

In-Text Citations

When you refer to or **paraphrase** a source, provide two pieces of information: the author's name and the year of publication. If you name the author in the text, put the date *next to* the name; if not, put both name and date in parentheses:

Arnold (1999) suggested that...

... in several studies (e.g. Arnold, 1999; Smith, 1998).

ONE WORK BY MULTIPLE AUTHORS:

If a work has three-five authors, use all the first time it is mentioned:

Worton, Zap, Rosen, Gerhan, and Rock (2002) found...

The second time it appears, use only the first author's name followed by et al.

Worton, et al. (1996) also found...

A WORK WITHOUT AN AUTHOR:

When a work has no author, cite the first few words of the reference list entry, usually the title. Use double quotes around the title of an article or chapter, and italicize the title of a periodical, book, brochure, or report.

...on free care ("Study Finds," 1998).

...the book *College Bound Seniors* (2003)

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION:

Personal communications may be letters, phone conversations, e-mail, etc. These are cited in the text only. Give initials as well as the surname and as exact a date as possible.

(A. Morgan, personal communication, May 24, 2003)

CITING A SECONDARY SOURCE:

To cite a secondary source, refer to the primary (original) source in your text, but use your parenthetical citation to credit the source where you found the information. The secondary source should be listed on the references page, *not* the primary source.

In Terrel and Smith's study (as cited in Jones, 2002) a positive correlation was found.

CITING A DIRECT QUOTE:

Material that is directly quoted from another author's work must be cited. A quote that is *less than 40 words* should be set off from the text only by double quotation marks ("). Author, date and page should be included in the sentence or citation.

Dobbs (2001) stated that "to live is to suffer" (p. 924).

Longer quotes (40+ words) should be displayed in a block without using quotation marks. This block of text should begin on a new line, indented five spaces from the left margin (the same as a new paragraph). Like the rest of the manuscript, it is still **double-spaced**.

Dobbs (2001) found that:

The time that had elapsed left me old. It also left me feeling cold, colder than ever before. I wondered if I had breathed my last, if I had finally done it — crossed that line of no return. (p. 924)

INTERNET SOURCES:

If you are simply referring to a website in your text, not quoting or paraphrasing information from it, include the URL in your in-text citations — you do not have to include it on the references page.

The web page created by the American Red Cross has quite a bit of information on the Kenyan situation (<http://www.redcross.org>).

In-text citations of quoted or paraphrased material should include as much information as possible. Most web pages do not have page numbers, but the citation should include enough information to help the reader find the source — paragraph #'s (if available), chapter or section headings, etc.

Two years of drought in Kenya's Keryio valley has left it a "barren wasteland" (American National Red Cross, 2000, para. 5).

**More Questions? Call
the WCC @ 439-8202 or
visit us in 409 Warf-Pickel Hall**



Citing Sources in APA Style

What is APA Style?

When you are writing a research paper, you will need to refer to the work of others — to describe their ideas or to quote them. Citing the words or ideas of others is required, both in the body of the paper and in the reference list. This serves many purposes: it lets your readers easily check the information, it shows that you are familiar with the literature in that field, and it lets those readers who are interested know where to find more information on a subject.

Which style should I use?



At ETSU, APA style is used mainly in psychology, nursing, education and some business courses. Your instructor may require another style, such as MLA or Turabian, so check with them to be sure.

This Brochure Contains Information on:

- .. **Citing Sources Within Your Text**
- .. **Citing Sources on Your Reference Page**
- .. **Citing Internet Sources**
- .. **Quoting and Paraphrasing**

The information in this brochure is based on the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed.). (2001). Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

Formatting Your Reference Page

- Header and page number should appear in the **top right hand corner** of the page, as on all manuscript pages.
- The title **References** should appear, centered, as the first line of text.
- Sources are given in **alphabetical order** by author's last name or, if no author, the first item in the entry.
- **Double-spacing** is used throughout.

Citing Your Sources in the Reference List



Every source for a citation in your text (with a few exceptions, such as personal communication) must appear in your reference list. Each reference entry should include all of the information necessary to locate the source.

BOOK BY ONE AUTHOR:

Jones, T.S. (1940). *My life on the road*. New York: Doubleday.

BOOK BY TWO AUTHORS:

Williams, A.J., & Wilson, J.P. (1962). *New ways with chicken*. New York: Harcourt.

TWO OR MORE BOOKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

Oates, J.C. (1990). *Because it is bitter, and because it is my heart*. New York: Dutton.

Oates, J.C. (1993). *Foxfire: Confessions of a girl gang*. New York: Dutton.

BOOK BY A GROUP AUTHOR OR GOV. AGENCY:

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (1991). *Estimated resident population by age and sex in statistical local areas, New South Wales, June 1990* (No. 3209.1). Canberra, Australian Capitol Territory: Author.

Note: "Author" indicates that the work is self-published.

AN ARTICLE OR CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK:

O'Connor, M.F. (1975). Everything that rises must converge. In J.R. Knott, Jr. & C.R. Raeske (Eds.), *Mirrors: An introduction to literature* (2nd ed., pp. 58-67). San Francisco: Canfield.

BROCHURE, CORPORATE AUTHOR:

Research and Training Center on Independent Living. (1993). *Guidelines for reporting and writing about people with disabilities* (4th ed.) [Brochure]. Lawrence, KS: Author.

ARTICLE FROM A NEWSPAPER:

Brody, J.E. (1976, October 10). Multiple cancers termed on increase. *New York Times* (national ed.), p. A37.

ARTICLE FROM AN ACADEMIC OR PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL:

Klimoski, R., & Palmer, S. (1993). The ADA and the hiring process in organizations. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research*, 45(2), 10-36.

ABSTRACT AS ORIGINAL SOURCE

Woolf, N.J., Young, S. L., Fanselow, M.S., & Butcher, L.L. (1991). MAP-2 expression in cholinceptive pyramidal cells of rodent cortex and hippocampus is altered by Pavlovian conditioning [Abstract]. *Society for Neuroscience Abstracts*, 17, 480.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION:

Interviews, e-mail, etc. Are **NOT** included in the References list. See the section on "In-Text Citations" in this brochure.

POWERPOINTS/LECTURES

Barton, L.K. (2006, March 3). *Discovery Learning*. Presented at an HDAL 4300 lecture at East Tennessee State University.

INTERNET REFERENCES

ARTICLE FROM ON-LINE MAGAZINE:*

Jacobson, J.W., & Schwartz, A.A. (2002). A history of facilitated communication: Science, pseudo-science, and antiscience. *American Psychologist*, 50, 750-765. Retrieved January 25, 2005, from <http://www.apa.org/journals/jacobson.html>



* For online newspapers, use same format but without issue number or page numbers

MAGAZINE OR JOURNAL ARTICLE FROM A DATABASE:*

Garrity, D. (2004, August). Detracking with vigilance: Opening the high-level doors to all *School Administrator*, 61(7), 24-28. Retrieved April 17, 2006 from Infotrac OneFile database, Article No. A120907970.

* Examples is from Infotrac; for JSTOR & PsycINFO use same format, but an Article No. is not needed

NEWS FROM A CORPORATELY-WRITTEN WEBSITE:

American National Red Cross. (2000). News: Kenya's Keryio Valley parched by drought. Retrieved July 18, 2000, from <http://www.redcross.org/news/index.html>