

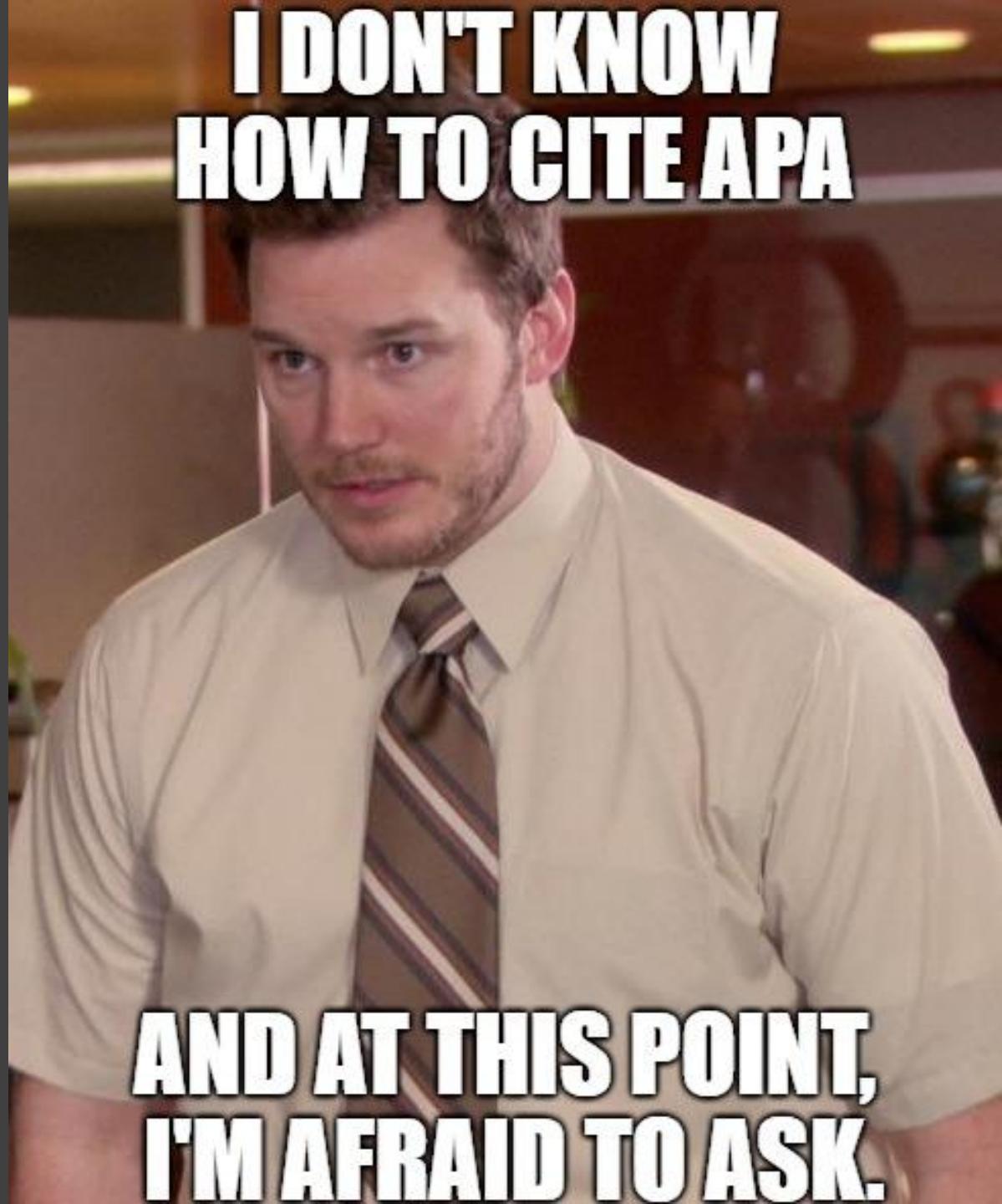
APA Essentials

Seventh Edition!



Overview

- the purpose of citing and referencing in academic writing
- when and how to properly cite your sources
- what kinds of information require citation
- how to integrate quotes and other information into your writing
- basic APA citation guidelines.



CITING AND REFERENCING

In-Text Citations: The short (parenthetical) notes that indicate when an idea presented in your writing relies upon the work/thinking of another.

References: These are detailed notes at the end of the paper that identify the authors, titles, publishers, and any other important information about the resources you have consulted.

Why Cite?



Avoid Plagiarism

Give Credit to Others

Validate Your Claims

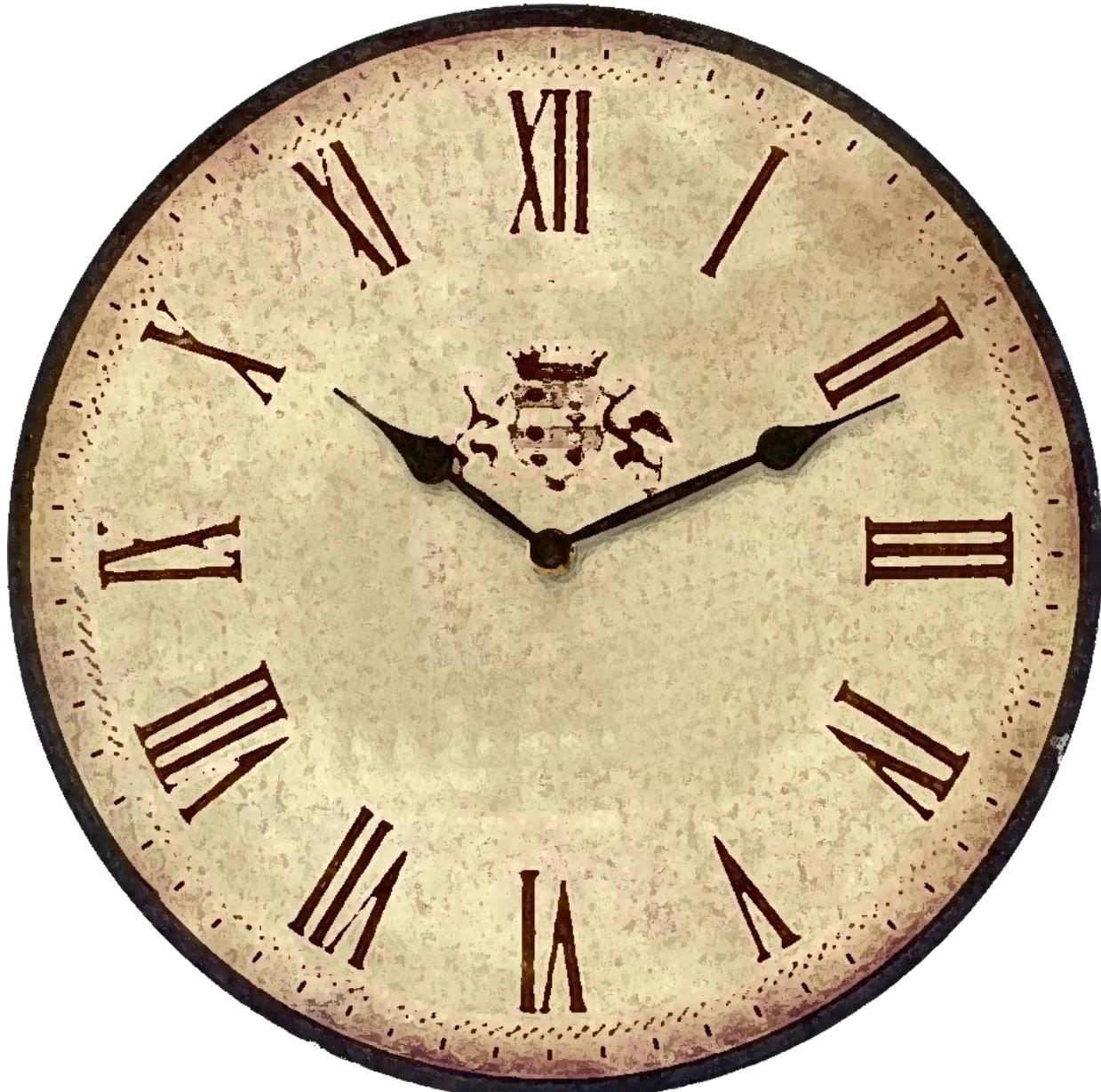
Scholarly Credibility

Provide Further Reading

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When to cite?



When Should You Cite?

”

You need to provide **citations** and **references** whenever an idea you present or statement you make is dependent on the work of others.

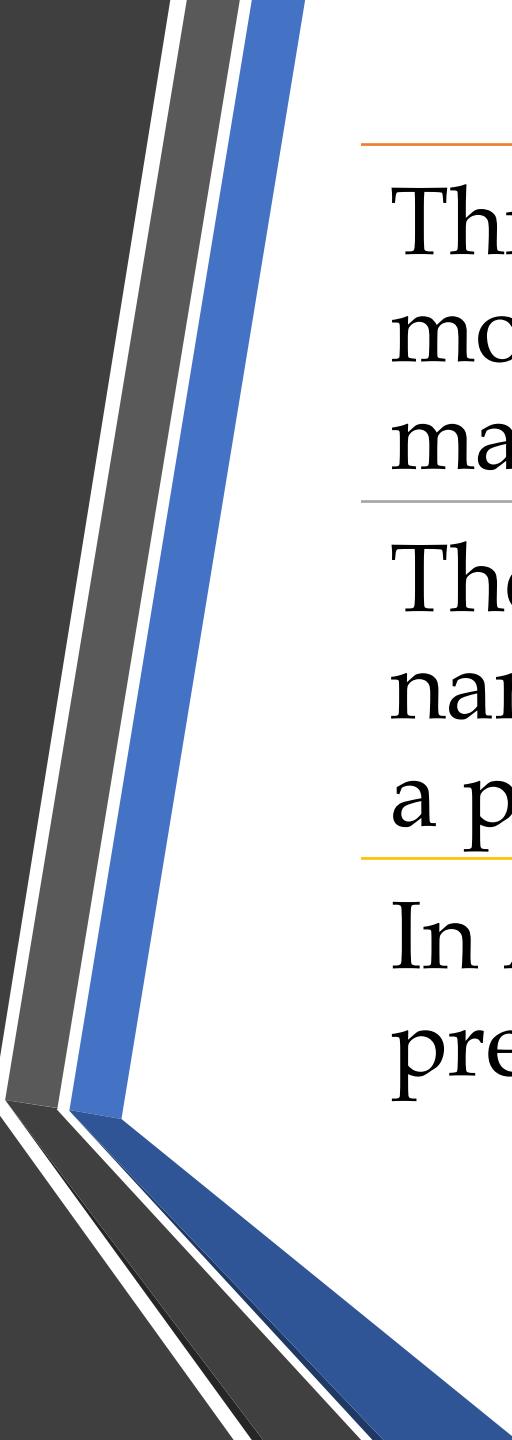
Three
Instances

Direct Quotes

Paraphrased Passages

Summaries

Direct Quotation



Three significant words or more require “quotation marks.”

Their citations require author's name, year of publication, and a page number.

In APA, paraphrasing is preferred.

Paraphrasing

Frame ideas from the source in your own words.

The authors last name and year of publication is required.

Creates consistency when citing material written in a different tense or perspective.

Summary

A summary is simply an outline of the key points to an argument put in a succinct way.

This is done to minimize the number of words you use, and focus on key points relevant to your argument.

The authors last name and year of publication is required.



What Gets Cited?

To Cite, or Not to Cite?

What you have to cite

- Uncommon knowledge
- Contested theories and facts
- Stats
- Images, graphs, and tables
- Perspectives other than your own
- Specific words or phrases
- *Any original idea or research!*

What you don't cite

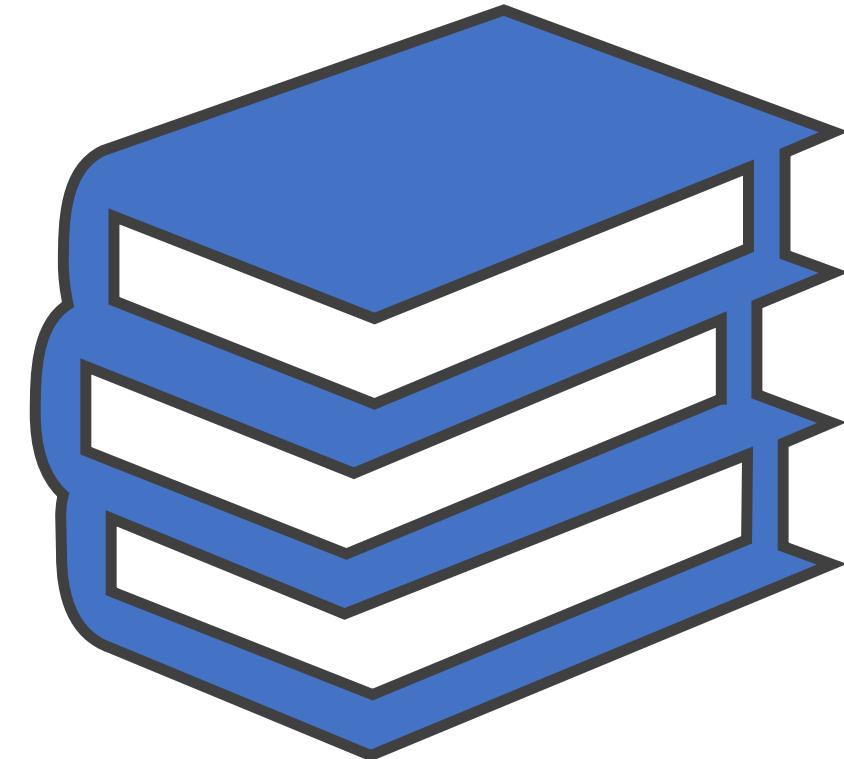
- Common knowledge
- Common opinions
- Proverbs, expressions



Not sure if you
need a citation?

CITE ANYWAY!!

HOW TO CITE



How to Cite: Direct Quotes

Split Citations

- Grande (2019) suggests that “there are no tears left to cry” (p. 45).

Single Citation

- Evidence suggests that “there are no tears left to cry” (Grande, 2019, p. 45).



How to Cite: Paraphrase/Summary

Before

- Holmes and Watson (2017) suggest that deductive reasoning can help solve crimes.

After

- Deductive reasoning can help solve crimes (Holmes & Watson, 2017).



Adding Commentary After a Cited Material

If you add commentary after a citation within the same sentence, always be sure to insert the citation where the source's information ends and your commentary begins so that the two are not confused:

- **Example:** One researcher argues that you should not hate the player, but rather the game (Durant, 2017), which is practical advice.



Rules for Multiple Authors

Two

Three or more

Citing Two Authors

First Citation

- Wayne and Grayson (2016) argue that wearing spandex makes crime fighting easier.

Subsequent Citations

- Penguins and cats can be devious (Wayne & Grayson, 2016).



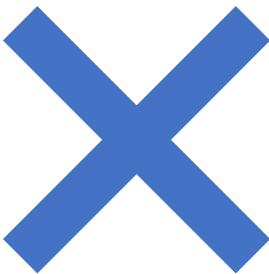
Citing Three or More Authors

Use only the first name with 'et al.'

Stark et al. (2019) found that Thanos destroyed 50% of Earth's population.



Note



When using 'et al.,'
treat it as a plural
noun.

A word cloud visualization showing the frequency of various source types in academic citations. The most prominent words are 'No date' (yellow), 'Indirect sources' (red), 'NO AUTHOR' (blue), 'MULTIPLE SOURCES' (pink), 'Companies' (purple), 'Organizations' (orange), and 'Anonymous' (dark blue). Smaller words include 'Same author; Same Year', 'No page', 'Direct sources', 'Companies', 'Organizations', 'Multiple sources', and 'No date'.

Companies or Organizations

Company name replaces author:

According to McDonald's (2016), only 98% of their food items cause heart disease.





No Date

Use (n.d.) in place
of the year:

According to Drake
(n.d.), his friends
used to call him on
his cell phone.

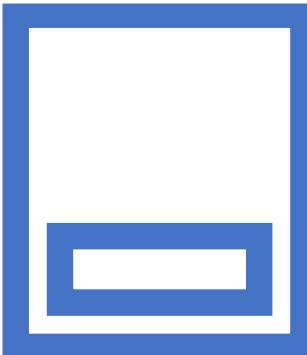
Two Articles: Same Author; Same Year

Add lowercase 'a' and 'b' to the year of publication:

Though things will never be the same (Cabello, 2018b), people can always have a good time in Havana (Cabello, 2018a).



Note



The letters are attributed based on the alphabetical order of article titles.

The 'a' and 'b' appear in the reference in that order.

No Author

Article title goes in place of author:

Excess intestinal gas can lead to discomfort (“Flatulence,” 2014).





Indirect Sources

According to Wayne (2008), it is always handy to have green kryptonite around (as cited in Kent, 2009).

Multiple Sources at Once



Alphabetize them and link them with semicolons:

According to several reports, love hurts (Everly & Everly, 1960; Nazareth, 1975; Orbison, 1961).



Works without a Page

Lamar (2018) argues that people should “sit down and be humble” (para. 2).

References: Authors

Single author

Two to twenty authors

More than twenty authors

One Author

1. Author's last name
2. A comma
3. Initials with period.

EXAMPLE

James, L. R.



Two to Twenty Authors

1. A comma will be added after the final initial of each name
2. A '&' symbol will precede the last name.
3. Closed with a period.

EXAMPLE

West, K.,
Kardashian, K.,
& Jenner, K.



More than Twenty Authors

1. List the first nineteen names.
2. Introduce an ellipsis
3. Add the final name listed in the source

Example: More Than Twenty Author

Stark, T., Parker, P., Banner, B., van Dyne, D., Pym, H., Odinson, T., Rogers, S., Romanoff, N. A., Danvers, C. S. J., McCoy, H., Lang, S., Lang, C., Cage, L., Howlett, J. L., Jones, J. C., Strange, S., Murdock, M., Summers, A., Summers, S.,...
Surfer, S.



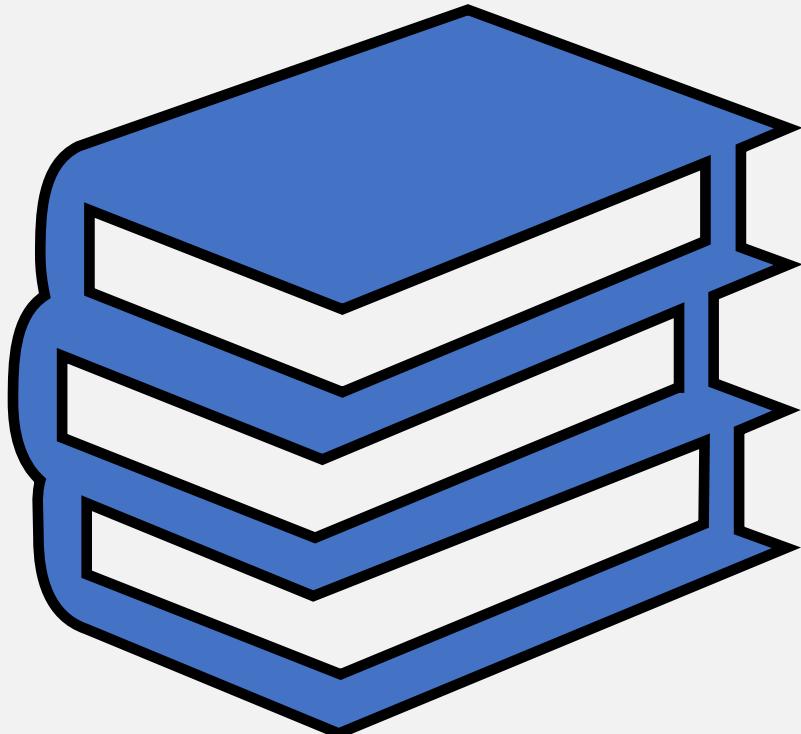
Titles such as 'Jr.'
and 'III'

1. Follow the initials.
2. Closed with a period.
3. Do NOT includes titles
such as 'Mr.' or Dr.'

EXAMPLE

Vonnegut, K., Jr.

Preparing a Reference List: Questions To Ask Yourself



Source?

A book? A website? A scholarly article

Authorship?

A translator? An editor? An organization?

Date?

Year? Month? Volume? Issue?

Location?

The Internet? In a database? In the library?

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C.

Note: The last name comes first, followed by an initial that has a period after it.

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018).

Note: The year follows, in parentheses, and also has a period afterwards, outside of the parentheses.

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money.

Note: The title of the work is next. Only the first word, the first word of the subtitle and proper names will be capitalized. It is a short work, so it will NOT be in italics.

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *American Sociological Studies*,

Note: The title of the journal is next. Because it is a large work, it will be in italics, and all the major words will be capitalized. A comma will follow it to introduce the volume and issue number.

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *The Journal of American Sociological Studies*,

Note: Don't capitalize prepositions that are three letters or less, such as 'of,' 'on,' or 'in.'

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *The Journal of American Sociological and Political Studies*,

Note: Don't capitalize conjunctions that are three letters or less, such as 'and,' 'but,' or 'so.'

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *The Journal of American Sociological and Political Studies*, 8(12),

Note: The volume number will follow, and will be in italics. The issue number comes immediately after with no space, and will be in parentheses. This is also followed by a comma.

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *The Journal of American Sociological and Political Studies*, 8(12), 6-66.

Note: The page range of the article will follow. The first number is the first page of the article, and the second number is the last page number of the article. A dash will separate them and a period will follow.

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *The Journal of American Sociological and Political Studies*, 8(12), Article number 12.

Note: If there is an article number instead of a page number, simply put the article number.

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *The Journal of American Sociological and Political Studies*, 8(12), 6-66.
doi:0000000/0000000000

Note: Finally, the letters 'doi', which stands for 'digital object identifier', will follow. They will be in lowercase letters, and will be followed by a colon, and then the doi number. No period will follow and there will be no spaces.

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *The Journal of American Sociological and Political Studies*, 8(12), 6-66.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2012.05.005>

Note: If the ‘doi’ cannot be found, you can use the doi link.

Example: Online Journal

Gambino, C. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *The Journal of American Sociological and Political Studies*, 8(12), 6-66.
<https://www.notarealwebsite.com/thisisfake news>

Note: If neither a doi nor a doi link can be found, you can use the URL instead. Type 'Retrieved from' and then the URL. Do not leave the hyperlink in.

Example: Chapter in a Book

Grande, A. (2018). God is a woman: Why you shouldn't call women 'angel.'

NOTE: The chapter from a book will start the same way as an article from a journal.

Example: Chapter in a Book

Grande, A. (2018). God is a woman: Why you shouldn't call women 'angel.' In N. Minaj (Ed.),

NOTE: The title of the chapter will be followed by the word 'In' to signify it was in a book, and then the initials and last name of the editor or editors will follow with (Ed.) in parentheses for one editor, and (Eds.) for more than one.

Example: Chapter in a Book

Grande, A. (2018). God is a woman: Why you shouldn't call women 'angel.' In N. Minaj, J. Jessie, & B. Knowles (Eds.),

NOTE: If there is more than one editor, add an 's': (Eds.).

Example: Chapter in a Book

Grande, A. (2018). God is a woman: Why you shouldn't call women 'angel.' In N. Minaj, J. Jessie, & B. Knowles (Eds.), *Challenging patriarchal power dynamics*

NOTE: The title of the book will follow. As it is a long work, it will be in italics; however, unlike the journal, it gets the same capitalization rule as the short works.

Example: Chapter in a Book

Grande, A. (2018). God is a woman: Why you shouldn't call women 'angel.' In N. Minaj, J. Jessie, & B. Knowles (Eds.), *Challenging patriarchal power dynamics* (pp. 45-62).

NOTE: The page rage of the chapter will come before the period and will be in parentheses.

Example: Chapter in a Book

Grande, A. (2018). God is a woman: Why you shouldn't call women 'angel.' In N. Minaj, J. Jessie, & B. Knowles (Eds.), *Challenging patriarchal power dynamics* (pp. 45-62).
<https://www.notarealwebsite.com/thisistotallyfakenews>

NOTE: The city of publication will follow, then a comma, then an abbreviation of the province, state, or territory. A colon will then introduce the name of the publisher, and the reference will then be closed off with a period.

Example: Chapter in a Book

Grande, A. (2018). God is a woman: Why you shouldn't call women 'angel.' In N. Minaj, J. Jessie, & B. Knowles (Eds.), *Challenging patriarchal power dynamics* (pp. 45-62). Illuminati Press.

NOTE: The city of publication will follow, then a comma, then an abbreviation of the province, state, or territory. A colon will then introduce the name of the publisher, and the reference will then be closed off with a period.

Hanging Line

The first line of the reference will be left aligned with no indent. The lines under the first line will all be indented. This is called a ‘hanging’ line.

To achieve this effect, do not simply hit the ‘tab’ button. Instead, highlight the entire reference page, right click, and select ‘Paragraph’.

Then, under the ‘Indentation’ subheading, open the dropdown menu. You will have three options: ‘None’, ‘First Line’, and ‘Hanging’. Select hanging, and then click ‘OK’ on the bottom right-hand corner of the pop-up window.

A Word About Citation Generators...

- Many students use citation generators such as:
 - Citation Machine
 - BibMe
 - EasyBib, etc.
- However, this technology is NOT foolproof, and OFTEN results in improper citations!!
- **You still need to know how to reference your sources properly.** The best way is to check the style guide or *The Purdue OWL*.

Bottom Line: Know how to cite properly so you don't end up with unnecessary mistakes in your reference list!

Kahoot!





Still Have Citation
Questions?

There are ways to cite every kind of published or unpublished work, no matter what the medium. If you're not sure how to cite something, look it up on the Purdue OWL, or come see us at the Writing Support Desk in Leddy Library!

References

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

The Purdue OWL. Purdue U Writing Lab, 2010. Web. Nov. 1, 2014.

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