You do have to do both in-text and works cited.

**General Info:** Your in-text parenthetical citation must be comprised of the *first word* the source is listed under in your Works Cited list. Additionally, your parenthetical citation should be as specific as possible. If the work you are citing has paragraphs or sections but no page numbers, indicate the paragraph or section being cited by (par. 15) or (sec. 3). If using the work’s title as parenthetical citation, it must be in quotes.

An interested reader can take the parenthetical reference and proceed to your full Works Cited list and find the originating documents. Here’s what in-text citations look like:

**After a passage you have included summarized or paraphrased information:**
Studies indicate schoolyard bullying positively correlates with corporal punishment in the classroom (Logan 231).

**If you include the year and Author’s Name as part of your narrative:**
In her landmark study Brenda Logan indicated that incidents of schoolyard bullying were greatly increased in classrooms that use corporal punishment (17).

**If you “directly quote” someone (use direct quotes sparingly):**
Research indicates “schoolyard bullies grow out of classrooms, and environments, of violence” (Logan 11).

**If you directly quote multiple times within a sentence, you must have a parenthetical citation after each instance.**

**If you find yourself in a position wherein you are trying to figure out how to cite something that someone else cited** — simply locate and utilize the cited source yourself. For example, you read a work by author Ian McKay and want to cite the following:

Millennial generation learners typically exhibit myriad positive and negative attributes that mark them significantly different from proceeding generations (Anderson 33). Further research goes on to indicate...

What do you do?
Go to the Works Cited List, look up the item listed under author “Anderson,” determine what it is (book, web page, article) and find it yourself.