APA Citation Style

In-Text (Parenthetical) Citations

And

The Reference List
In–text (Parenthetical) Citations

- Any time you use information from an outside source – whether you quote directly or paraphrase – you need to properly give credit to that source in the body of your paper.

- These credits are called in–text or parenthetical citations.
An In-Text Citation Contains ...

- the author’s last name,
- the date of publication,
- and sometimes the page number of the material you borrowed.
  - Use the page number for a direct quotation or paraphrase of several paragraphs.
  - Omit the page number for a general paraphrase/summary of an entire article.
Two Ways to Use In-Text Citation

(1) You can name the author in the body of your paper’s text.

Ex: Dr. Susan Milgram (2001), a Harvard-educated pediatrician, insists, “Giving a soda to a child is like handing that child a cup of poison. A child’s body cannot process the high amounts of sugar in soda, and the body effectively goes into shock when a can of soda is digested” (p. 34).
Tips: Author’s Name in Body of Paper

– Do not repeat the author’s name in the parenthetical reference if you use the author’s name in the body of your paper.

– Place the source date in parentheses after the author’s name.

– Place any page or paragraph reference after the borrowed material.

– If you cite the same source again in the same paragraph, you do not need to repeat the reference as long as it is clear that you are using the same source and the page/paragraph number is the same.

4.20.09 Prof. C. Hennessey, Dept. of English and Reading; Updated by S. Adams, Librarian 10.2009
Two Ways to Use In–Text Citation

(2) You can choose *not* to name the author in the text of your paper:

Example: One pediatrician claims, “Giving a soda to a child is like handing that child a cup of poison. A child’s body cannot process the high amounts of sugar in soda, and the body effectively goes into shock when a can of soda is digested” (Milgram, 2001, p. 34).
Tips: Author’s Name Not in Body of Paper

- Place the author’s name, the date of publication, and the page/paragraph number all in the parentheses.

- Separate the elements in parentheses with commas.
General Punctuation and Style Rules

- Separate elements inside the parentheses with a comma.
- End punctuation is always placed after the parentheses.
- *Italicize* book and journal titles.
- Place “quotation marks” around article titles.
- Capitalize major words in book and article titles (“Life in America Today”)
Common Types of Sources

- If your source has two authors, connect the two authors’ names with the word ‘and.’

Ex: Borkowsky and Yaunt (1998) explored whether or not “spanking has a long-term effect on the psyche” (p. 116).
Common Types of Sources

If your source has three to five authors:

- In the **first use** of a source with three to five authors, name all the authors.

  Ex: Paige, Spanoudakis, Spencer, and Lefebvre (2003) further illustrated the drawbacks to spanking as a disciplinary tool.

- If you reference the same source with 3 to 5 authors again, give only the first author’s name, followed by ‘et al.’ Still use the date of publication and the page/paragraph number if applicable.

  Ex: In the work of Paige et al. (2003), spanking is described as a physically and emotionally violent act.
Common Types of Sources

- If your work has six or more authors, give only the first author’s name, followed by et al.

- Ex: One study (Handel et al., 2007) hypothesized that the cutting down of the Amazonian rain forest has led to increased malarial outbreaks in Peru.
Common Types of Sources

If your work has no author:

- use the first two or three words of the title in place of an author’s name, excluding an initial “The,” “A,” or “An.”

- italicize book and journal titles

- place quotation marks around the article titles

- capitalize the significant words.

Ex: One article (‘Examining Our Ancestors,’ 1999) claimed that knowing one’s ancestry can help determine risk factors for certain medical conditions.
Common Types of Sources

- If your source lists “Anonymous” as the author, use ‘Anonymous’ as the author’s name:

Ex: At about age four, most children begin recognizing simple words like ‘cat’ and ‘dog’ (Anonymous, 2001).
Common Types of Sources

If your source is electronic (from the web or an electronic database):

- Use the same format as you would for a print source.
- Instead of page numbers, use paragraph numbers, if available. Use para. to designate paragraph numbers.
- If paragraph numbers are unavailable, omit that aspect of your documentation.

Ex: Jenkins et al. (2007) reports that one mother, Lydia Hawkins of Eau Claire, WI, “did not expect that spanking her child in Wal-Mart would result in a visit from Child and Family Services” (para. 12).
Secondary Sources

- A secondary source is one that you don’t have on hand but is discussed in another source.
- Sometimes the secondary source has information that is useful to you, and you want to cite it. To do so, name the original work in the text of your paper, and give a citation for the secondary source:

  In Seidenberg and McClelland's study (as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 1993), ...
Need Help With In–Text Citation?

- Use the Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL) APA Formatting and Style Guide: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/

- Visit the Reading and Writing Lab tutors. We have several APA resources available.

- Contact the Library staff for help. We have several APA handbooks available.
The reference list – titled ‘References’ at the top of the reference list page – provides full publication information on every source cited in your paper.

The reference list begins on a separate page from the body of your paper, and it receives a page number in sequence with the rest of your paper.
Sample Reference List


- See pages 12 and 13 of the online paper for a properly formatted Reference List.
Reference Page: Basic Format

- Double space everything in the references.
- Begin each reference at the left margin, and indent the second and subsequent lines by a 'tab.'
- Arrange sources alphabetically by the author’s last name. Use only the initials for first and middle names. Separate authors’ names with commas. Use an ampersand (&) before the last author’s name.
- The publication date should be placed in parentheses after the author’s or authors’ names, followed by a period. Generally this is the year only, though periodicals published monthly, weekly, or daily may include more specific information about the month and/or day.
- Separate the parts of the reference (author, date, title, etc.) with a period and one space.
- Use the abbreviation p. or pp. before pages numbers in books and in newspapers. Do not use the abbreviation for journals and magazines. For inclusive page numbers, include all pages: 554–557.
Nuts and Bolts: Capitalization

- Capitalize all significant words in the titles of journals.


- Capitalize only the first word of the title, the first word of the subtitle, and proper nouns in the titles of books and articles.


Nuts and Bolts: Font Styles

- **Italicize** titles of longer works such as books and journals.


- Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays in edited collections.

For an entry with only one author, use the last name first, followed by author initials.

If there isn’t an author, alphabetize by the first main word of the title (words like A, An, The, and On do not count as main words).

Entry with Two Authors

Two Authors: List by their last names and initials. Use the ampersand instead of "and."

Entry with Three to Seven Authors

- List by last names and initials
- Commas separate author names
- Last author name is preceded again by ampersand.

Ex:
More Than Seven Authors

If there are more than seven authors, list the first six as you would for 3–6 authors (previous slide) and then “. . .” followed by the last author’s name.

Use the organization as the author of the source. In this case, the organization is Human Rights Watch:

If you have more than one article by the same author, use the author's name for all entries and list the entries by the year (earliest comes first).

Articles in Periodicals

- **Authors** are named last name followed by initials.
- **Publication year** goes between parentheses, followed by a period.
- Only the first word and proper nouns in the **title of the article** are capitalized.
- The **periodical title** is fully capitalized and italicized.
- The **volume number** follows the periodical title and is also italicized.
- The issue number is placed in parentheses and is **not** italicized.

**Example:**


Basic Format for Books

- Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Location: Publisher.

  ◦ **Note**: For "Location," you should always list the city, but you should also include the state if the city is unfamiliar or if the city could be confused with one in another state.

Example:

Online articles follow the same guidelines for printed articles. Include all information the online host makes available, including an issue number in parentheses.

Provide a retrieval date only if the information is likely to be updated or changed at a later date (as in the case of blogs and wikis). Since many online periodicals appear in their "final" form, a retrieval date is not necessary.


Electronic Sources

- Article from a database
  Include all periodical information.

Work Discussed in a Secondary Source

Because your in-text citation will recognize you are working with a secondary source, you only need to list on the reference page the source the work was discussed in:

Need More Help? Other Models?

- Use the Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL) APA Formatting and Style Guide: [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/)

- Visit the Reading and Writing Lab tutors. We have several APA resources available and will gladly work with you, one-on-one.

- Visit the college library. The staff is always happy to help.