:

*No known author?*

Put **only the first page number** in parentheses.

*Author already introduced earlier in the sentence?*

Put **only the page number** in parentheses.

*No page number?*

Put **only the author's last name** in parenthesis.

*More than one author?*

Put **both names** in either the sentence or in the parenthetical citation – but not both places.

## Some Samples

Author's name in text:

Richard Louv explains that his book “explores the increasing divide between the young and the natural world” (2).

Author's name in parenthetical reference:

“This book explores the increasing divide between the young and the natural world, and the environmental, social, psychological, and spiritual implications of that change” (Louv 2).

Source with no page numbers:

In Richard Louv's blog *Field Notes from the Future*, he outlines the steps one could take to establish a “button park.”