



# APA CITATION (7th edition)

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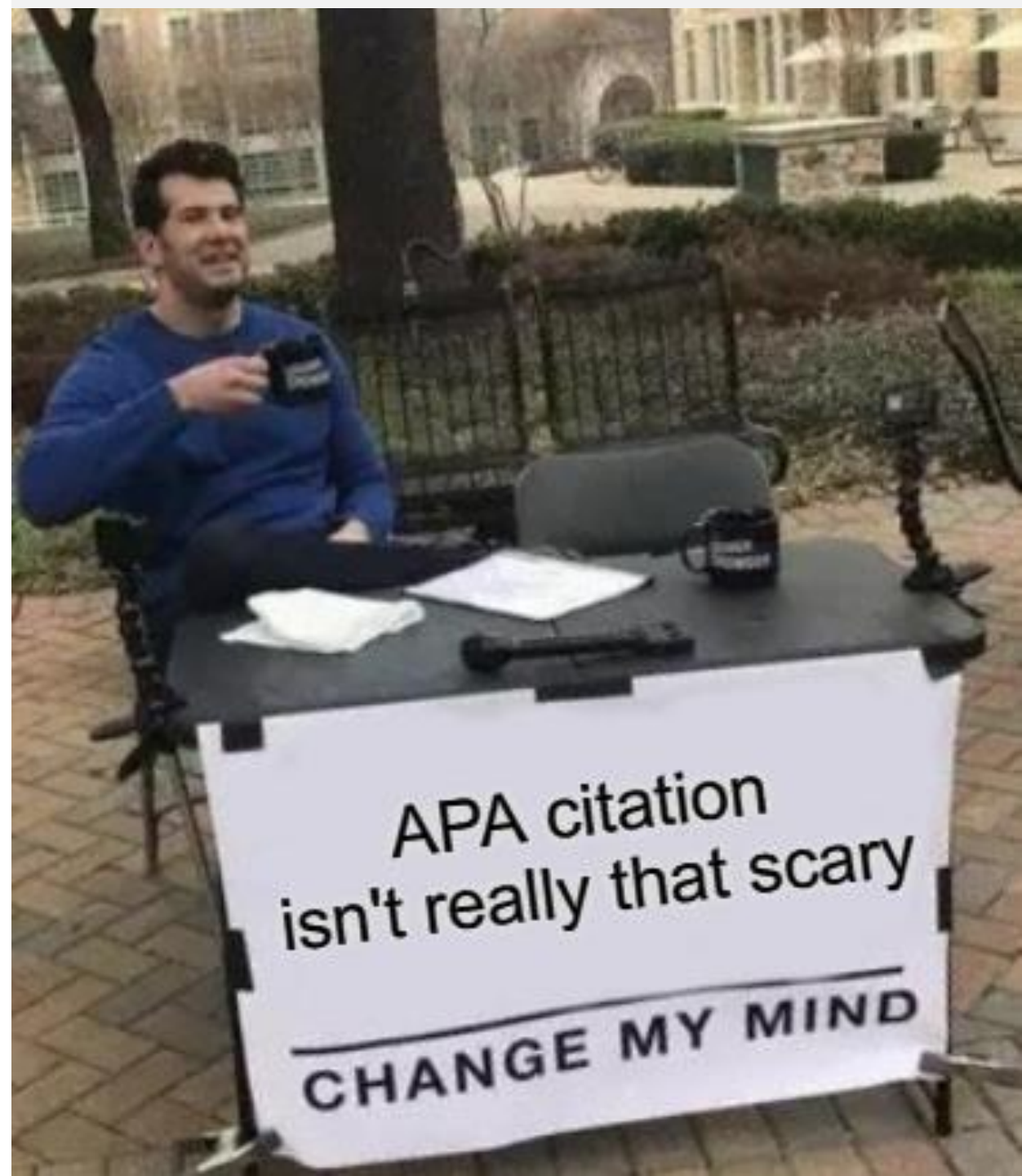


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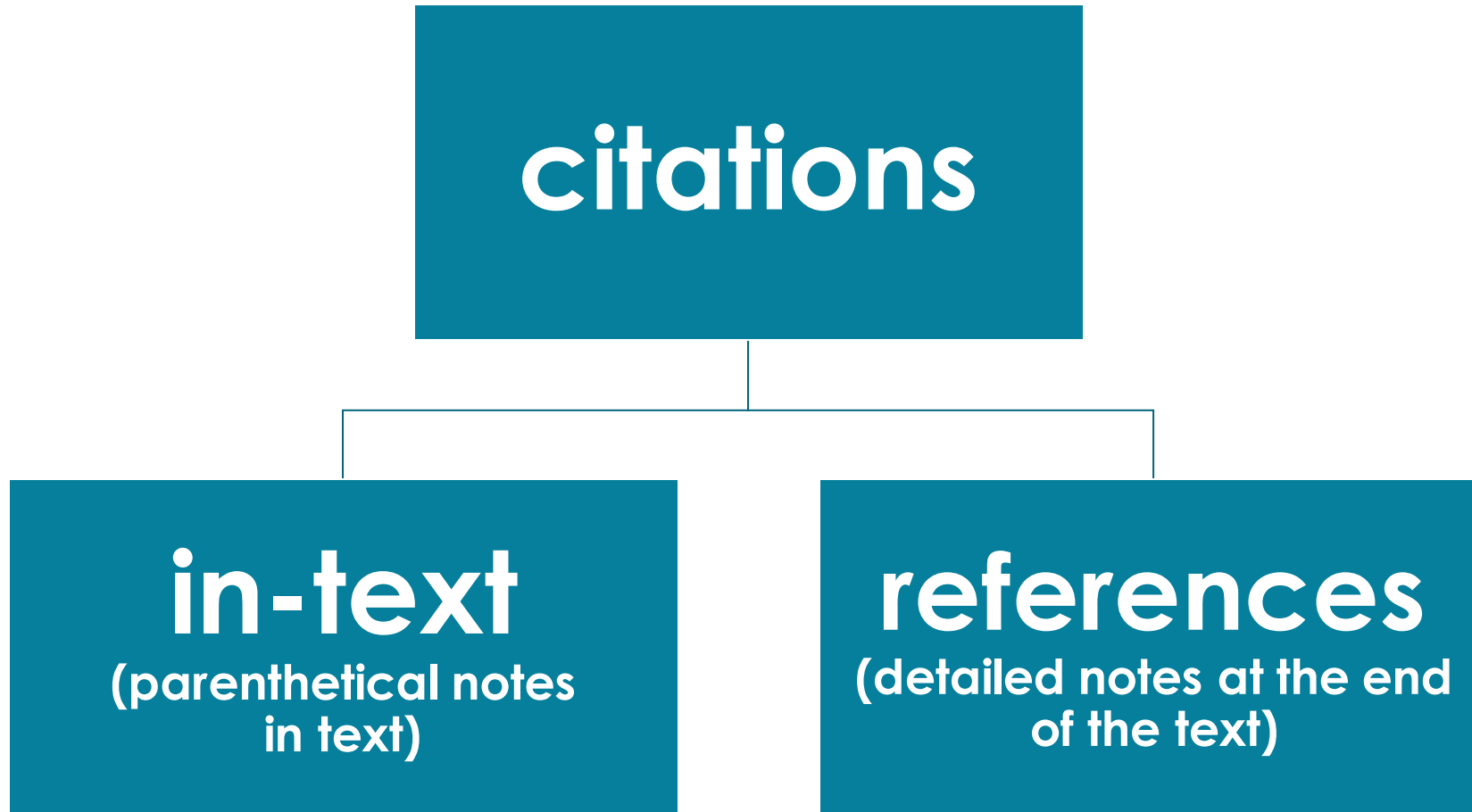
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# OVERVIEW

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



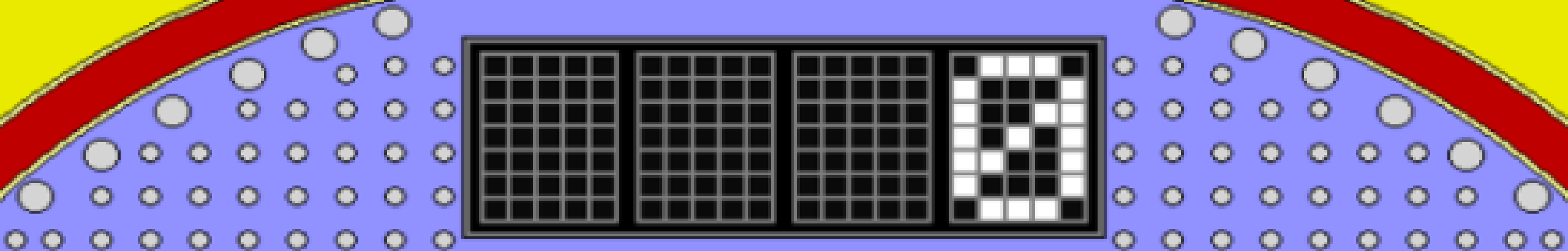
# CITING & REFERENCING



**WHY  
CITE?**



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



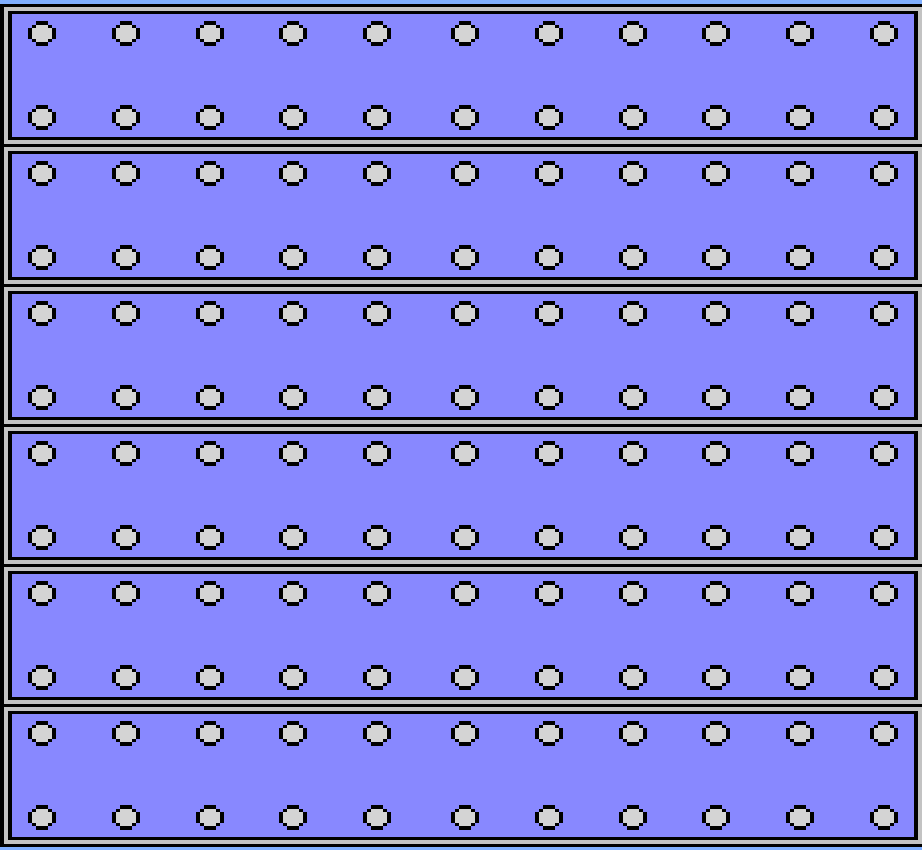
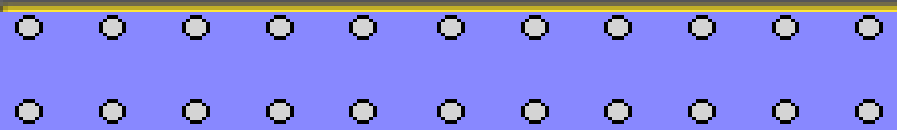
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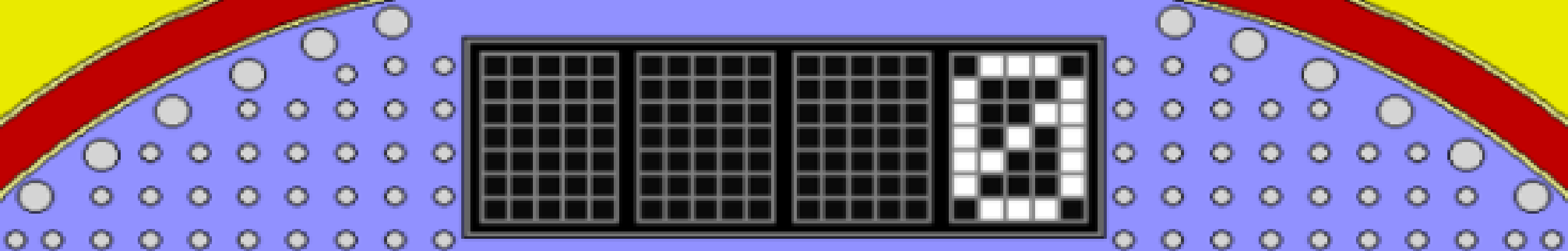
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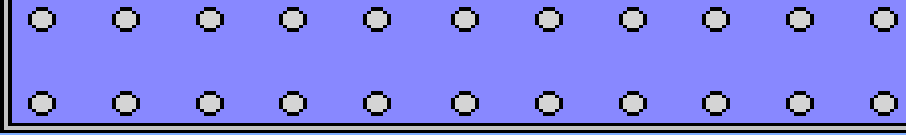
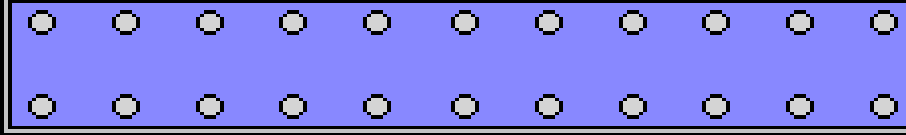
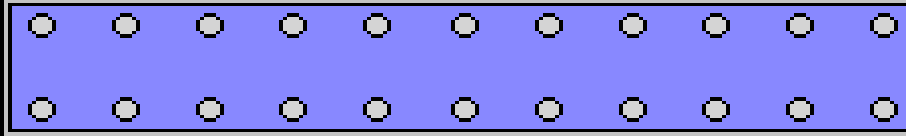
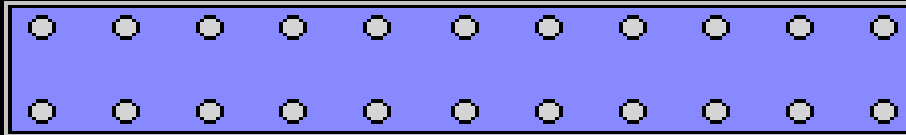
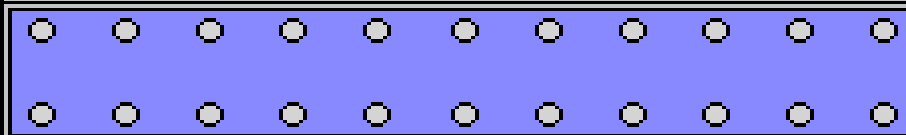
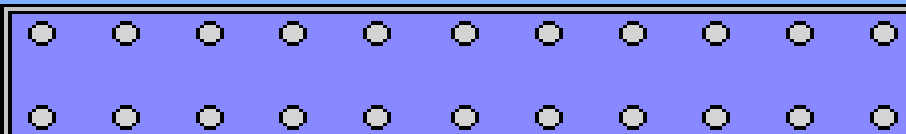
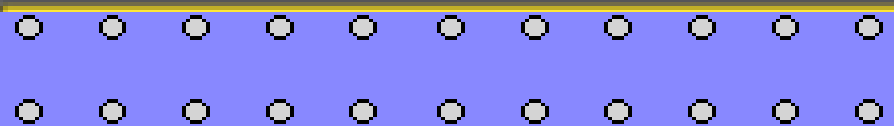
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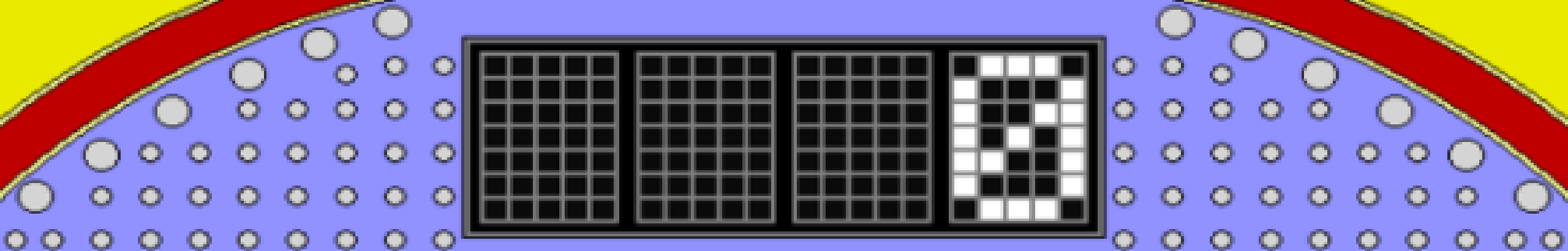
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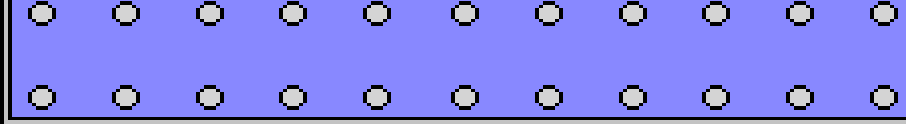
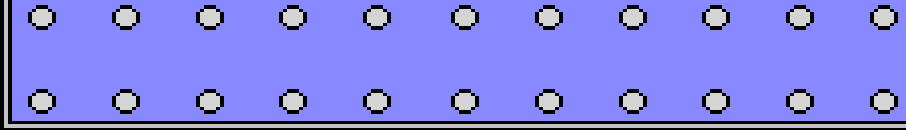
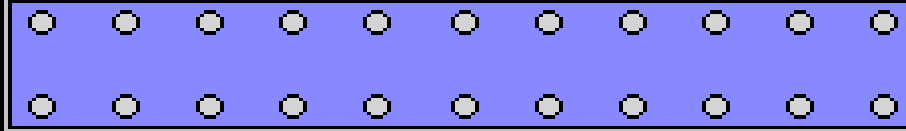
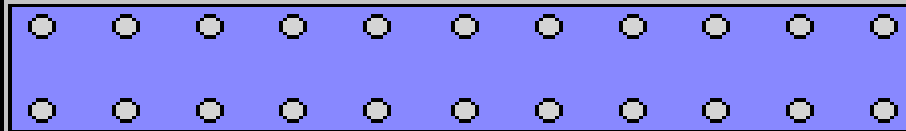
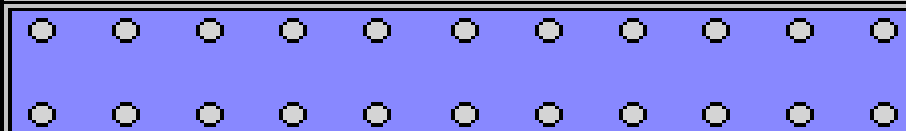
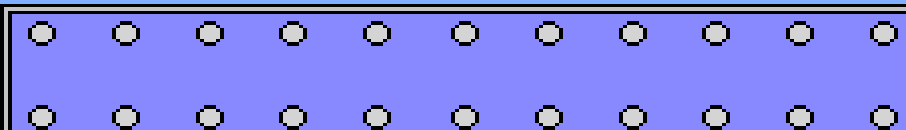
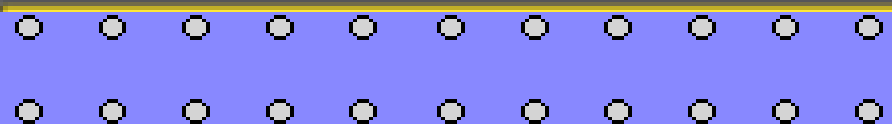
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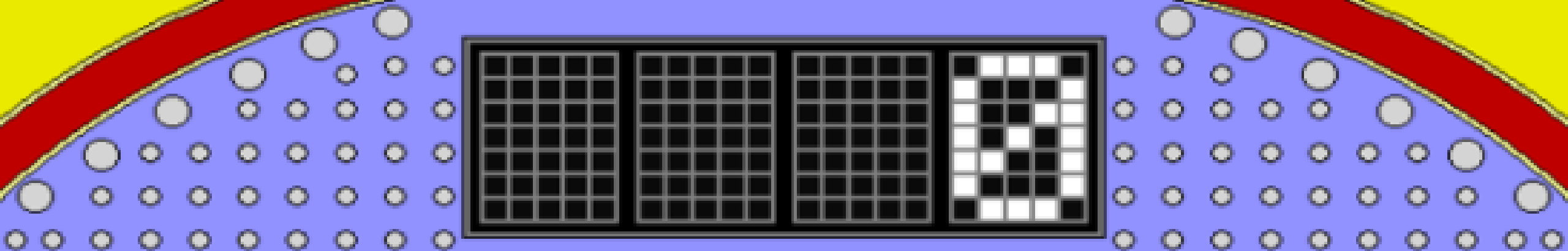
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Validate claims

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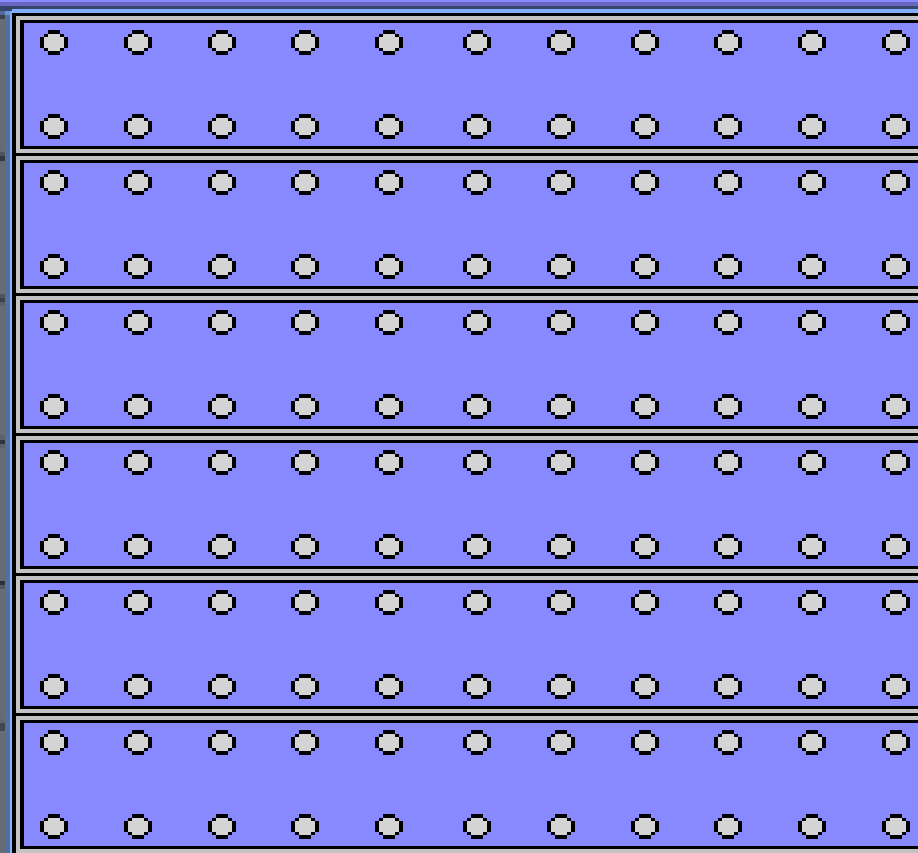
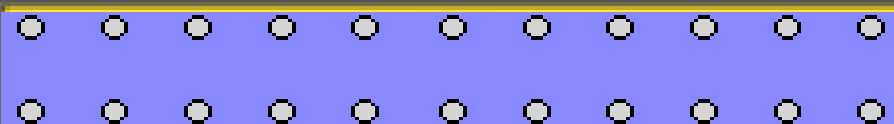
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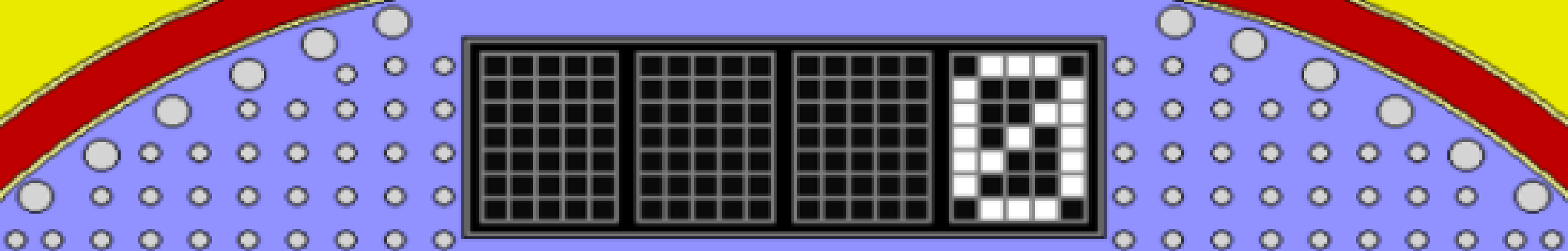
Give credit to others

[3]

Validate claims

[5]





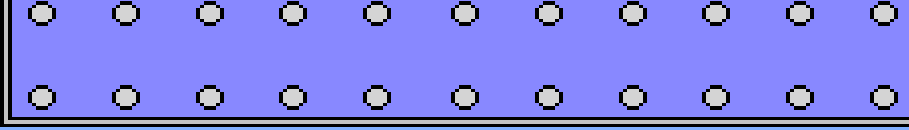
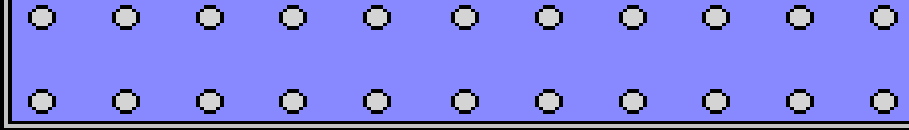
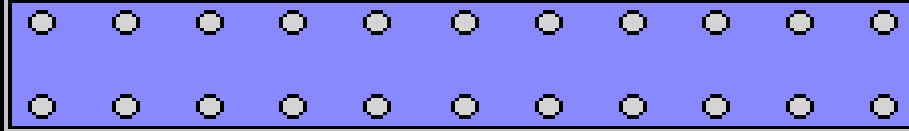
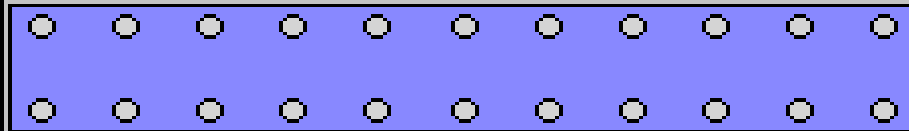
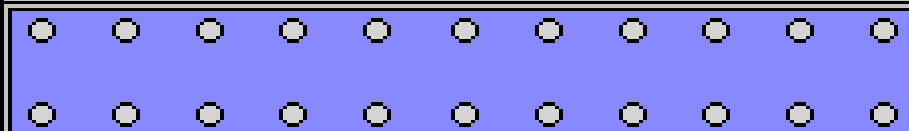
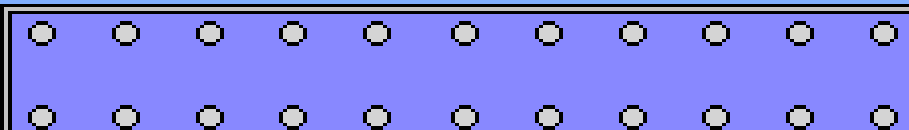
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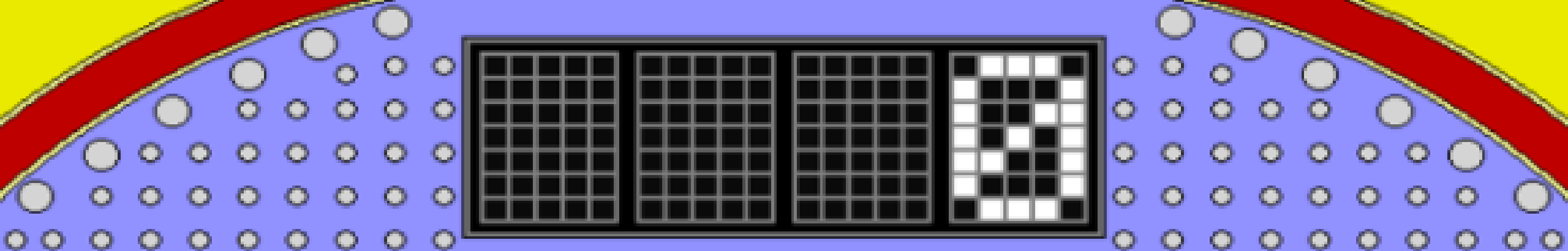
Give credit to others

**{3}**

Validate claims

Scholarly credibility





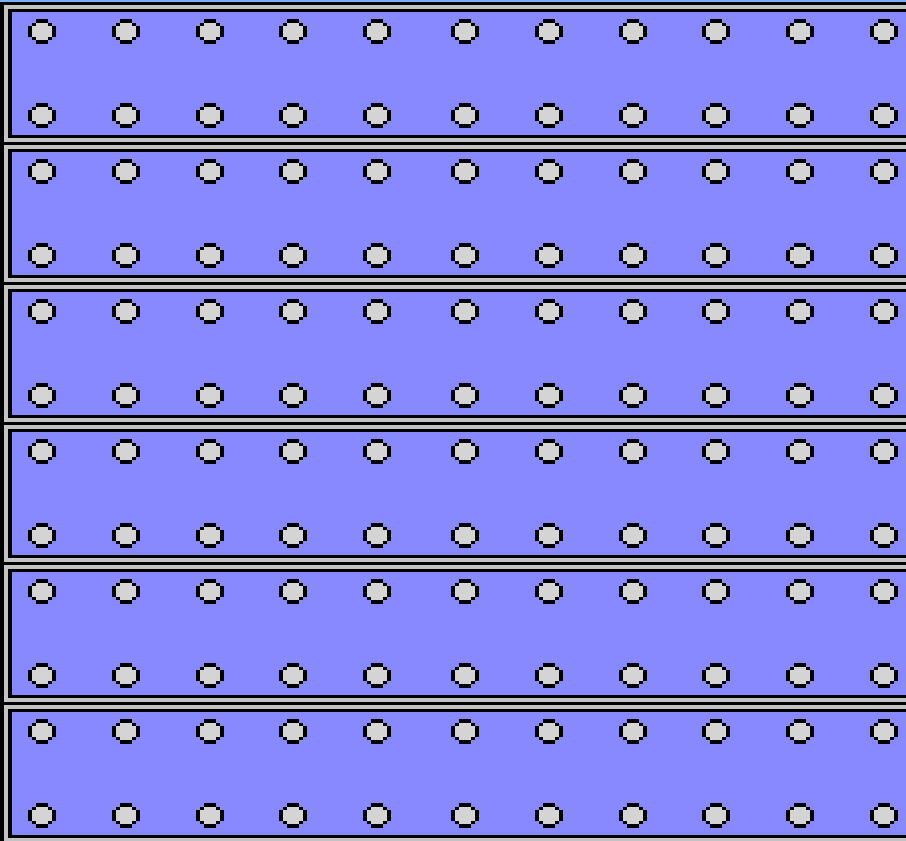
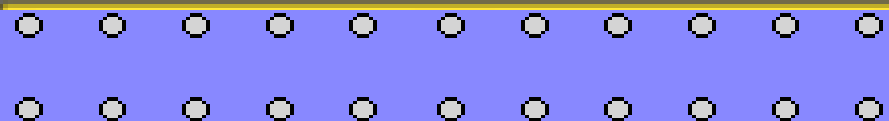
Avoid plagiarism

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





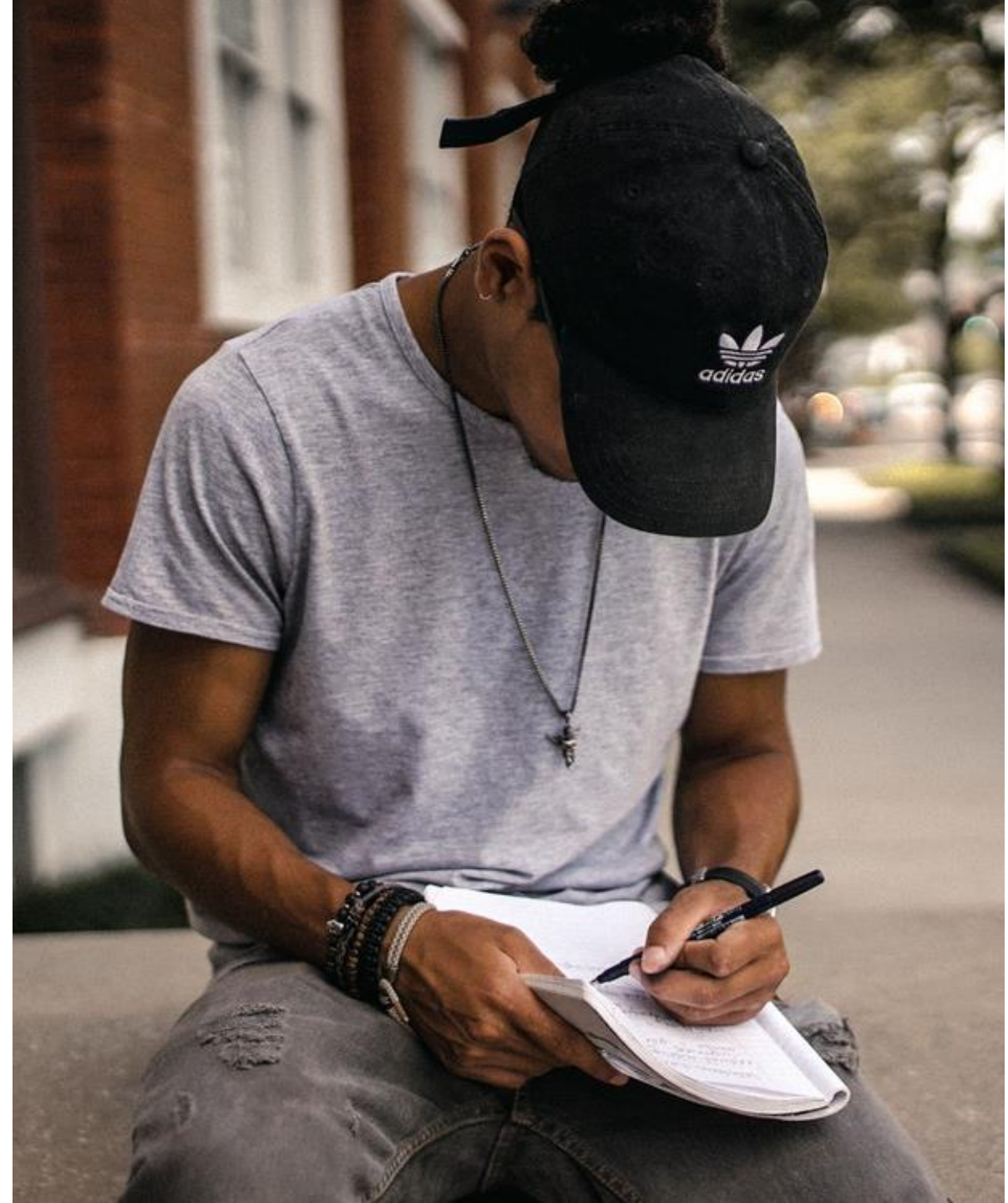
# PARAPHRASING

- Uses 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

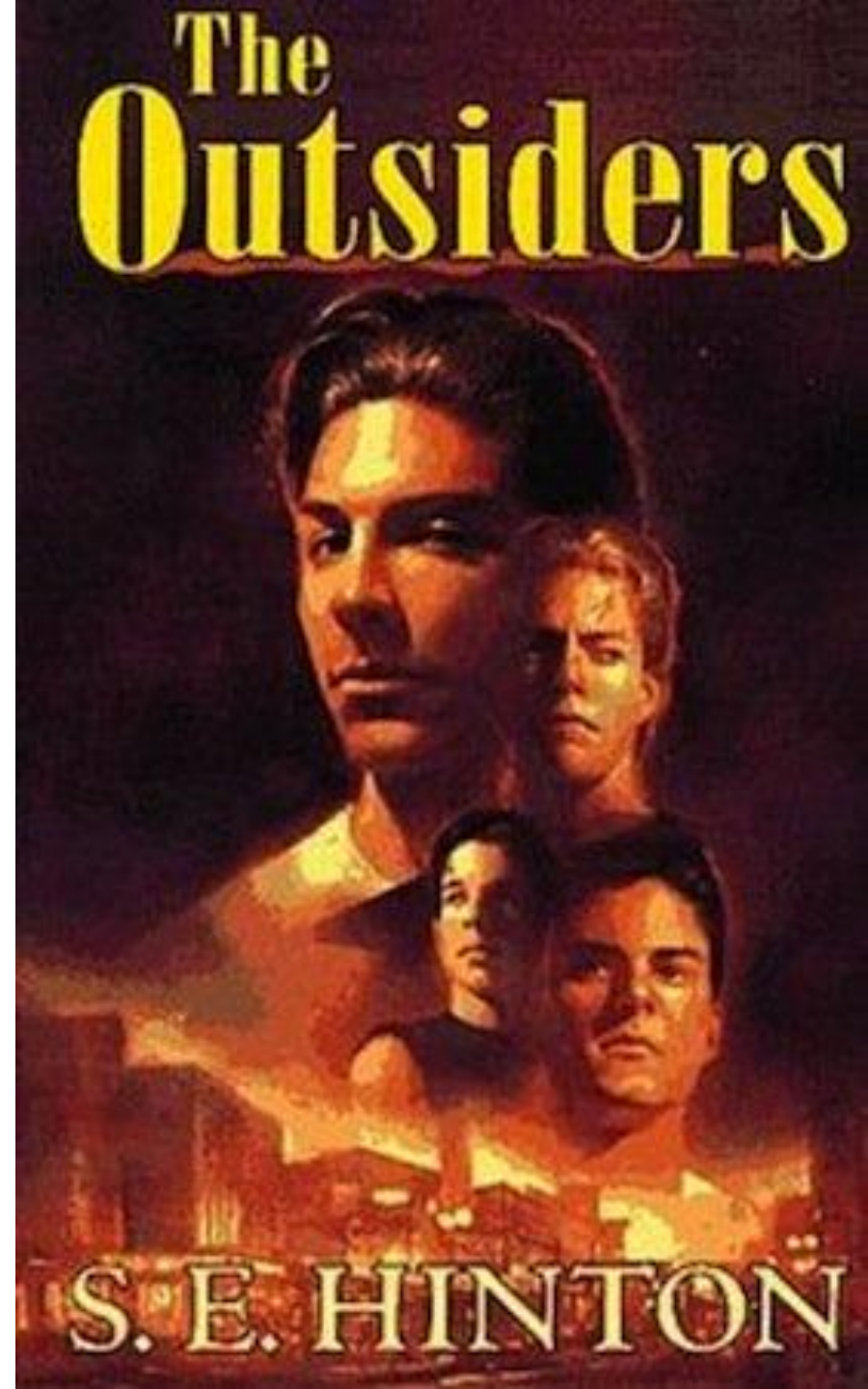
# DIRECT QUOTATION

## SPLIT CITATIONS

- Hinton (1967) writes, "Stay gold, Ponyboy, stay gold" (p. 180).

## SINGLE CITATION

- The character Johnny Cade says, "Stay gold, Ponyboy, stay gold (Hinton, 1967, p. 180).



# 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 OR  
MORE**

# TWO AUTHORS

## IN SENTENCE

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

## IN PARENTHESES

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





# THREE OR MORE

## IN SENTENCE

- **McCartney et al. (1964)** argue that matching suits are a necessity for any band.

## IN PARENTHESES

- Band members should also coordinate hair length (McCartney et al., 1972).



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  
Graham (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 alphabetical order*

# 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.

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

(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.)

APA discourages indirect citations!



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.

Caramanica (2011) notes that "*Jersey Shore* is one of the most reflexive... shows on television" (para. 8).



# Kahoot!



# REFERENCE LIST

# REFERENCES: AUTHORS

ONE

2 TO 20

21 OR MORE



# ONE AUTHOR

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

## Example

**Stark, A. E.**

# TWO TO TWENTY AUTHORS

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

## Example

Stark, A. E., Odinson, T., Pym, H. J., van Dyne, J., Banner, R. B., Rogers, S., Barton, C. F., Maximoff, P., Maximoff, W., Duquesne, J., Cleese, H., Charles, L., Shade, V., Whitman, D., Romanoff, N. A., McCoy, H., Douglas, H., Walker, P., Hawk, M.J., & Danvers, C. S. J.

# 21 OR MORE AUTHORS

- List the first 19 names
- Place an ellipses after the 19th name ‘...’
- Add the final name and end with a period

## Example

Stark, A. E., Odinson, T., Pym, H. J., van Dyne, J., Banner, R. B., Rogers, S., Barton, C. F., Maximoff, P., Maximoff, W., Duquesne, J., Cleese, H., Charles, L., Shade, V., Whitman, D., Romanoff, N. A., McCoy, H., Douglas, H., Walker, P., Hawk, M.J.,...Brock, E.

# 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.

*The last name comes first, followed by the author(s)' initial(s) and a period.*

## EXAMPLE: ONLINE JOURNAL

Glover, D. (2018).

*The year follows in parentheses, followed by a period outside the parentheses.*

## EXAMPLE: ONLINE JOURNAL

Glover, D. (2018). This is America: We just want the money.

*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*,

*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),

*The volume number will follow in italics. The issue number comes immediately after with no space and is 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.

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

*Finally, the 'doi,' which stands for 'digital object identifier,' will follow. No period will follow.*

## EXAMPLE: ONLINE JOURNAL

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

<https://www.notarealwebsite.com/thisisfake>

*If a doi link cannot be found, you can use the URL instead. You no longer need the words 'Retrieved from.'*

## EXAMPLE: CHAPTER IN A BOOK

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

*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.),**

*The title of the chapter will be followed by the word 'In' to signify that it is in a book. 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. A comma will follow.*

## EXAMPLE: CHAPTER IN A BOOK

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

*The title of the book will follow. As it is a long work, it will be in italics; however, unlike a journal, it follows 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).**

***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). Royal Books.**

***The city of publication is no longer necessary. Just include the publisher's name, followed by a period.***

## EXAMPLE: CHAPTER IN A BOOK

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

**<http://www.royalbooks.com/pregnancies>**

***If the book is only available online, the city and publisher will be replaced by a 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, and select 'Paragraph' settings.

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
- 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 Blackboard page.**

**Email [writingsupport@uwindSOR.ca](mailto:writingsupport@uwindSOR.ca) if you require access.**