

# APA CITATION

Writing Support Desk

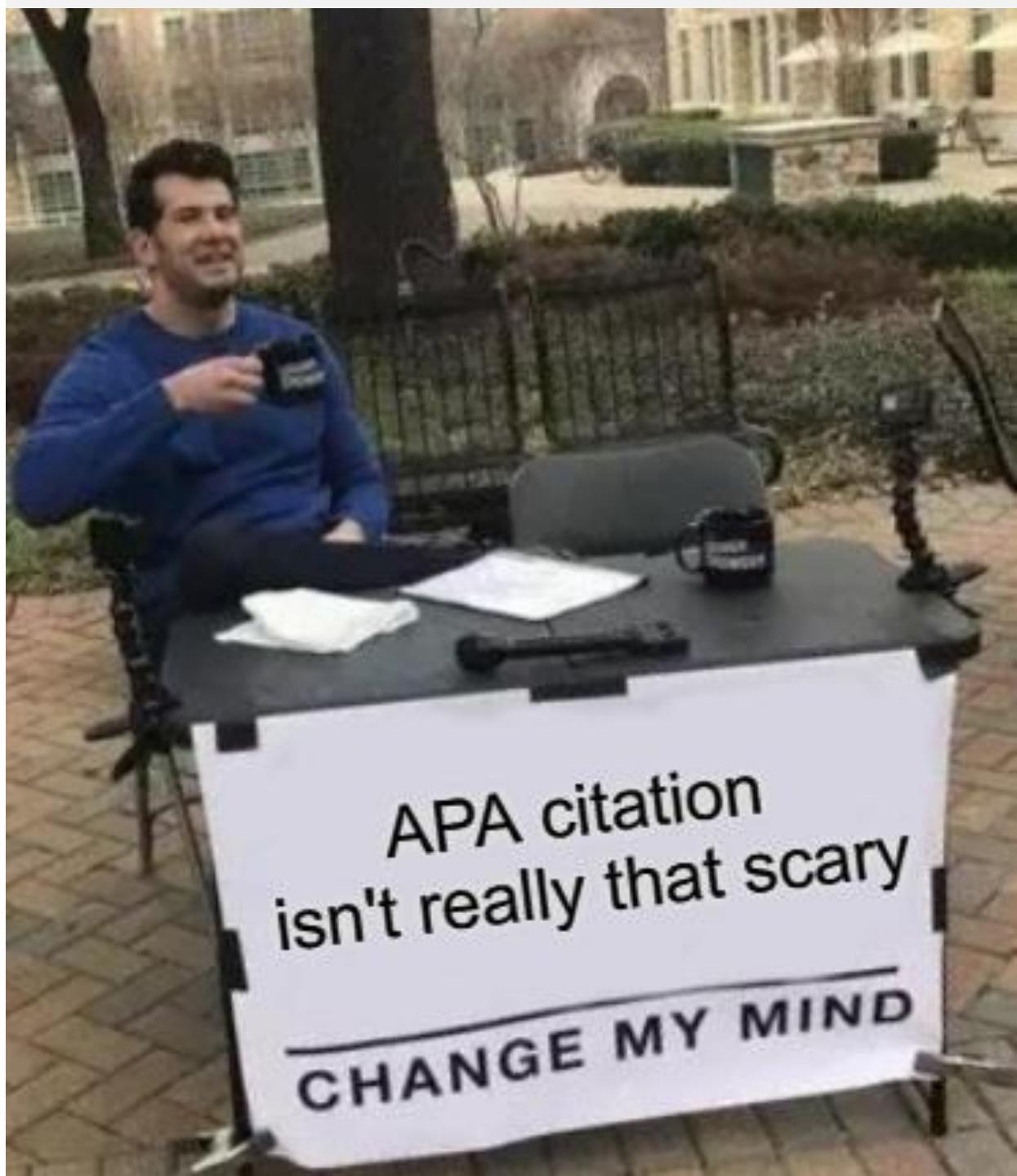
[writingsupport@uwindsor.ca](mailto:writingsupport@uwindsor.ca)



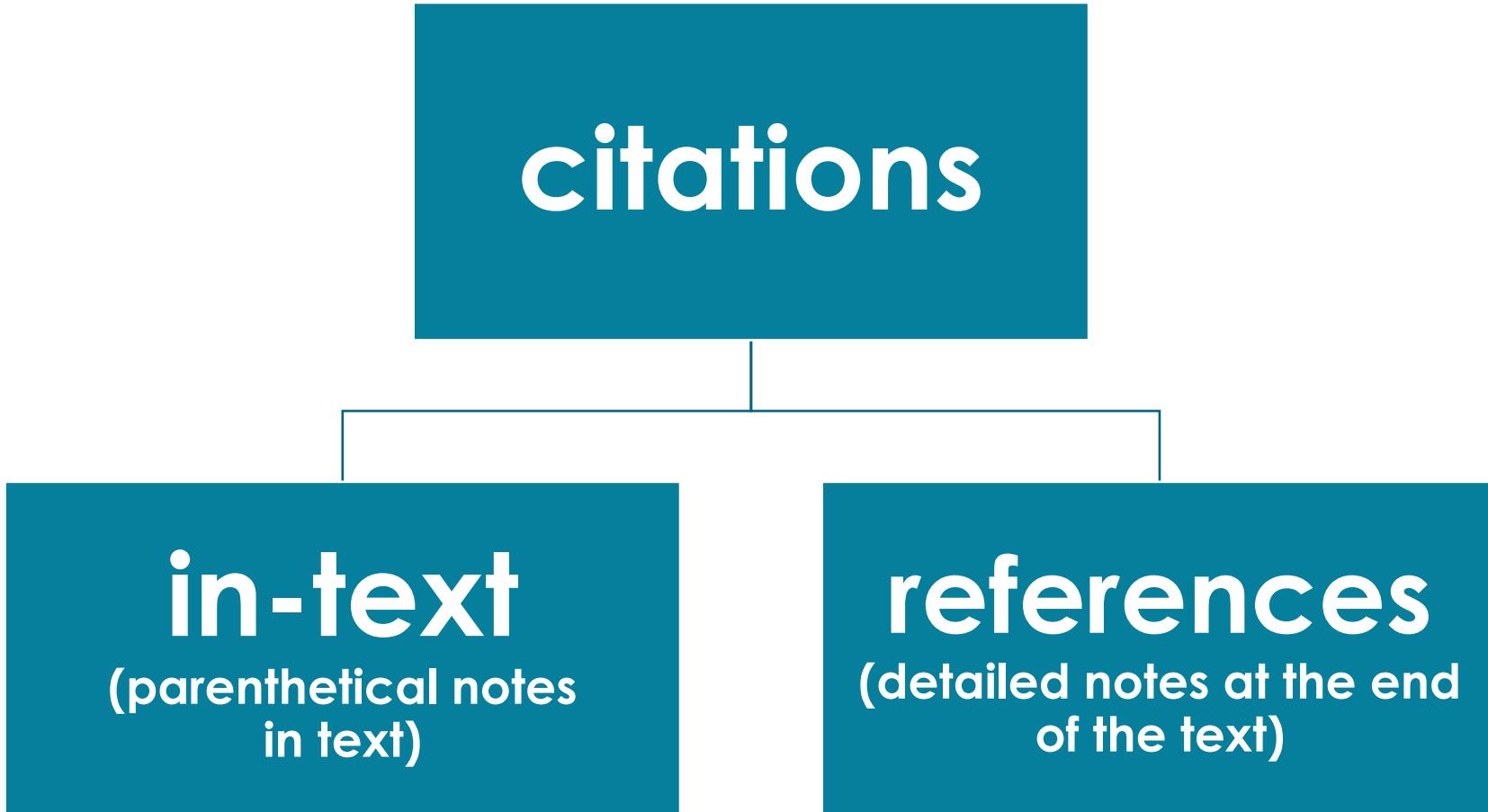
University  
of Windsor

# OVERVIEW

- Why do we cite?
- When do we cite?
- How do we cite using APA style?



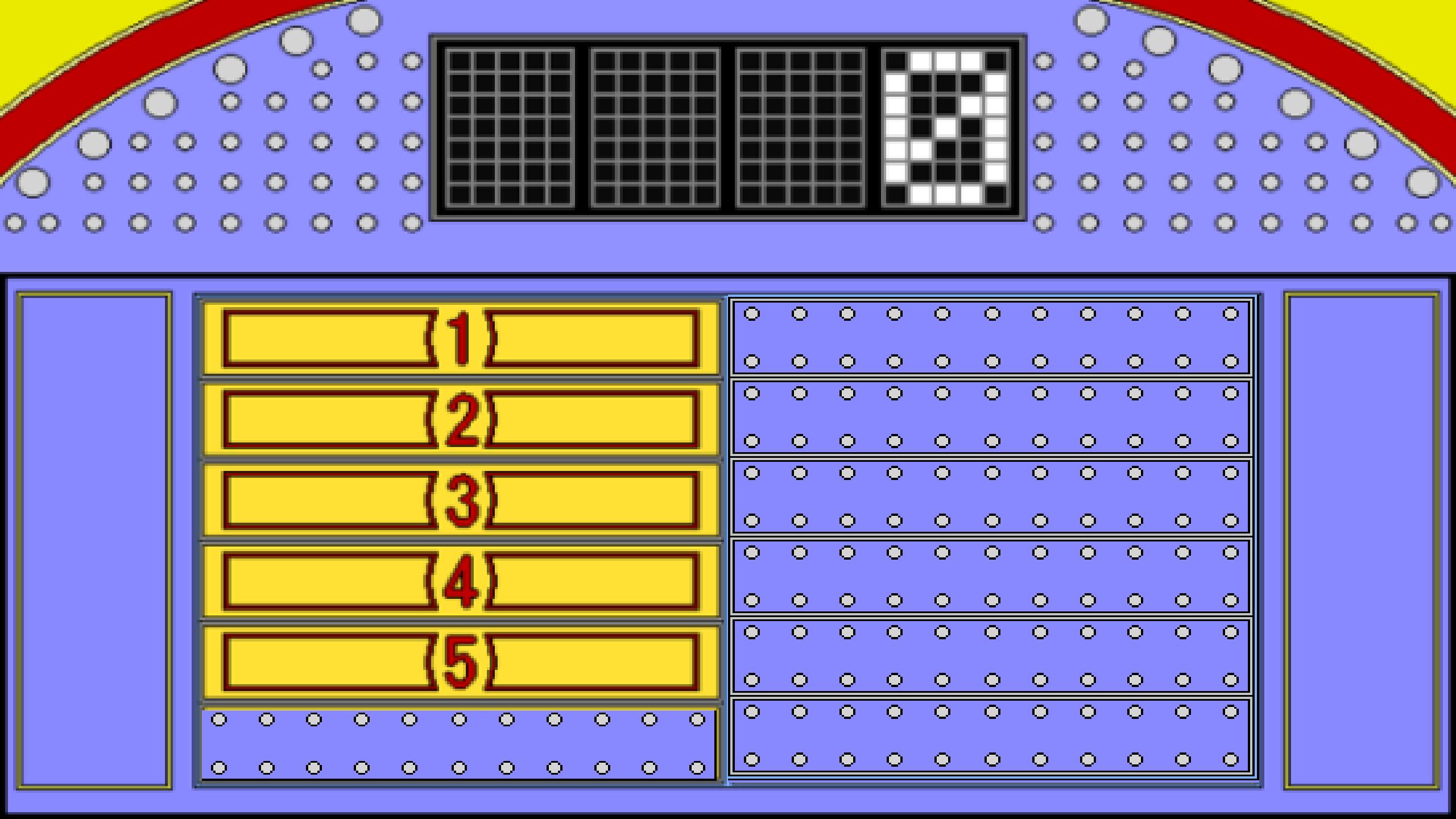
# CITING & REFERENCING



# WHY CITE?



go to [menti.com](https://menti.com)



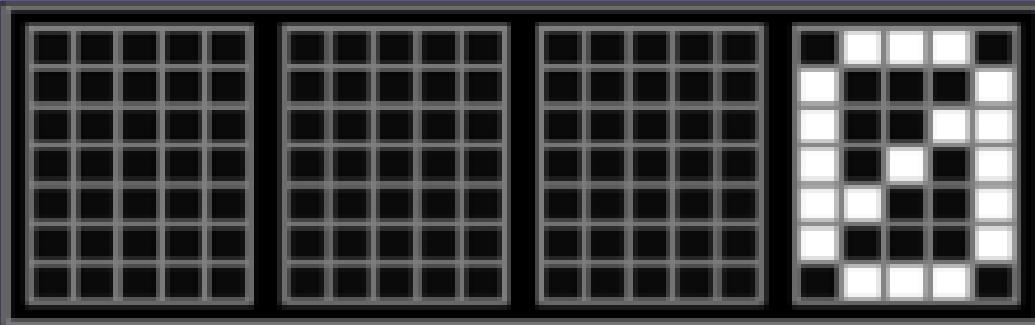
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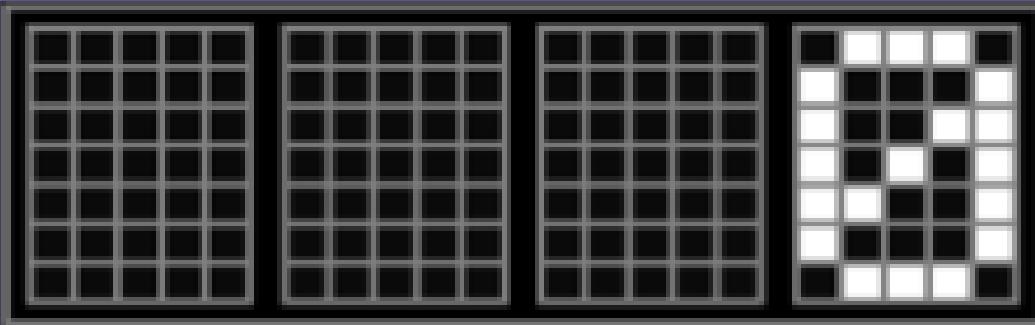
Avoid plagiarism

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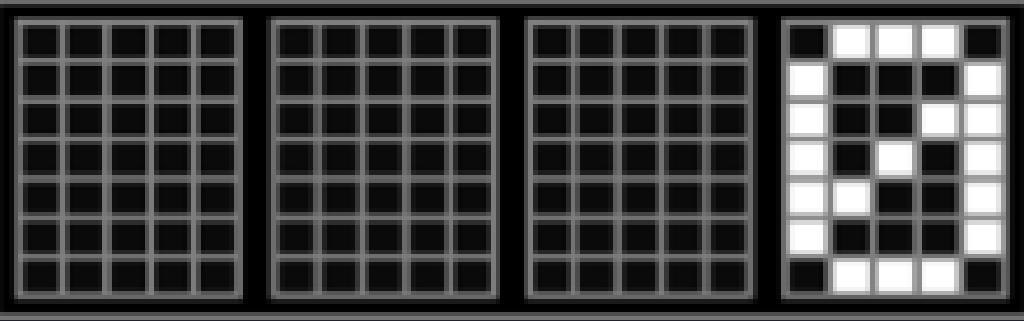
Avoid plagiarism

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Validate claims

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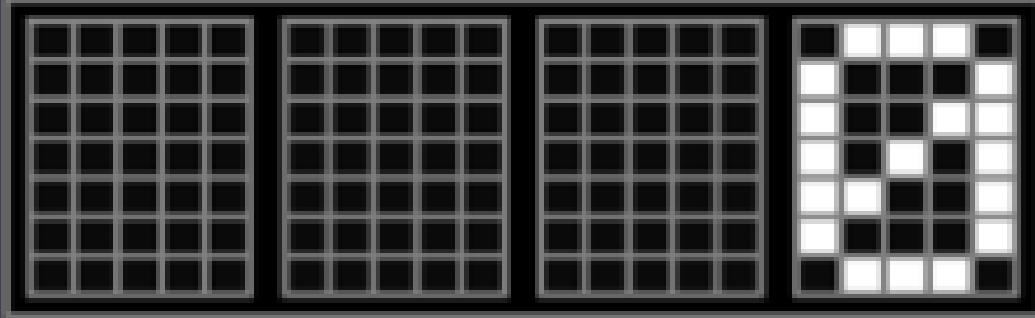
Avoid plagiarism

Give credit to others

3

Validate claims

5



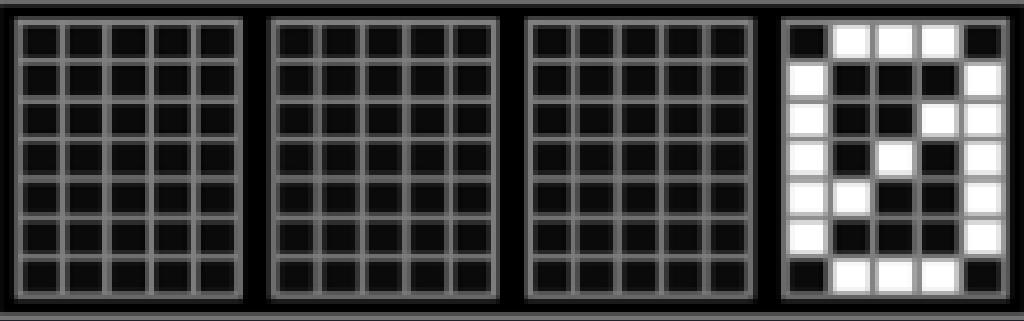
Avoid plagiarism

Give credit to others

3

Validate claims

Scholarly credibility



**Avoid plagiarism**

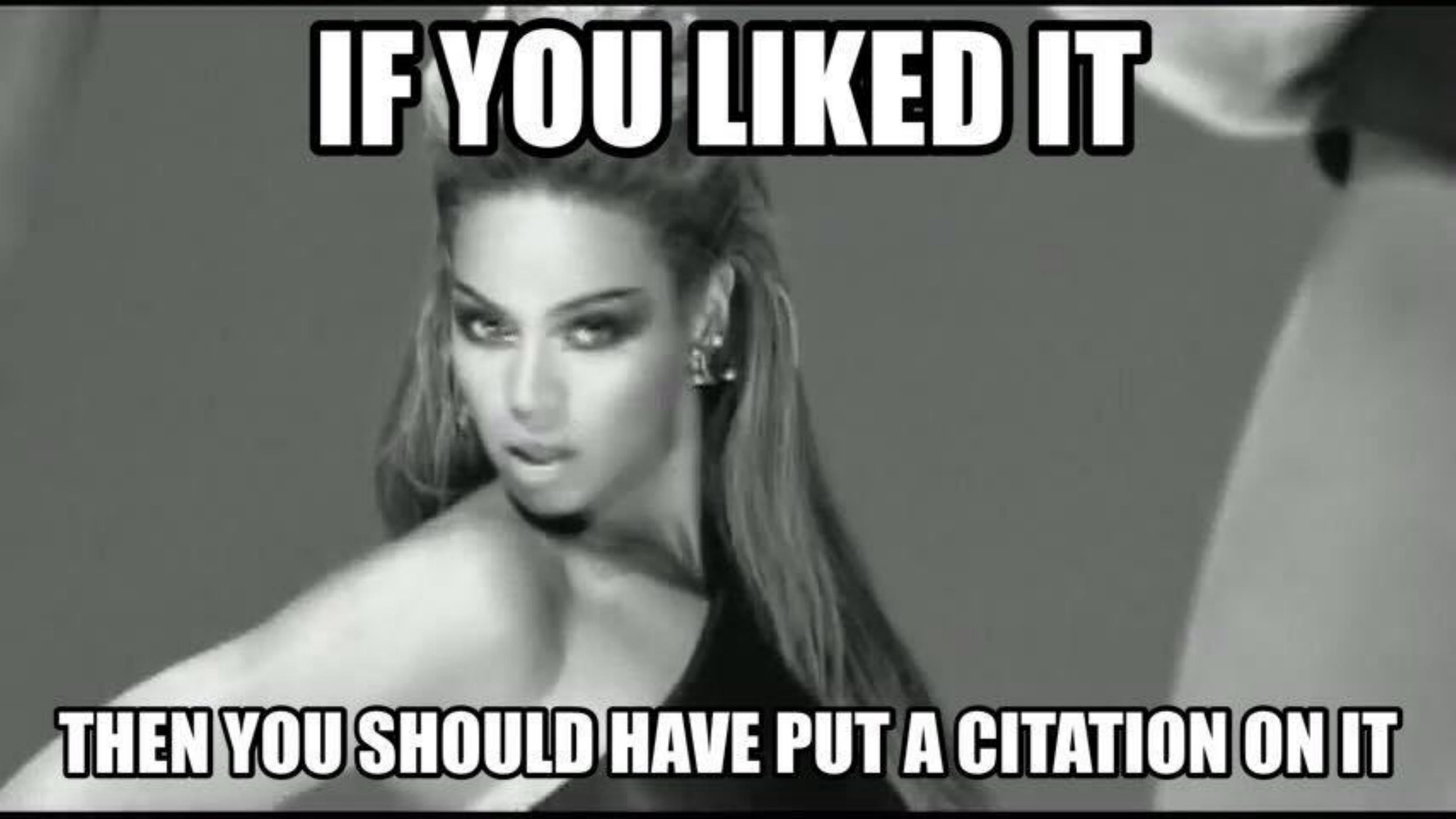
**Give credit to others**

**Provide further reading**

**Validate claims**

**Scholarly credibility**

# WHEN DO WE CITE?



**IF YOU LIKED IT**

**THEN YOU SHOULD HAVE PUT A CITATION ON IT**

**Whenever you present  
an idea or make a  
statement that  
*depends on the work  
of others.***

***If it doesn't originate in  
your own head, it  
probably needs a  
citation!***



# WHAT NEEDS A CITATION?

Direct quotations

Paraphrased passages

Summaries

# DIRECT QUOTATIONS

- Use the author(s)' words
- Use quotation marks for three or more significant words... “just like this”
- Include author(s)' name(s), year, and page/paragraph number
- APA style recommends paraphrasing

“ ” ’ ’

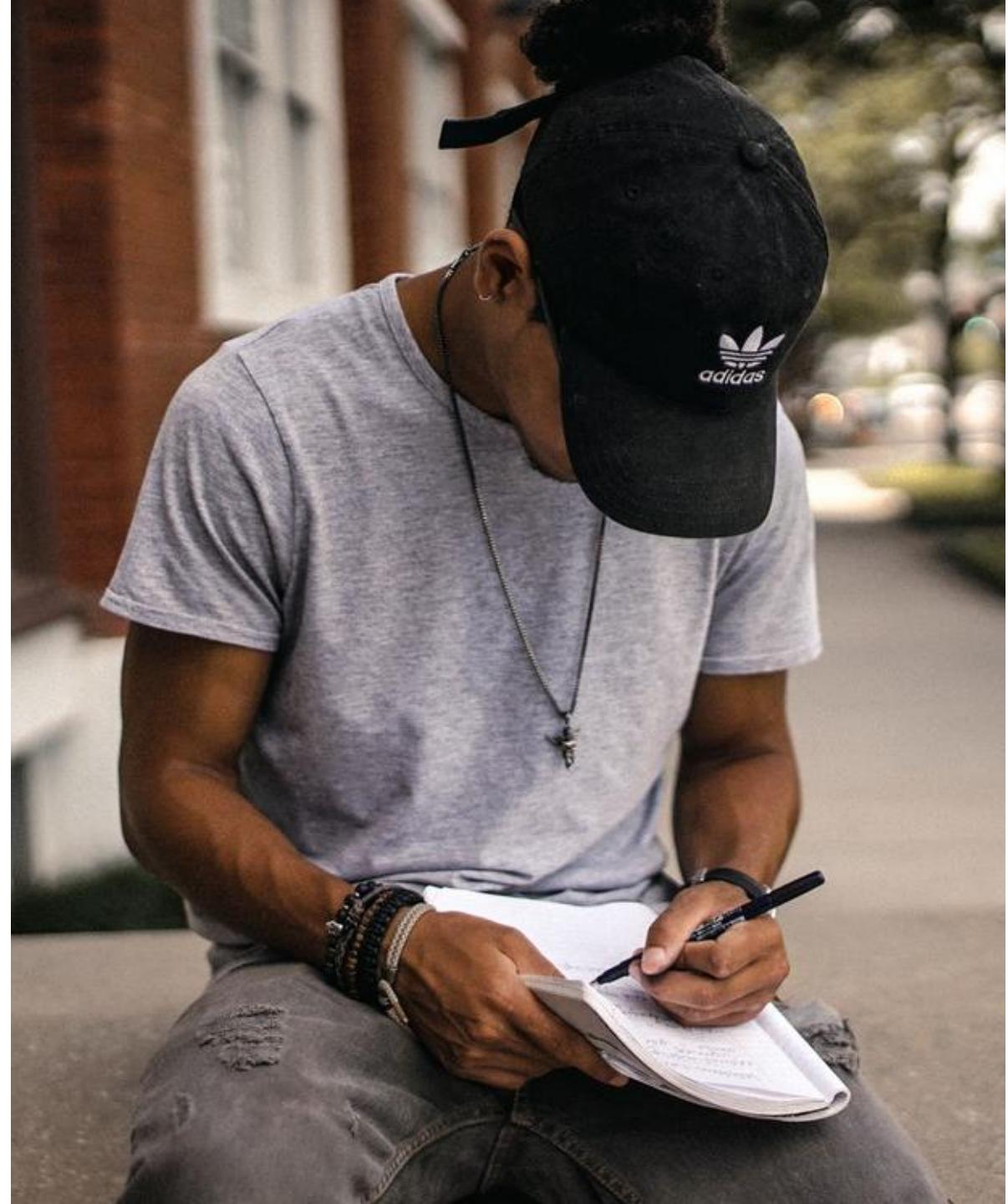
# PARAPHRASING

- Use someone else's idea in your own words
- Include author(s)' name(s) and year
- Helps create consistency & demonstrate your understanding



# SUMMARY

- A short outline of key points or ideas
- Include author(s)' name(s) and year
- Reduces word count while focusing on most relevant points



# WHAT DOESN'T NEED A CITATION?

# NEED TO CITE

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

# DON'T NEED TO CITE

- Proverbs/expressions (ex. 'the early bird gets the worm')
- Common knowledge & opinions
  - Can be found in numerous sources & is not controversial
  - ex. New York City is in the state of New York
  - Can vary depending on discipline

**NOT SURE  
IF YOU NEED  
TO CITE?**

**CITE  
ANYWAY!**



# IN-TEXT CITATIONS

# DIRECT QUOTATION

## 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).



# PARAPHRASE

## 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

To be clear on who said what,  
insert the citation where the  
source's information ends and  
your commentary begins:

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



# Kahoot!



MULTIPLE  
AUTHORS

TWO

THREE TO FIVE

SIX OR MORE

# 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).



# THREE TO FIVE AUTHORS

## FIRST CITATION

- **McCartney, Lennon, Harrison, and Starr (1964)** argue that matching suits are a necessity for any band.

## SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS

- **McCartney et al. (1970)** add that band members should also coordinate hair length.



# SIX OR MORE AUTHORS

## FIRST & SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS

- Rose et al. (1987) state that the jungle has both fun and games; however, it getting progressively worse on a daily basis.



NOTE:

ALWAYS  
TREAT  
ET AL.  
LIKE A  
PLURAL  
NOUN!

## COMPANY/ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR

Substitute company name  
for author name:

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



**NO DATE**

**Substitute n.d. for the year:  
According to  
Drake (n.d.), his  
friends used to call  
him on his cell  
phone.**



## ONE AUTHOR WITH TWO ARTICLES IN THE SAME YEAR

Use 'a' and 'b' to differentiate:

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



**NOTE: Assign 'a' and 'b' in the order the citations appear.**

## NO AUTHOR

**Substitute shortened title in place of author (using quotation marks):**

**Exercise can lead to delayed onset muscle soreness (“Workout,” 2014).**



# INDIRECT SOURCES

Cite the source *that you read!*  
DON'T include the date for the  
indirect source. DO include a  
page/paragraph number.

**According to Wayne,  
it is always handy to  
have green kryptonite  
around (as cited in  
Kent, 2009, p. 45).**

*(In this case, the idea belongs to Wayne. You read Kent's work, not Wayne's, so cite Kent, including the date of Kent's publication and page number.)*



## MULTIPLE SOURCES IN THE SAME CITATION

Alphabetize & separate each entry with a semi-colon

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



## WORKS WITH NO PAGE NUMBER

If the citation requires a page number, use a paragraph number instead.

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



# Kahoot!



# REFERENCE LIST

# REFERENCES: AUTHORS

ONE

TWO TO SEVEN

EIGHT OR MORE

# ONE AUTHOR

- Author's last name
- Comma
- Author's initials with a period

Example

West, K.

# TWO TO SEVEN AUTHORS

- Add a comma after the final initial of each name
- Use ‘&’ before the final name
- End with a period

## Example

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

# EIGHT OR MORE AUTHORS

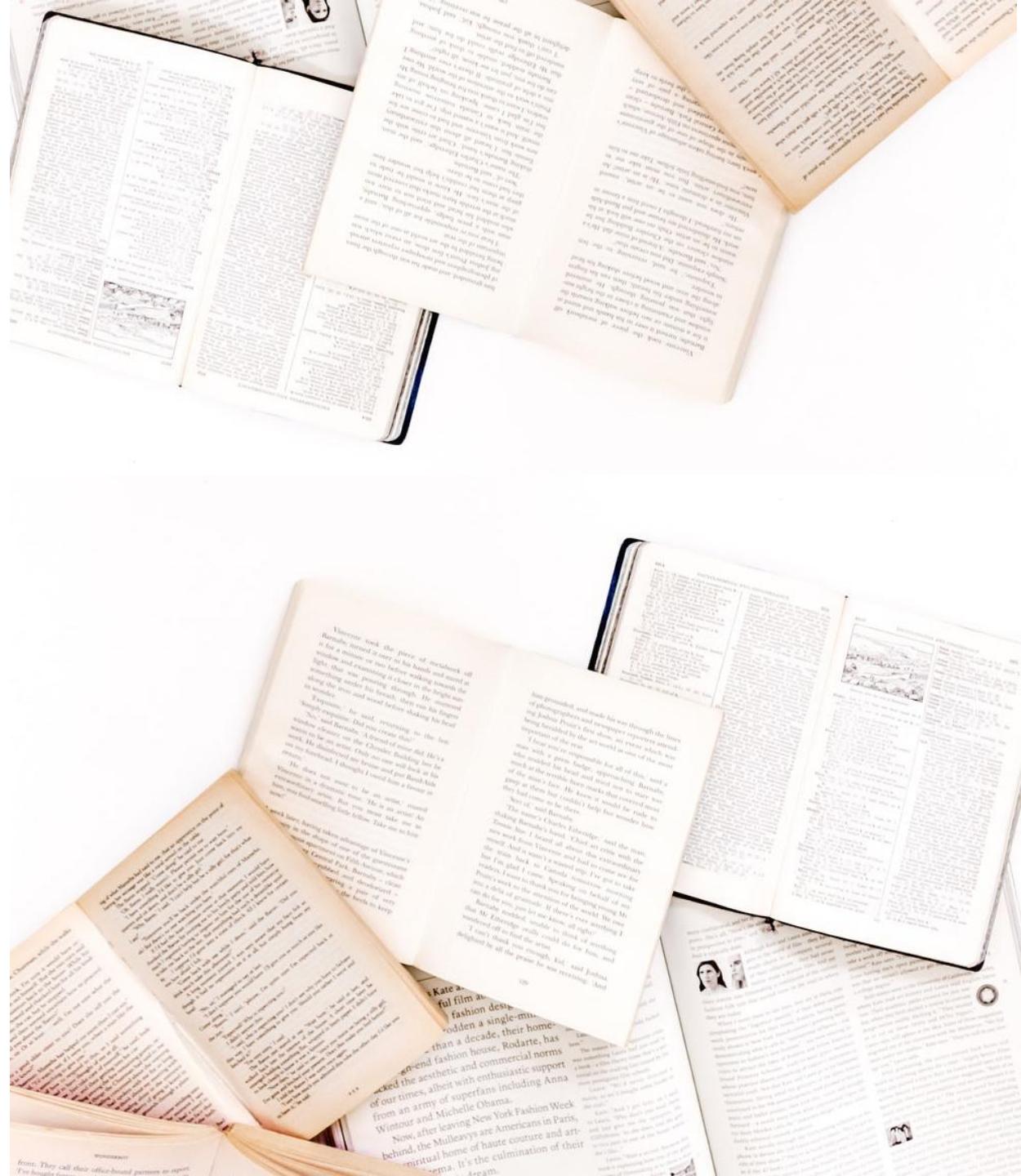
- List the first six names
- Place an ellipses after the sixth name ‘...’
- Add the final name and end with a period

## Example

West, K., Jenner, K.,  
Kardashian, K.,  
Jenner, C., Disick, S.,  
Jenner, B.,...West, N.

# REFERENCE LIST CONSIDERATIONS

- **What kind of source is it? Book? Website? Scholarly Article?**
- **Who wrote it? Is there an editor? A translator? An organization instead of an author?**
- **When was it published? Is there a year? A date? A volume or issue number?**
- **Is it an online source? Print? Part of a database?**



## EXAMPLE: ONLINE JOURNAL

Glover, D.

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

## EXAMPLE: ONLINE JOURNAL

Glover, D. (2018).

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

## EXAMPLE: ONLINE JOURNAL

Glover, D. (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

Glover, D. (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

Glover, D. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *American Sociological Studies*, 7(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

Glover, D. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *American Sociological Studies*, 7(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

Glover, D. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *American Sociological Studies*, 7(12), 6-66. doi:0000000/0000000000

Note: Finally, the letters ‘doi’, which stand 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

Glover, D. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *American Sociological Studies*, 7(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

Glover, D. (2018). This is America: We just want the money. *American Sociological Studies*, 7(12), 6-66. Retrieved from  
<https://www.notarealwebsite.com/thisisfake>

**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

Markle, M. (2018). Royal baby names.

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

## EXAMPLE: CHAPTER IN A BOOK

**Markle, M. (2018). Royal baby names. In K. Middleton (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

Markle, M. (2018). Royal baby names. In K. Middleton (Ed.), *Incredibly public pregnancies*.

**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

Markle, M. (2018). Royal baby names. In K. Middleton (Ed.), *Incredibly public pregnancies* (pp. 75-90).

**Note: The page range of the chapter will come before the period and will be in parentheses.**

## EXAMPLE: CHAPTER IN A BOOK

Markle, M. (2018). Royal baby names. In K. Middleton (Ed.), *Incredibly public pregnancies* (pp. 75-90). Windsor, UK: Royal Books.

**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

Markle, M. (2018). Royal baby names. In K. Middleton (Ed.), *Incredibly public pregnancies* (pp. 75-90). Retrieved from <http://www.royalbooks.com/pregnancies>

**Note: If the book is only available online, the city and publisher will be replaced by a 'Retrieved from' link.**

# Kahoot!



# HANGING LINE

The first line of each reference stays on the left margin. Each subsequent line is tabbed over. This is called a hanging indent.

Simply hitting the tab key will not achieve this effect. You can use Ctrl+tab, but this does not work in Google docs/web-based software.

Instead, highlight the entire reference page, right click, and select 'Paragraph'.

Then, under the 'Indentation' subheading, open the 'Special' dropdown, select 'hanging' and hit 'OK.'

# BEWARE OF 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!***

# QUESTIONS?

Remember, this slideshow and many others are available to download via the Writing Support Brightspace page.

Students can self-enroll as 'learners' either by selecting 'Discover' from the Brightspace landing page and clicking 'Enroll' on the Writing Support organization.