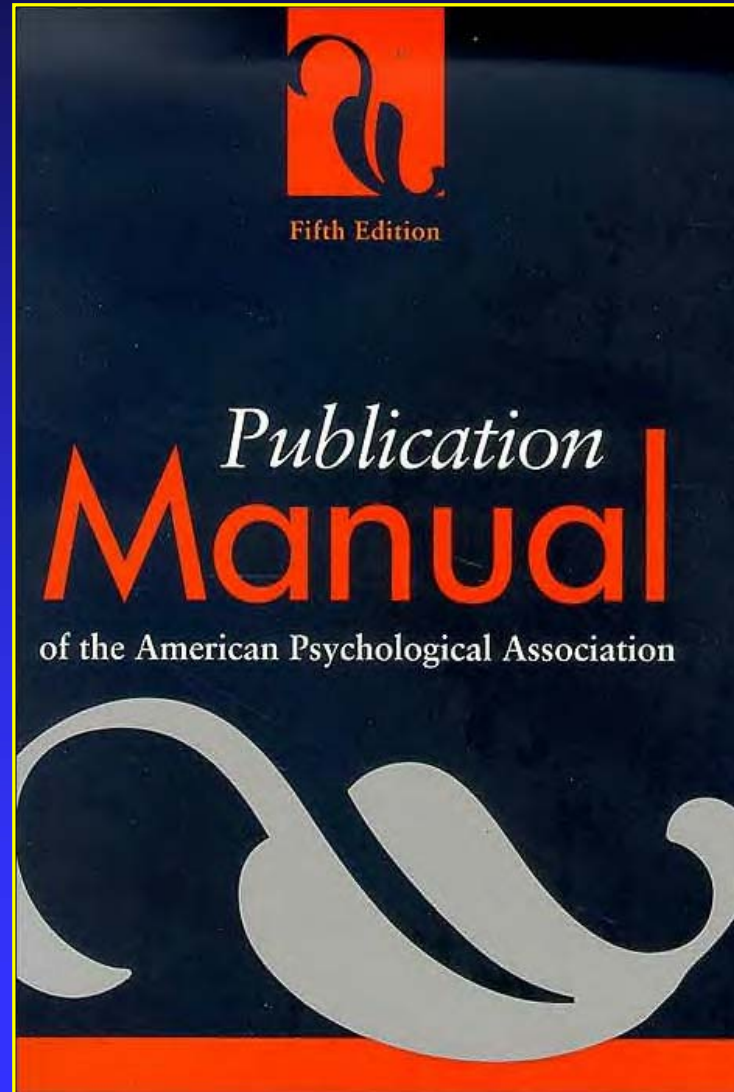


APA In-text Citations and References



Why do we cite?

- To credit the source
- To help you establish credibility
- To differentiate the source from the student's observations/opinions
- To provide clear follow-up information for further research
- To avoid plagiarism

What do we cite?

Three kinds of sources should always be documented:

- Any quotation from a written source or interview
- A paraphrased idea, concept, or opinion from your research
- Any graphic from a written or electronic source

From: Markel, M. (2004). Technical communication (7th ed.). Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's Press.

Scholarly vs. Popular Media

Scholarly journals are concerned with academic study, especially research, have a serious look, and often contain graphs and charts. They always cite their sources in the form of footnotes or references. The language of scholarly journals assumes some scholarly background on the part of the reader.

“Popular media” reflects the taste and intelligence of the people at large; arouses or intends to arouse strong curiosity, interest or reaction.

Quote vs. Paraphrase?

There are advantages to both. In most cases however, your instructor will prefer a well written paraphrase over a quote.

Be sure to incorporate all citation information whether you are quoting or paraphrasing:

- Quotes: Author, date, page number
- Paraphrase: Author, date

APA In-text Citations: Quotes

Quotation with author's/authors' name(s) in text:

Give year of publication in parentheses immediately after the author's name, and put page number at the end of the quotation:

According to Baumeister and Leary (1995), “threats to social attachments, especially dissolution of social bonds, are a primary source of negative affect” (p. 506).

Quotation without author's name in text:

Give the author, year of publication and page number(s) in parentheses at the end of the quote:

“Threats to social attachments, especially dissolution of social bonds, are a primary source of negative affect” (Baumeister & Leary, 1995, p. 506).

Past research on the pains of imprisonment have indicated that inmates suffer from a “loss of liberty, loss of material possessions, and lack of autonomy” (Sykes, 1958, pp. 108-109).

APA In-text Citations: Quotes

- **Multiple authors:**
 - ◆ **Two authors – always cite both names**
 - ◆ **Three, four or five authors – cite all authors the first time, in subsequent citations, include only the last name of the first author, followed by et al. (not italicized, place a period after “al”)**
 - ◆ **Wasserman, Zappula, Rosen and Rachelle (1997) found that ...**
 - ◆ **Wasserman et al. (1997) found that ...**
- **Display a quotation of 40 or more words in block style, double spaced, indented about ½ inch from left margin (in same position as a new paragraph).**

APA In-text Citations: Quotes

For a long quote (40 or more words) use block style, double spaced, indented. Do not use quotation marks:

In his book, Markel gives an interesting example of how a well intentioned attempt to show that a company cares about its customers all around the world can backfire:

McDonald's printed take-out bags decorated with flags from around the world. On the bag was additional text translated into the different languages of the countries the flags depicted. Had McDonald's taken the time to consult with a culture expert, they would have avoided committing the major mistake of printing bags that contained a Saudi flag with scripture from the Koran. This was extremely offensive to the Saudis (Markel, 2004, p.74).

It is not hard to see that this could cause serious public relations problems for an international company, especially since such a simple mistake could be avoided by thoughtful planning.

APA In-text Citations: Paraphrase

Remember: APA is referred to as the “Author, Date” format!

Paraphrase with author’s name in text:

Give year of publication (date) in parentheses immediately after the author’s name:

Clemmer (1940), a pioneer in the field of prison research, argued that inmates assimilate into an inmate social structure and culture that condones deviant behavior.

Paraphrase without author’s name in text:

Give the author and year of publication in parentheses at the end of the cited material:

Researchers have traditionally focused on the importation and deprivation models of inmate misconduct (Huebner, 2003).

Definition of a Paraphrase

A paraphrase restates the information from a source, using your own words. It should:

- Have approximately the same, or fewer words as the source
- Include all main points and important details in the source
- Use your own words, not those of the source
- Keep the same organization as the source
- Be objective; do not include your interpretation

Paraphrasing

Ageism

Older people are feeble, frail and forgetful, crabby, creaky, constipated and curmudgeonly. These are the stereotypes, and they are insulting and inaccurate. The vast majority of older people live healthy, productive and independent lives. The active alert, involved older person is the rule, not the exception.

Kessler, L. & McDonald, D. (1996). *When words collide*. Belmont: Wadsworth.

Paraphrasing

When you paraphrase, you want to avoid using “key words” from the original text:

- Older people
- Curmudgeonly
- Stereotypes
- Feeble (and the other adjectives)
- Insulting Inaccurate
- Productive
- Independent
- Active
- Alert
- Exception

Paraphrasing Sample

Ageism

Elderly citizens are frequently characterized as weak, washed up and irritable. But for the most part, that is not the case, and it is rude and ignorant to make such assumptions.

Most seniors are still sharp mentally, engaged in activities and enjoying their golden years in good health. (Kessler & McDonald, 1996)

APA References

Pay particular attention to use of capitals, italics, & punctuation!

1. Reverse all author's names and use first and middle initials, not their first or middle names
2. For two authors, use commas and an ampersand (&) between names. For three or more authors, use commas after each name and an ampersand between last two names only
3. Give date of publication in parentheses
4. Title of articles:
 - Do not put quotation marks around the title of articles
 - Do not underline the title of articles
 - Do not italicize the title of articles
 - Capitalize only the first word of the article title, first word following colon (:), and proper nouns in the title of the article (this is called “sentence style capitalization”)

APA References

5. **Titles of journals and periodicals are given “headline style” capitalization, all words are capitalized except for articles (a, an, the) and coordinating words (and, but, for, or nor)**
6. **Titles of books should be capitalized the same way titles of articles are (“sentence style capitalization”)**
7. ***Italicize* the title of books and periodicals, do not underline**
8. **Put a period after author’s initials, date, title of article, and at the end of the reference. (If the reference ends in an Internet address, do not put a period at the end of the Internet address)**
9. **Line 1 should be flush with the left margin, and subsequent lines should be indented five spaces (“hanging indent”)**
10. **List should be alphabetized by author’s last names. Articles by the same author should be listed oldest to newest**

APA Examples

Downloaded scholarly journal article from the Internet:

Klien, D. F. (1998). Controlling gang affiliations in prisons. *Correctional Practitioner Quarterly*, 12(5), 472-491. Retrieved October 30, 2001, from <http://journals.aca.org/practices/vol12/98>

Scholarly journal article (not downloaded):

Smith, D. N. (1993). They have eyes but see not: Gender politics in New York. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 17, 515-535.

Magazine article:

Tarentino, Q. W. (1995, April). The hero of the day. *Smithsonian*, 26, 100-123.

APA Examples

Government Publication:

National Institute of Mental Health. (2005). Clinical training in serious mental illness (DHHS Publication No. ADM 90-1679). Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Daily or Weekly Newspaper article:

Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Prisons face criticism for lack of oversight in Death Row construction project. *The San Francisco Chronicle*, pp A1, A4.

APA Examples

Book (specified edition):

Clear, T. R., & Cole, G. F. (2003). *American corrections* (6th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing.

Book (no edition):

Bergner, D. (1999). *God of the rodeo*. NY: The Ballentine Publishing Group.

TIP: In-text citation when giving the name of the book: Give the name of the book in *italics* followed by the name of the author and the publication date in parentheses.

***God of the rodeo* (Bergner, 1999) is valuable to the field of corrections in that it shines a bright light on what goes on in the minds of serious offenders.**

APA Practice: Write the correct APA Style citation for the following:

Book

Title: After the Holocaust

Author: Howard Greenfield

Publication information: Greenwillow Books,
2001, New York, New York, 146 pages

APA Practice Sample:

Greenfield, H. (2001). *After the Holocaust*.
New York: Greenwillow Books.

APA Practice: Write the correct APA Style citation for the following:

Scholarly Journal

Author: John Rickland Barrett

Title of article: “Livestock Farming: Eating Up the Environment?”

Name of Journal: Environmental Health
Perspectives

Publication info: Volume 109, Issue number 7,
2001, pages 1-23.

Barrett, J.R. (2001). Livestock farming: Eating up the environment? *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 109(7), 1-23.

If retrieved from Online source:

Barrett, J.R. (2001). Livestock farming: Eating up the environment? *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 109(7), 1-23.

Retrieved March 15, 2007, from EbscoHost Research Databases.

Questions?

- Contact the Writing Center at SJSU at [www.sjsu.edu/writing center](http://www.sjsu.edu/writing_center)
- Check out this informative link, hosted by Martin Luther King Library at:

www.sjlibrary.org/services/literacy/info_comp/citing.htm