

BCSS : Using Embedded References

Library Resource

Target: Evaluate information critically

There are two different ways to use the ideas of someone else in your essay or research paper. You can either **paraphrase** or you can use **direct quotation**. When you paraphrase, you take the author's words and put them into your own words. A direct quotation is when you use the exact words from the author. When using either method, you need to cite the work. This is called an **embedded reference**.

Embedded referencing is in the section of the essay that the information is used and leads the reader to a more detailed citation in the Works Cited list. There are many different ways to embed a reference depending on how it is used in the essay. Take a look at these examples of embedded referencing for the book entitled Victims of War by Robin Cross, published in 1993.

Here is the citation for the book:

Cross, Robin. Victims of War. East Sussex, England: Wayland Publishers Limited, 1993.

In this **paraphrase**, the **author's name is NOT used in the text**.

Some soldiers during World War II suffered from mental as well as physical wounds. This phenomenon was known as shell shock or battle fatigue (Cross 9).

The embedded reference (Cross 9) gives last name of the author and the page number where the paraphrased information was taken from.

In this **paraphrase**, the **author's name IS used in the text**.

According to Cross (9), some soldiers during World War II suffered from mental as well as physical wounds. This phenomenon was known as shell shock or battle fatigue.

The use of Cross's name in the text changes the embedded reference to only the page where the information was taken from (9), which should follow directly after the author's name.

In this **direct quotation**, the **author's name is NOT used in the text**.

Some soldiers suffered from mental as well as physical wounds: "In the Second World War shell shock was named battle fatigue--mental breakdown caused by front-line fighting" (Cross 9).

The embedded reference appears at the end of the sentence just before the punctuation mark. The embedded reference (Cross 9) contains the author's last name and the page number where the quotation can be found.

In this **direct quotation**, the **author's name IS used in the text**.

According to Cross, some soldiers suffered from mental as well as physical wounds: "In the Second World War shell shock was named battle fatigue--mental breakdown caused by front-line fighting" (9).

The page number where the quotation can be found in Cross's book is placed in parentheses at the end of the sentence, just before the punctuation mark.

In this **direct quotation**, a **sentence fragment is used**.

According to Cross, some soldiers suffered from ". . . battle fatigue--mental breakdown caused by front-line fighting" (9).

The direct quotation is a *sentence fragment* (only a part of a sentence). The three dots at the beginning of the quote (" . . . battle fatigue) indicate to the reader that only a part of the full sentence was used in the quote.

In this **direct quotation**, a **Block Quote is used**.

Don't forget
to indent!

In the Second World War shell shock was named battle fatigue--mental breakdown caused by front-line fighting. In warfare mental wounds are as inevitable as those suffered from bullets and shrapnel. In the Second World War, on average, about 10-15 per cent of British and US battle casualties were cases of mental breakdown. For every five soldiers wounded another was killed and another became a psychiatric casualty. (Cross 9-10)

Block quotations are used when the quote is longer than 3 to 4 lines. The block quotation is indented one inch from both the left and right margins, and single spaced, thereby setting it apart from the rest of the text. Quotation marks are not used and the embedded reference appears at the end of the quotation *after* the punctuation mark.