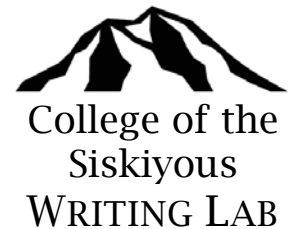


APA IN-TEXT CITATIONS



INTRODUCTION: APA In-text citations identify the source of information within the paper and establish how current that information is. Another important function of in-text references is to protect the writer from plagiarism.

One Source (Research reference; also listed in your References page) by One Author

Use author surname and year of publication.

Walker (2000) compared reaction times in his study.

In a recent study of reaction times (Walker, 2000), both students and teachers...

Note: You don't need to repeat the year after the first reference **within a paragraph** unless there is more than one study by the same author or if there is another author with the same last name.

One Source by two authors

Cite both on every reference in the text:

Smith and Jones (1999) found that...

One study (Smith and Jones, 1999) found that...

One Source by three, four, or five authors

Cite all the first time and only the first author with "et al." all subsequent times.

Smith, Jones, Dempsey, and McCray (1989) discovered that... (1st reference)

Smith et al. (1989) discovered that... (2nd reference in later paragraph)

Smith et al. discovered that... (any subsequent reference in same paragraph)

One Source with six or more authors.

Cite only the surname of first author with "et al." But if you use more than one reference that lists the same author first, then cite the second author before et al.

As Harmon et al. (1982) has shown, the number of... (six authors with no other similar references).

As Harmon, James, et al. (1982) has shown, the number of... (six authors with two references containing the same first author).

As Harmon, James, Watson, et al. (1982) has shown, the number of... (six authors with two sources containing the same first and second author).

Two or more sources with similar findings but not from the same reference

Join them with "and" in text and by an ampersand (&) in tables and captions.

As both Jennings (1986) and Faber (1987) have pointed out... (note different publication dates).

As Jennings and Faber (1986) have pointed out... (same publication date).

Groups as Authors (Corporations, Agencies, Associations, Study Groups, etc.)

If a group author is easily recognized by its initials, then spell it out the first time (identifying its initials in brackets) and use only the initials on subsequent mentions.

According to the National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], (1990) ... (first mention)

According to NIMH (1990) ... (second and subsequent mentions)

If a group author is not easily recognized by its initials, then spell out its name in every reference.

The University of Arizona (1998) study noted that....

One study (University of Arizona, 1998) noted that...

Anonymous Authors (including sources with no author and legal materials)

If a source has no specific author, cite the first few words of the work as it is listed on your References page (most often, without an author name, you will use the title).

A recent source ("Study Finds," 2006) noted that...

A recent source (*College for Futures*, 2006) noted that...

Treat legal materials such as court cases as items with no author. Use the first few words from your References page.

One case (Smith v. Jones, 1999) has demonstrated that...

When a work is credited to "Anonymous," cite that word in your text, followed by a comma and the date.

One excellent example (Anonymous, 1837) has shown that...

Authors with the Same Surname (even if with different publication dates)

If you have more than one author with the same last name, always use both authors' first and middle initials along with the surname in every reference, whether they are associated or not.

J.S. Dempsey (1989) and C.G. Dempsey (1991) both found that...

C.G. Dempsey (1991) demonstrated that...

One source (C.G. Dempsey, 1991) also found that...

Two or More Sources within the Same Parentheses

Arrange two or more works by the same authors in the order that they appear on your References page.

Past research (Herber & Winters, 1989, 1999) has shown that...

In two separate studies, Herber & Winters (1989, 1999) found that...

If two or more works by the same author have the same publication date, identify them with an a, b, c, etc., following the date.

Several studies (Johnson, 1991a, 1991b, 1991c) have shown that...

Specific Parts of a Source

To cite a particular section of a source, indicate the appropriate information in the parentheses.

(Chelly, 2008, p. 32)

(Sharmon, 2002, chap. 7)

Indirect Source

If you use a source that was cited in another source, name the original source in your signal phrase.

List the secondary source in your reference list and include the secondary source in the parentheses.

Note you should set off the citation with a comma.

Johnson argued that...(as cited in Smith, 2003, p.102).

Electronic Sources

Cite an electronic document the same as any other document by using the author-date style.

Kenneth (2000) explained...

Try to include information that will help readers find the passage being cited. If the source has numbered paragraphs, include the number(s). If the source has headings, use the heading. Never use

the page numbers of Web pages you print out, as different computers print Web pages with different pagination.

According to Smith (1997),... (Mind over Matter section, para 6).

Long Quotations

Place direct quotations longer than 40 words in a free-standing block of typewritten lines, and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line indented five spaces from the left margin. Type the entire quotation on the new margin, and indent the first line of any subsequent paragraph within the quotation five spaces from the new margin. Maintain double-spacing throughout. The parenthetical citation should come after closing punctuation mark.

Jones's (1998) study found the following: Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help. (p. 199)

The above information is adapted from *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 5ed.