



APA CITATION

Writing Support Desk

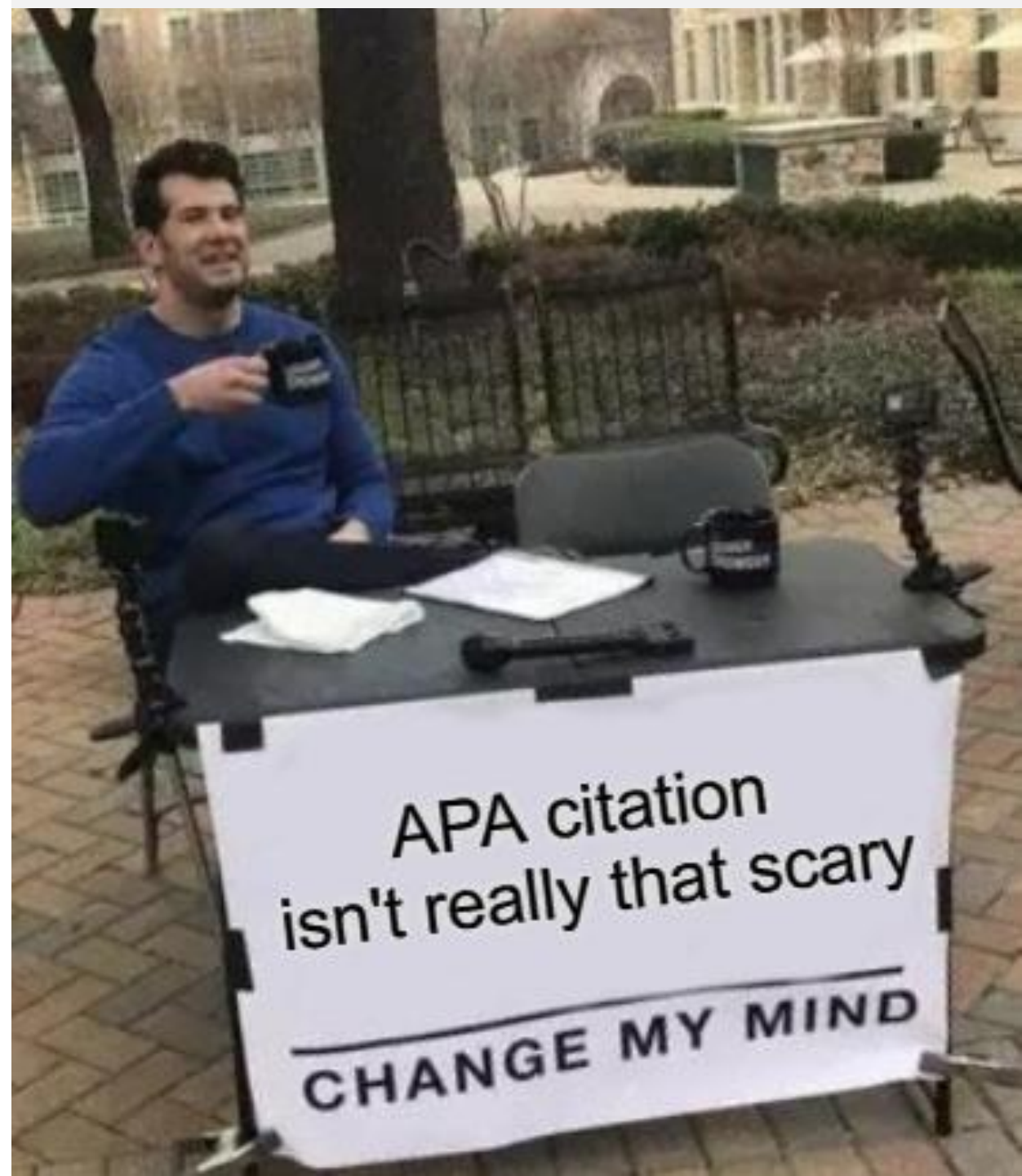


University
of Windsor

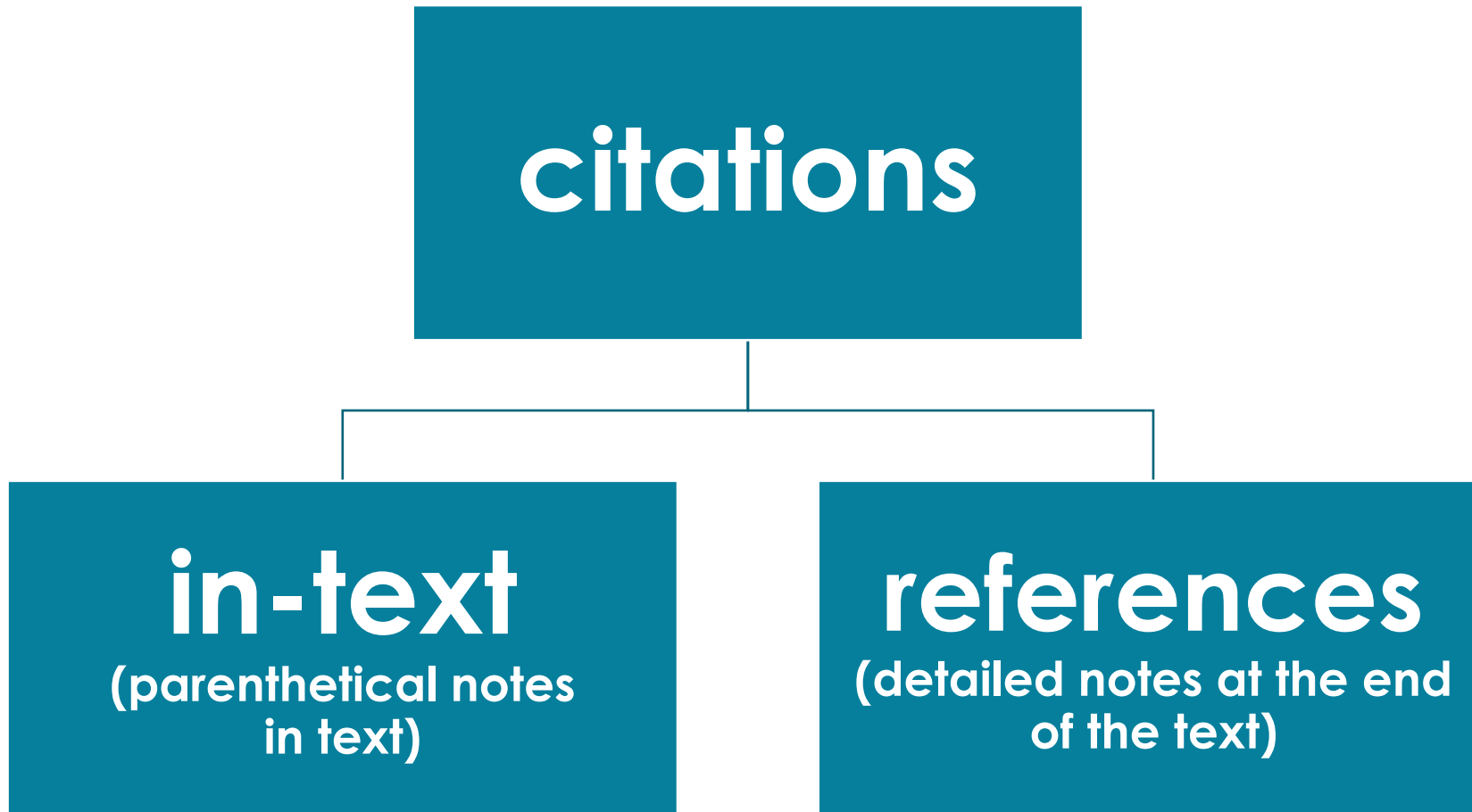
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OVERVIEW

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



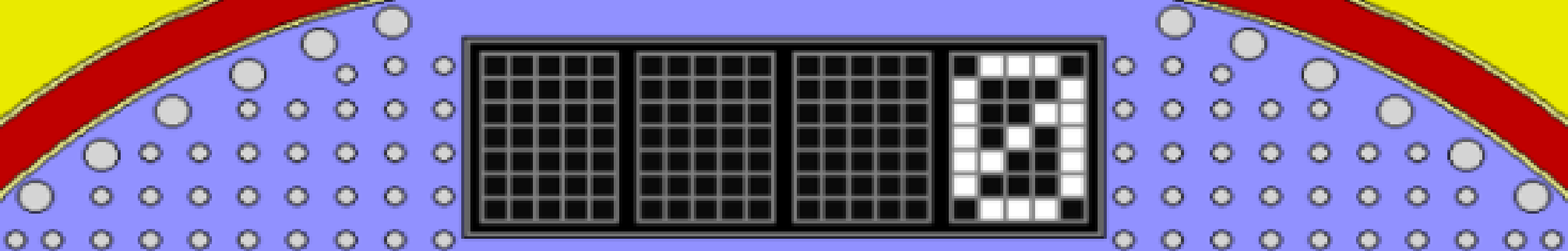
CITING & REFERENCING



**WHY
CITE?**



go to menti.com



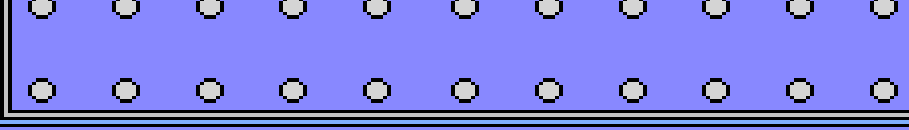
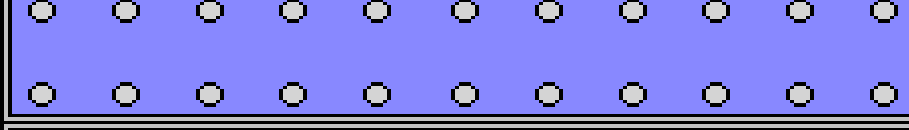
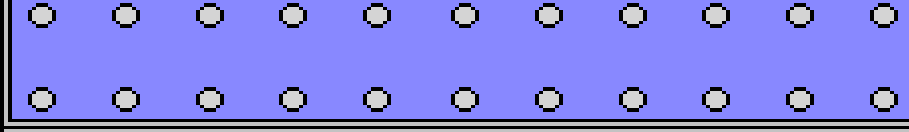
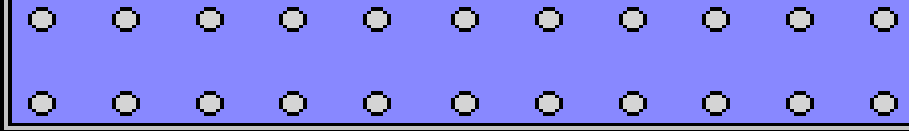
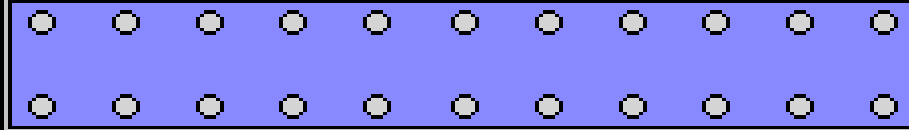
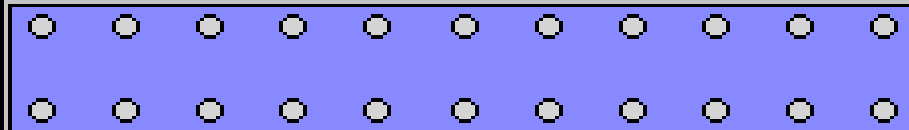
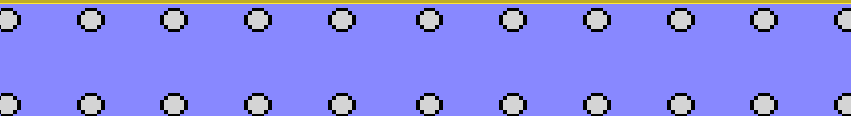
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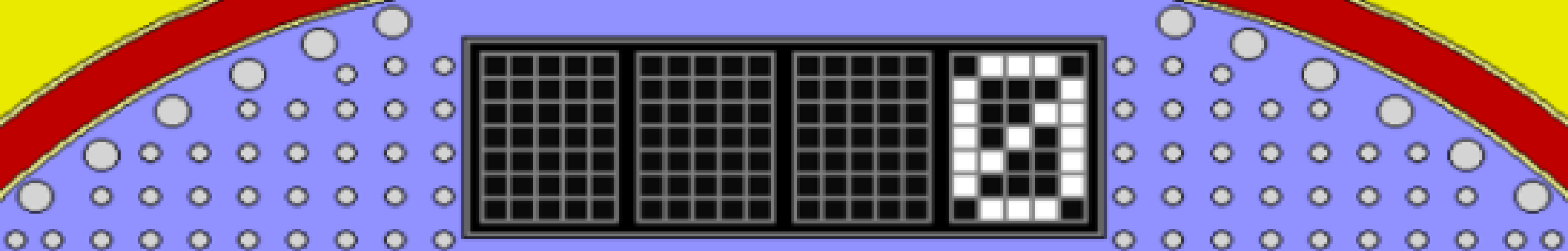
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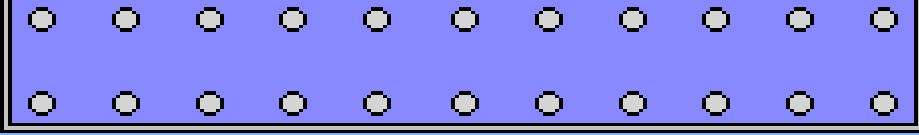
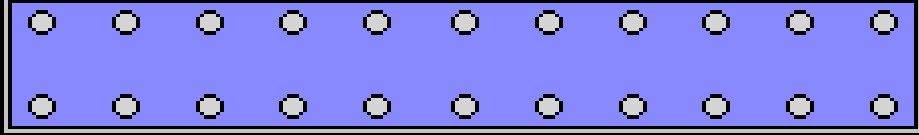
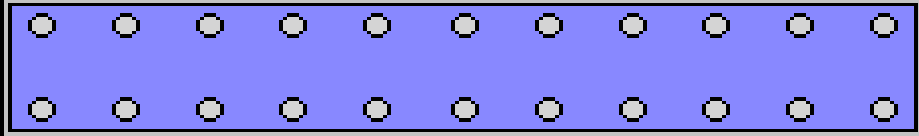
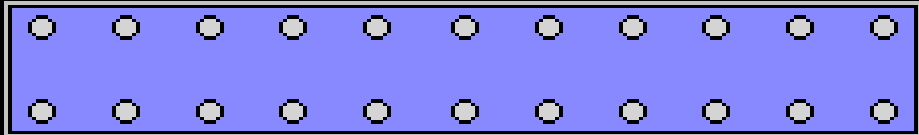
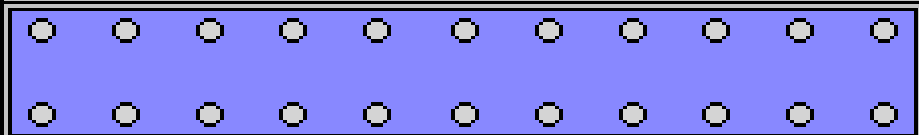
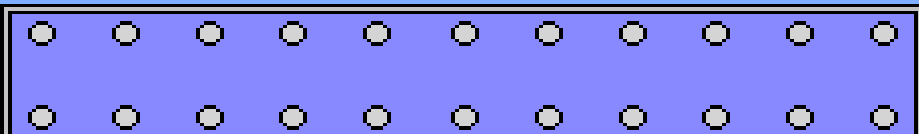
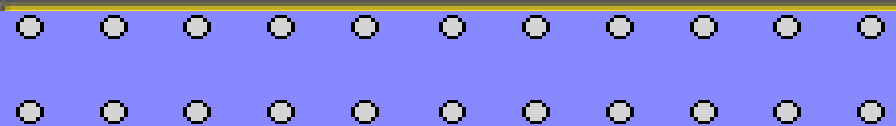
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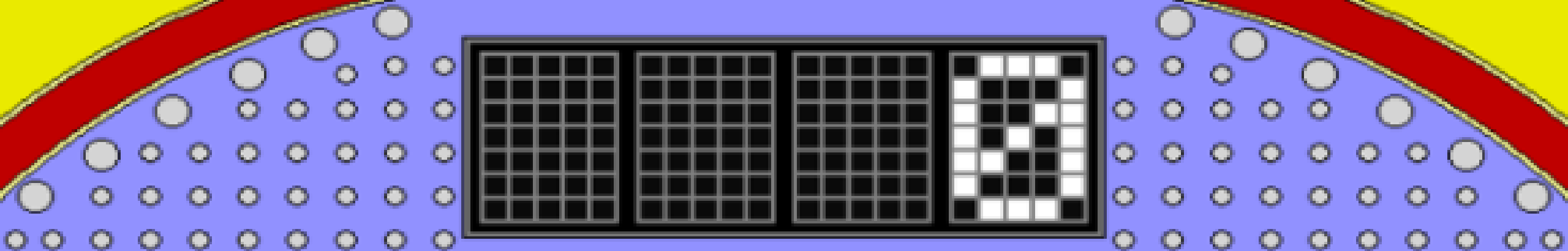
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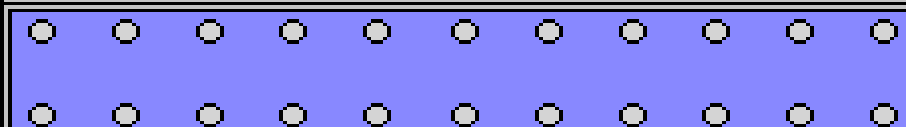
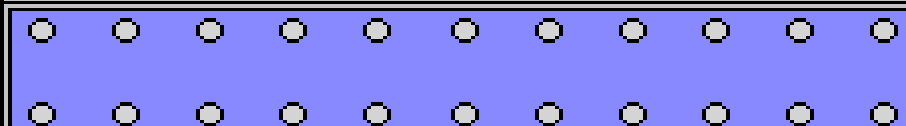
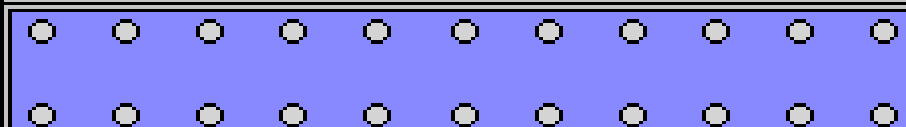
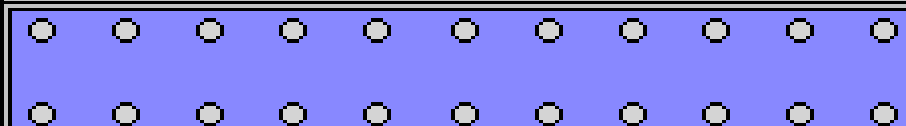
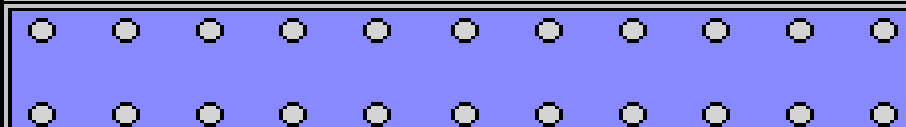
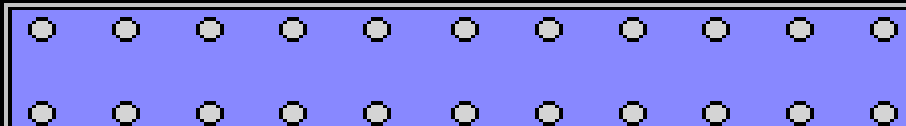
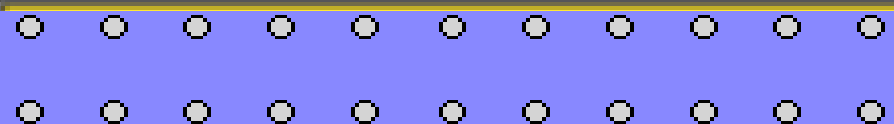
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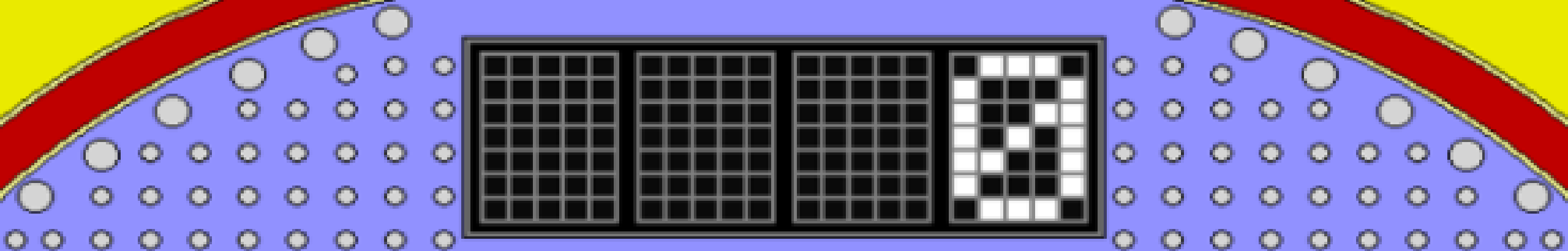
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Validate claims

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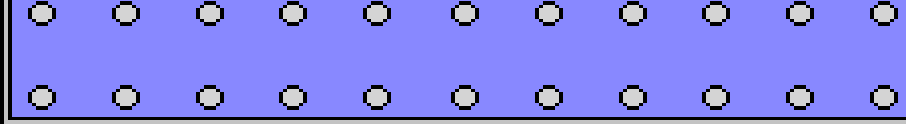
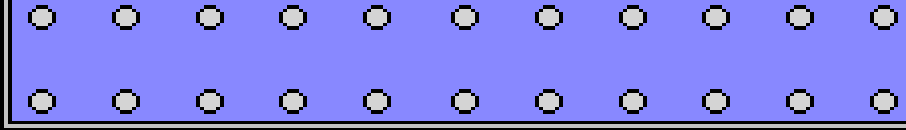
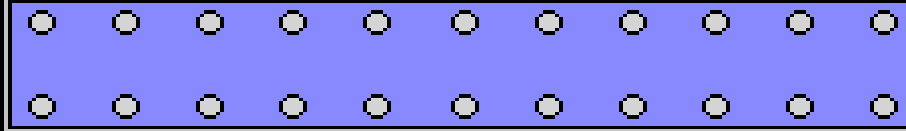
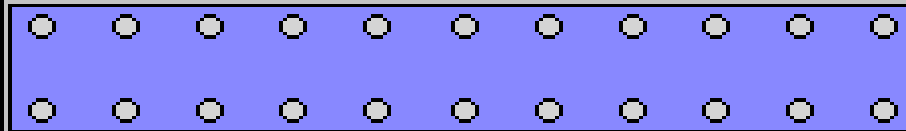
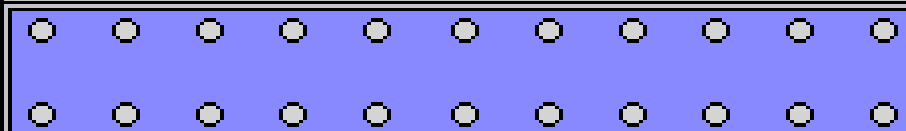
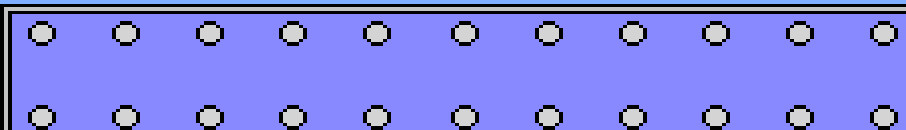
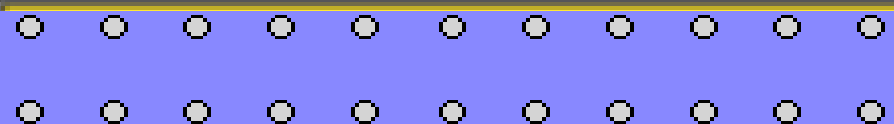
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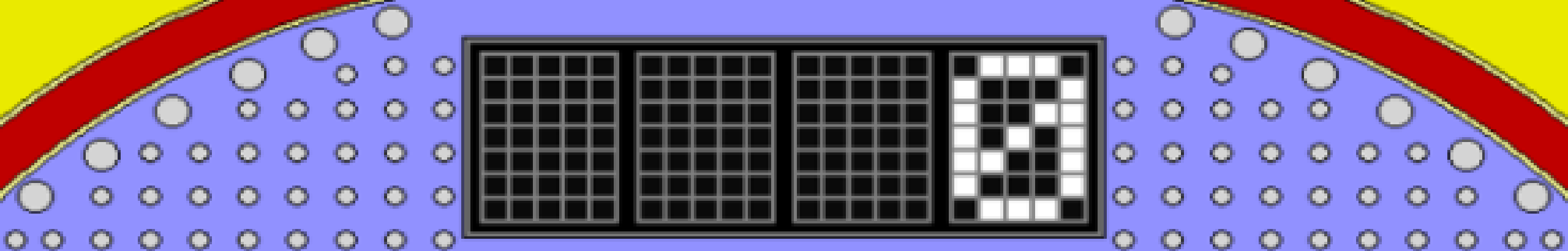
Give credit to others

[3]

Validate claims

[5]





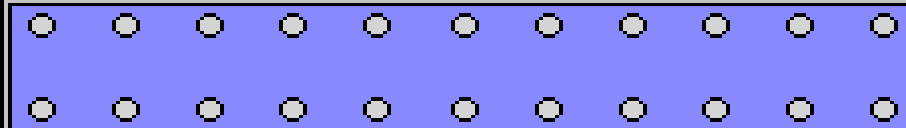
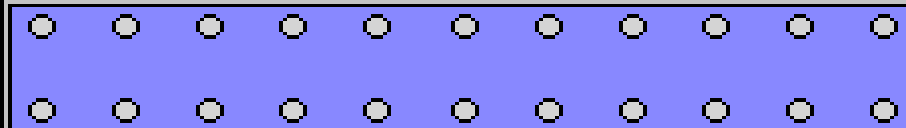
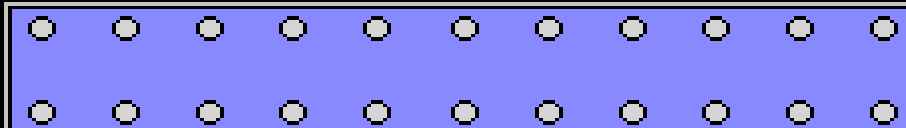
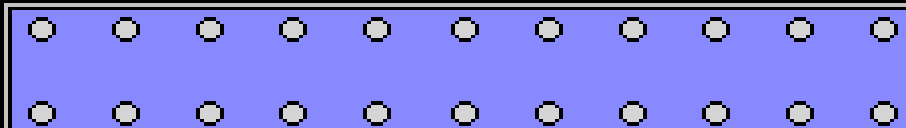
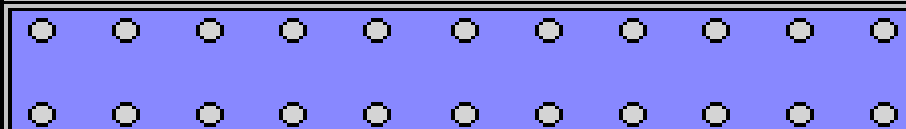
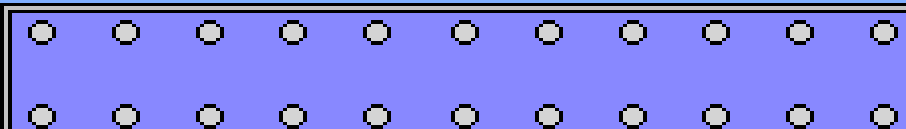
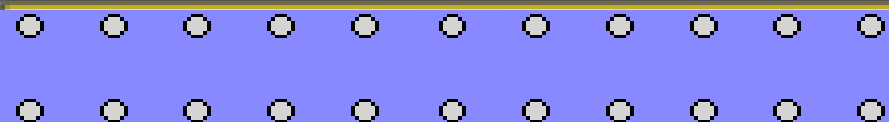
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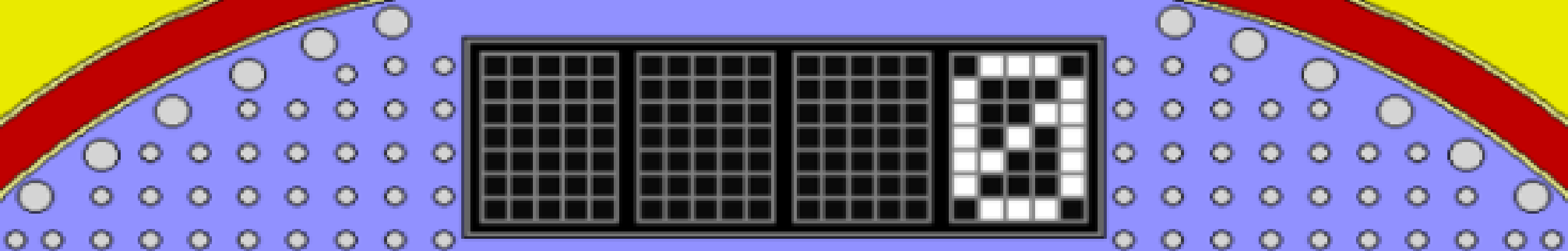
Give credit to others

3

Validate claims

Scholarly credibility





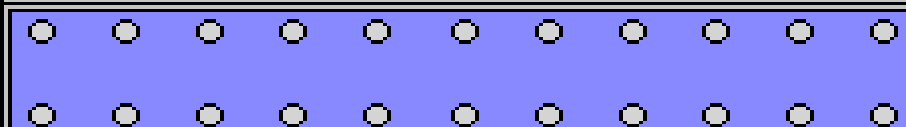
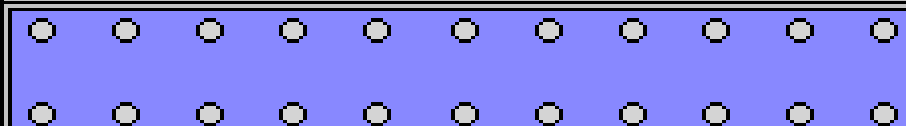
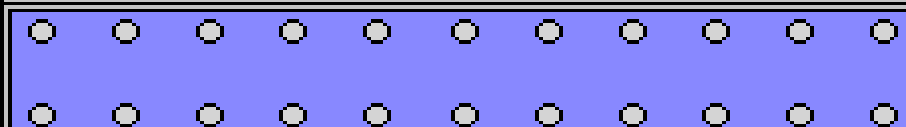
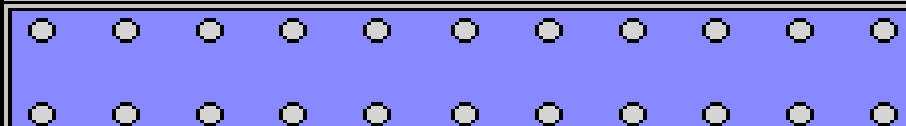
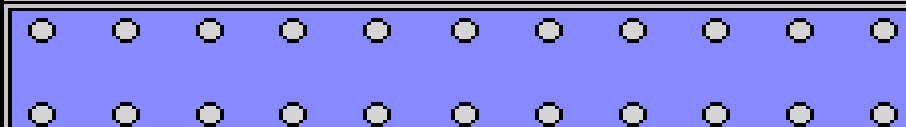
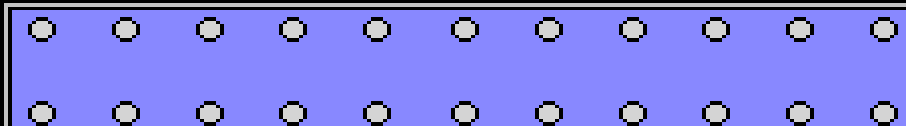
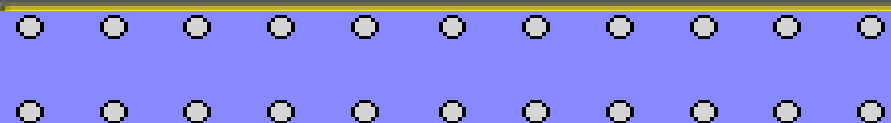
Avoid plagiarism

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



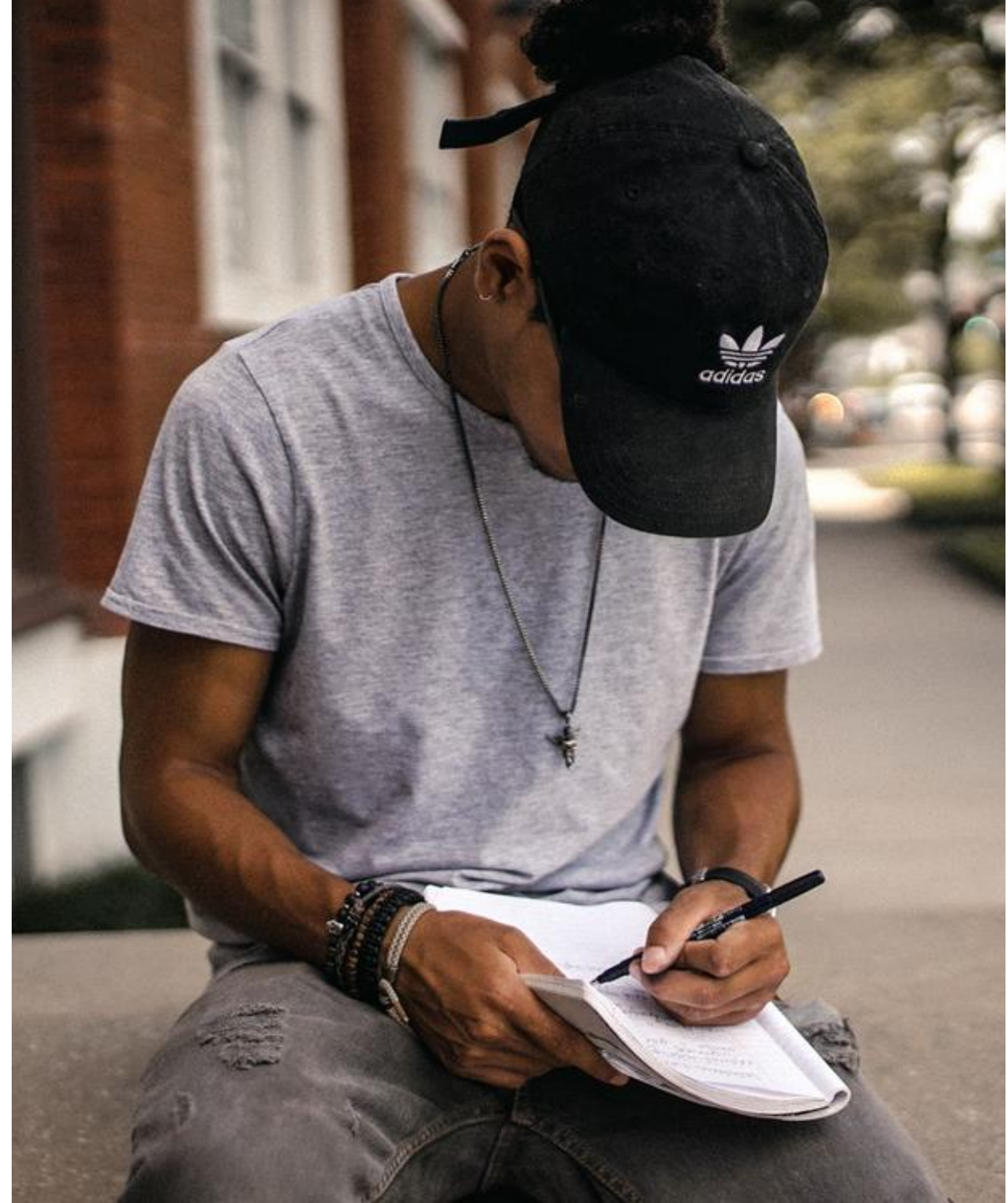
PARAPHRASING

- 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:

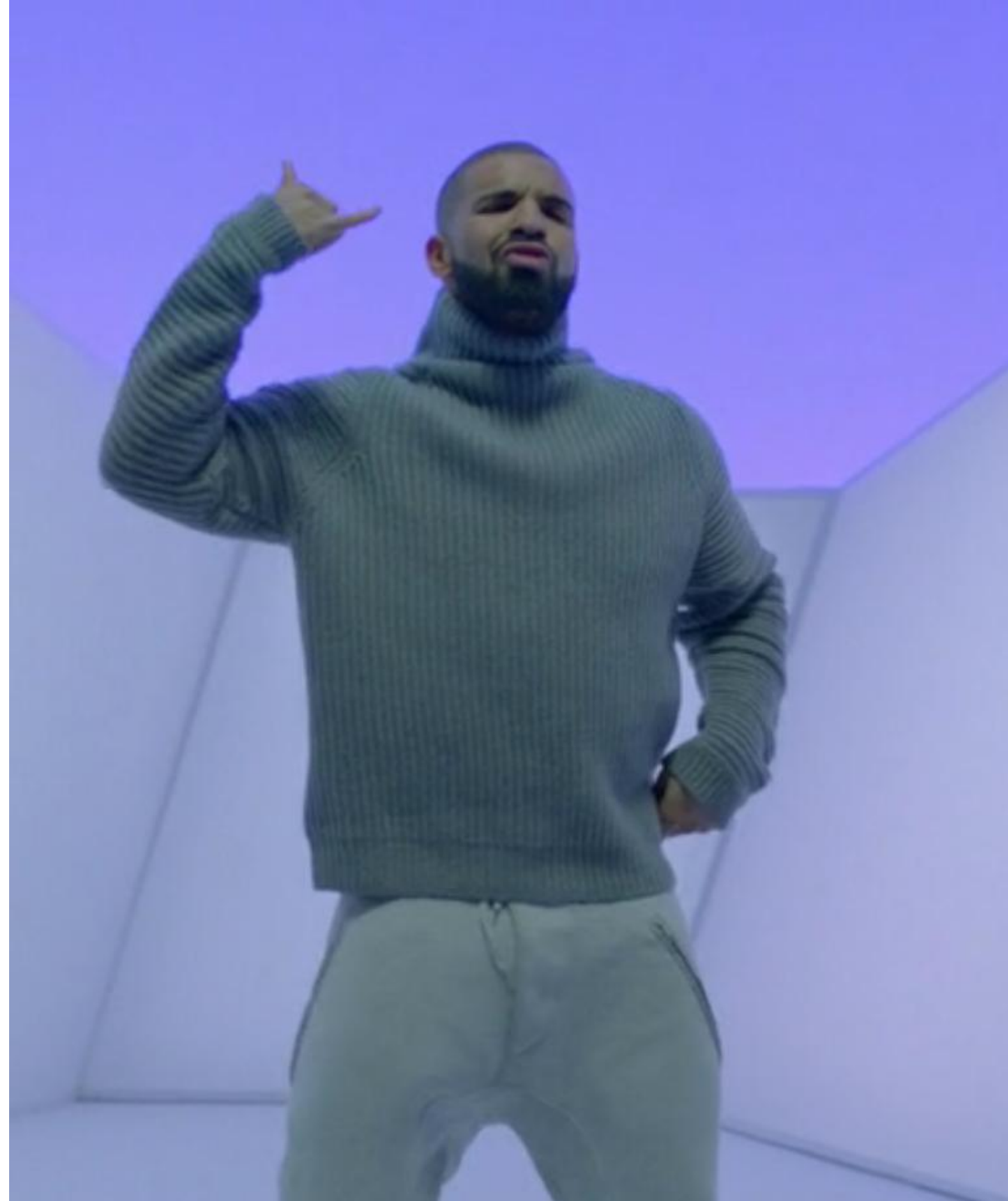
**According to
McDonald's (2016),
only 98% of their
food items cause
heart disease.**



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.)



It ends with Earth's
two greatest heroes
coming to terms with
a FRIENDSHIP they
had never truly lost.

It ends, for
once, with
HOPE.

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

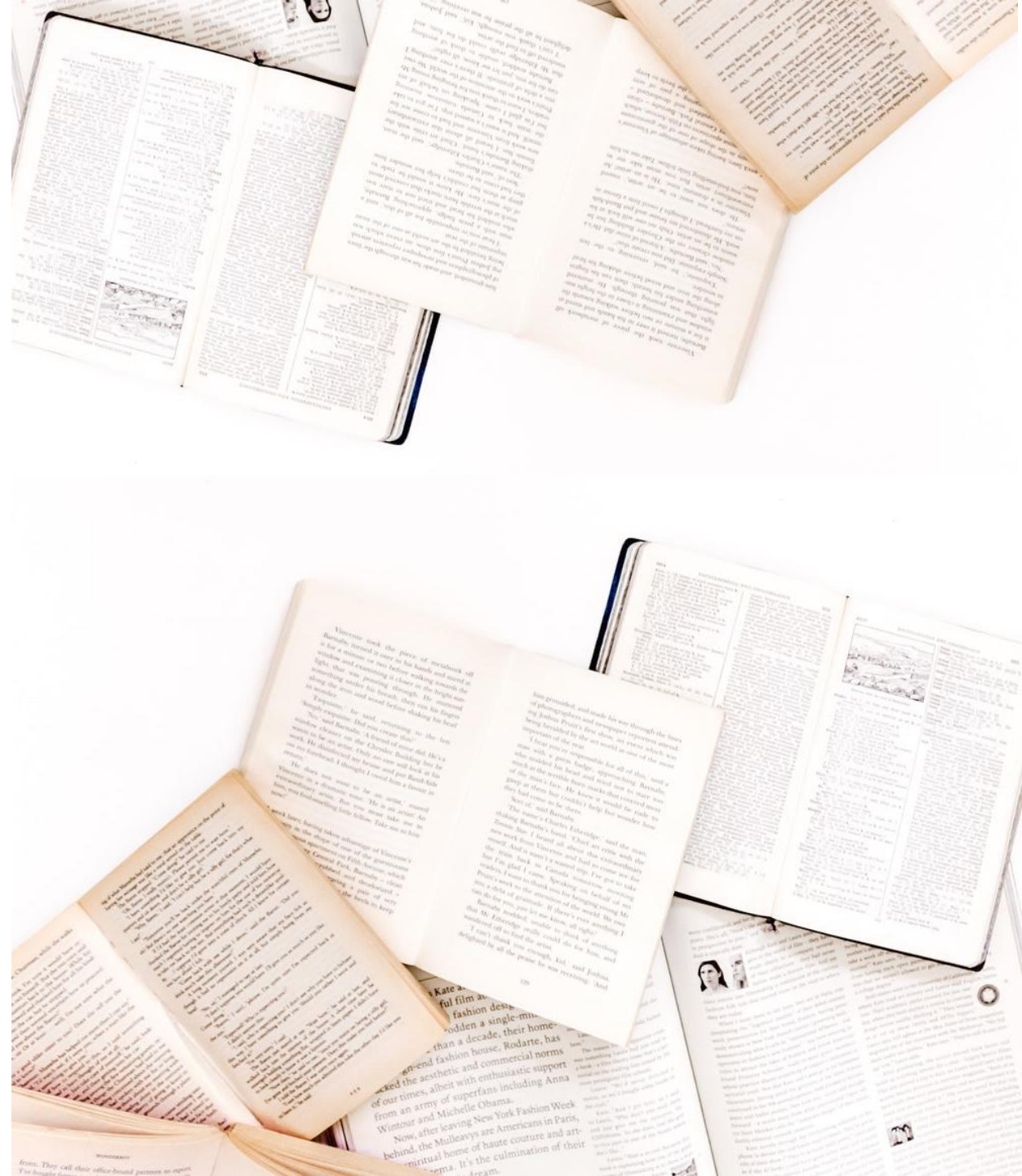
- List the first six names
- Place an ellipses after the sixth name ‘...’
- Add the final name and end with a period

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:00000000/000000000000

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.