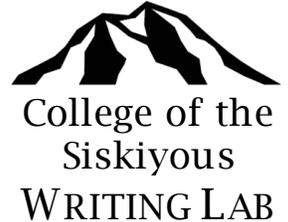


APA IN-TEXT CITATIONS



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 Work by One Author

Use author surname and year of publication.

Walker (2000) compared reaction times in his study.
(Walker, 2000)

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.

A Work by Two Authors

Smith and Jones (2014) found that...
(Smith & Jones, 2014)

A Work by Three or More Authors

Smith et al. (2013) discovered that...
(Smith et al., 2013)

If you're citing multiple works with similar groups of authors, and the shortened "et al." citation form of each source would be the same, you'll need to avoid ambiguity by writing out more names

Jones, Smith, Liu, Huang, and Kim (2020)
Jones, Smith, Ruiz, Wang, and Stanton (2020)

They would be cited in-text as follows to avoid ambiguity:

(Jones, Smith, Liu, et al., 2020)
(Jones, Smith, Ruiz, et al., 2020)

Two or more works 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 (2005) and Faber (2006) have pointed out... (note different publication dates).
As Jennings and Faber (2007) have pointed out... (same publication date).

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

If the organization has a well-known abbreviation, you may include the abbreviation in brackets the first time the source is cited and then use only the abbreviation in later citations. However, if you cite work from multiple organizations whose abbreviations are the same, do not use abbreviations (to avoid ambiguity).

First citation: (Mothers Against Drunk Driving [MADD], 2014)
Second citation: (MADD, 2014)

Unknown Author

If the work does not have an author, cite the source by its title in the signal phrase or use the first word or two in the parentheses. Titles of books and reports are italicized; titles of articles, chapters, and web pages are in quotation marks. APA style calls for capitalizing important words in titles when they are written in the text (but not when they are written in reference lists).

A similar study was done of students learning to format research papers (“Using Citations,” 2015).

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, 2018) 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 Last Name

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

J. Dempsey (2011) and C. Dempsey (2013) both found that...

C. Dempsey (2013) demonstrated that...

One source (C. Dempsey, 2016) also found that...

Two or More Works in the Same Parentheses

Arrange two or more works by the same authors in the order that they appear in your References page (alphabetically), separated by a semi-colon.

Past research (Herber, 2010; Winters, 2011) has shown that...

In two separate studies, Herber (2012) and Winters (2013) found that...

If two or more works by the same author have the same publication date, use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to order the entries in the reference list.

Several studies (Johnson, 2011a, 2011b, 2011c) have shown that...

Introductions, Prefaces, Forewords, and Afterwords

Cite the appropriate author and year as usual.

(Funk & Kolln, 2012)

Specific Parts of a Work

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

(Chelly, 2018, p. 32)

(Sharmon, 2012, chap. 7)

Secondary Sources

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.

Johnson (2013) argued that...(as cited in Smith, 2009).

(Johnson, 2013, as cited in Smith, 2009).

Electronic Sources

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

Kenneth (2010) explained...

When electronic sources lack page numbers, you should try to include information that will help readers find the passage being cited. Use the heading or section number, an abbreviated heading or section name, a paragraph number (para.1), or a combination of these. Never use the page numbers of Web pages you print out, as different computers print Web pages with different pagination. Do not use Kindle location numbers.

(Hall, 2011, para. 5)

According to Smith (2006),...(Mind over Matter section, para 6).

Unknown Author and Unknown Date

If no author or date is given, use the title in your signal phrase or the first word or two of the title in the parentheses and use the abbreviation “n.d.” (for “no date”).

Another study of students and research decisions discovered that students succeeded with tutoring (“Tutoring and APA,” n.d.).

Personal Communication

For interviews, letters, emails, and other person-to-person communication, cite the communicator’s name, the fact that it was personal communication, and the date of the communication. Do not include personal communication in the reference list.

(E. Roberts, personal communication, January 4, 2010).

Traditional Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples

When citing information you learned from a conversation with an Indigenous person who was not your research participant, use a variation of the personal communication citation above. Include the person’s full name, nation or Indigenous group, location, and any other relevant details before the “personal communication, date” part of the citation.

(Caroline Jennings, Cherokee Nation, lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma, personal communication, October 2019).

Long Quotations

Place direct quotations that are 40 words or longer in a free-standing block of typewritten lines, and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, indented five spaces (1/2 inch) 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 (1/2 inch) from the new margin. Maintain double-spacing throughout. The parenthetical citation should come after closing punctuation mark.

Jones's (2017) 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*, 7th ed.