

## Documenting sources: Citing “indirect” or “secondary” sources

Most often in your writing, you will make direct reference to **your** sources—that is, those you read yourself, which are on your References or Works Cited page. **Sometimes, though, you may find that you want or need to refer directly to someone YOUR source cited. This is referred to in the documentation systems as an “indirect” or “secondary” source.**

To cite an indirect source, use parenthetical citation OR the combination of narrative citation (attribution) and parenthetical citation to make clear

- which source you are referring to AND
- which source is YOUR source.

### Example:

- **your source:** authors Don Kingsley and Maria Gomez-Herrera, published in 2019.
- **Kingsley and Gomez-Herrera refer to and cite** a source authored by Kenneth R. Jensen, published in 2003.
- **You want to refer to Jensen.**

- **On your References (APA) or Works Cited (MLA) page:** include **only** the source authored by Kingsley and Gomez-Herrera (“your source”)

- **In text:**

**APA:** use an “as cited in” reference:

#### Parenthetical citation:

Two different explanations are found when the initiating group is removed from the analysis **(Jensen, 2003, as cited in Kingsley & Herrera, 2019).**

#### Narrative citation (using attribution):

**According to Jensen (2003),** two different explanations are found when the initiating group is removed from the analysis **(Kingsley & Herrera, 2019).**

**MLA:** use a “quoted (qtd.) in” reference:

#### Parenthetical citation:

Two different explanations are found when the initiating group is removed from the analysis **(Jensen qtd. in Kingsley and Herrera 74).**

#### Narrative citation (attribution):

**According to Jensen,** two different explanations are found when the initiating group is removed from the analysis **(qtd. in Kingsley and Herrera 74).**