

# APA Citation Methods



Instructor:

**Prof. (Dr.) Paresh Shah**

FCMA., Ph.D. (Finance).,

Alumnus of IIM, Ahmedabad

Accredited Management Teacher and Researcher

Email: [profpareshshah@yahoo.co.in](mailto:profpareshshah@yahoo.co.in)

Web: [profparesh.in](http://profparesh.in)

# What is APA?



- **American Psychological Association**
  - When is it mostly used?
  - What is it mostly concerned with?
- A method of citing references
  - Parenthetical citations in text
  - References page

# Formatting



- **Title Page:** Running Head, page number, Identifying information
- **Subsequent Pages:** Running Head, page number, headings/seriation

Running head: TITLE OF YOUR PAPER 1

The Title of Your Paper  
Your Name  
School Affiliation

THE PURDUE OWL'S AWESOME EXAMPLE OF AN APA PAPER 2

Abstract

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*Keywords:* Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

# Quoting Directly vs. Paraphrasing/Summarizing



## Short Quotations

- If you are directly quoting from a work, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and the page number for the reference (preceded by "p."). Introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author's last name followed by the date of publication in parentheses.
  - According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).
  - Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

# Quoting Directly vs. Paraphrasing/Summarizing



- If the author is not named in a signal phrase, place the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number in parentheses after the quotation.
  - She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

# Quoting Directly vs. Paraphrasing/Summarizing



## 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 1/2 inch from the left margin, i.e., in the same place you would begin a new paragraph. Type the entire quotation on the new margin, and indent the first line of any subsequent paragraph within the quotation 1/2 inch from the new margin. Maintain double-spacing throughout. The parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark.

# Quoting Directly vs. Paraphrasing/Summarizing



- 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)

# Quoting Directly vs. Paraphrasing/Summarizing



## Summary or Paraphrase

- If you are paraphrasing an idea from another work, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication in your in-text reference, but APA guidelines encourage you to also provide the page number (although it is not required.)
  - According to Jones (1998), APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners. APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners (Jones, 1998, p. 199).

# Parenthetical Citations—One Author

- Reference in text (when the text as a whole needs to be cited)
  - Last name (year of publication)
    - Rowling (2005) argues for the development of new curricula.

# Parenthetical Citations—One Author



- Reference in text (when only part of the text, such as an idea or a quote from a specific page, needs to be cited)
  - Last name (year of publication, page number)
    - Rowling (2005, p.189)
- No reference in text
  - (Last name of author, copyright year).
    - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling, 2005).

# Parenthetical Citations—More than One Author



- When a work has two authors, always cite both authors.
- Reference in text
  - Last names of authors separated by “and” (year of publication)
    - Rowling and Cramer (2005) argue for the development of new curricula.
- No reference in text
  - (Last names of authors separated by an ampersand, copyright year).
    - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling & Cramer, 2005).

# Parenthetical Citations—More than One Author



- When a work has three or more authors, always cite all the authors the first time the text is used. Thereafter, use the first author's last name followed by et al.
- Omit year upon third time citing source.
- Reference in text
  - Last names of authors separated with and before final name, (year of publication)
    - Rowling, Dowling, Benis, George, and Cramer (2005) argue for the development of new curricula.
    - Rowling et al. (2005) argue . . .
    - Rowling et al. argue . . .

# Parenthetical Citations—More than One Author



- No reference in text
  - (Last names of authors separated with an ampersand before final name, copyright year)
    - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling, Dowling, Benis, George, & Cramer, 2005).
    - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling et al., 2005).
    - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling et al.).

## Parenthetical Citations—Works Without an Author



- When a work is signed “Anonymous,” cite the word “Anonymous.”
  - (Anonymous, year)
    - Statistics show a higher incidence of criminal activity during the summer months (Anonymous, 2007, pp. 89-96).

# Parenthetical Citations—Works Without an Author



- Italicize the title of a book or periodical.
  - (*Title of Book, or Title of Periodical, year, page number*)
    - Statistics show a higher incidence of criminal activity during summer months (*New Yorker, 2007, p. 97*).
- In most other cases, use double quote marks around the title, publication year, page number
  - (“Article title or Chapter title,” year, page number)
    - Statistics show a higher incidence of criminal activity during summer months (“Study Results,” 2007, p. 77).

## Parenthetical Citations—Groups as Authors



- Corporations, associations, government agencies, research groups, etc. are usually listed each time they are used in text, unless an abbreviation makes the group easily recognizable.
  - Reference in the text
    - First time mentioned: Full name (year).
      - The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) reports...(2002).
    - Subsequent mentions: abbreviation (year).
      - The NIMH reports...(2002).

# Parenthetical Citations—Groups as Authors



- Not referenced in text
  - First time mentioned (full name, year)
    - (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2002).
  - Subsequent mentions (abbreviation, year)
    - (NIMH, 2002).
- If the name is not easily recognizable by an abbreviation, such as the University of Iowa, the group must be spelled out each time it is mentioned.

# Parenthetical Citations—Classical Works



- When using classical works such as the Greeks, Romans, or the *Bible*, a reference entry is not required. You must only identify the version and lines used.
  - 1 Cor. 13:1 (Revised Standard Edition)
- When using very old works where the date is not applicable, list the year of the translation you used.
  - Reference in text
    - Aristotle argues . . . (trans. 1922).
  - Not referenced in text
    - The ethos, pathos, and logos . . . (Aristotle, trans. 1922).

# Parenthetical Citations—Classical Works



- If a text does not have a date, cite the author's name followed by “n.d.”
  - Reference in text (n.d.)
    - Julius Caesar argued . . . (n.d.).
  - Not referenced in text
    - The Trojan horse . . . (Caesar, n.d.).

# Reference List



- Used to indicate where information presented in the essay can be retrieved.
- Only include texts cited in the essay.
- Listed alphabetically by author or title.
- Reference list begins a new page, with “References” centered at top of page.
- The first line of an entry is at the left margin, and subsequent lines are indented one-half inch (hanging indent).
- Double-space all reference entries.

## Reference List— Author's Names



- Use last names, first initials with all authors' names in reverse order, regardless of quantity
  - Last name, first initial.
    - Griggs, B.W., Holland, R.H., & Mills, S.R.

## Reference List—Capitalization of Titles



- Capitalize the first word in the title and subtitle, and any proper nouns (cities, countries, peoples' names) for book, article, and chapter titles
- Capitalize the first word, all nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives for names of journals

# Reference List—Capitalization of Titles



- Use no special treatment for titles of shorter works (poems, short stories, essays, short articles)
- Italicize titles of longer works (books, periodicals/journals)
- Don't drop any words, such as A, An, or The, from the titles of periodicals (newspapers, magazines, journals)

# Reference List—Place of Publication

- Give the city for US publishers and add the state abbreviations for all US cities except Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.
- City, State: Name of press
  - Anderson, IN: Warner Press.

# Reference List—Place of Publication



- Use a shortened version of the publisher's name except for an association (AMA), corporation, or university press; drop Co., Inc., Publishers, but retain Books or Press.
- City, State: Name of press
  - Anderson, IN: Warner Press.

# Reference List—Books

- Three main parts: Author, title, and publication information
- Book with one author
  - Last name, first initial. (year). *Title*. City of Publication: Press.
    - Broadway, B. (2002). *Pink houses and family taverns*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.

# Reference List—Books



- Two to seven authors
  - Last name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., & Last Name, first initial. (year). *Title*. City of publication: Press.
    - Broadway, B., Carrol, L., Smith, T. (2007). *How the lady sings*. New York: Harper.

# Reference List—Books



- Eight or more authors
  - Last name, first initial., Last name, first initial., Last name, first initial., Last name, first initial., Last name, first initial., Last name, first initial., . . . Last name, first initial. (year). *Title*. City of publication: Press.

# Reference List—Books

- Arrange references by the same author chronologically, with the earlier date of publication listed first
  - Van Delay, A. (1994). *Venetian blinds: Contemporary study of compulsive lying*. New York: Pendant Publishing (not “Publishers”).
  - Van Delay, A. (1997). *Seinfeld: The show about nothing*. New York: Penguin Books.

# Reference List—Books



- No Author

- Title (year). City of publication: press.

- *Creation of the media: Political origins of the media.* (1922). Los Angeles: Houghton-Mifflin.

- *The Chicago manual of style (15th ed.).* (2003). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

# Reference List—Journal Articles

- Four major parts: author, date, article title, and publication information (*periodical title, volume number, and page number*)
  - Last name, first initial. (year). Title of article. *Title of publication, volume, pages.*
    - Tyson, P. A., & Gordon, M. G. (1998). The Psychology of women. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 46, 361-364.
    - Bernstein, B. J. Atomic diplomacy: Hiroshima and Nagasaki. *Diplomatic History*, 28(3), 126-129.

# Reference List-Newspapers and Magazine Articles

- Five major parts: author, date of publication, title of article, title of newspaper or magazine, page numbers.
  - Last name, first initial. (year, month day of publication). Title of article. *Title of newspaper or magazine*, page numbers.

# Reference List-Newspapers and Magazine Articles



- For magazines, the volume number is italicized, with the issue number in parentheses after, and inserted after the magazine title; formatted: *Volume*(Issue).
  - Kramer, C. F. (2003, June 22). A health threat baffling for its lack of a pattern. *The New York Times*, p. A14.
  - Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well-being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress, and health. *Monitor on Psychology*. 39(5), 26-29.
  - Crane, N. F. (2003, September). Anarchy at sea. *Atlantic Monthly*, 50-80.
- Don't abbreviate the names of months, ever.

# Reference List—Electronic Sources

- Article accessed through a library subscription service
- Seven major parts: author's name, year of publication, title of article and publication, *volume*, page numbers, and where retrieved.
  - Last name, first initial. (year). Title of article. *Title of publication, volume*, page numbers. Date retrieved from where.
    - Jackson, G. (2004). Multiple historic meanings of the Spanish civil war. *Science and Society*, 68(3), 272-276. Retrieved from the Lexis Nexis Academic database.
- Don't abbreviate the names of months, ever.

# Reference List—Online Daily Newspaper



- Six major parts: author's name, date of publication, title of article and publication, and web address.
  - Last name, first initial. (year, month day of publication). Title of article. *Title of publication*. Retrieved date, from web address.
    - Foreman, R., Bennett, E., & Collins, T. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>.
- Don't abbreviate the names of months, ever.

# Reference List—Personal or Professional Websites

- Four major parts: website name/author of website (if known), web address.
  - Last name, first initial. Page of site. Retrieved web address.
    - Colbert, S. (n.d.). Home page. Retrieved from <http://www.colbertnation.com>.
  - Title of website. (last updated date). Retrieved from web address.
    - American Association for Artificial Intelligence. (2001, March). Retrieved from <http://www.aaai.org>.
- Don't abbreviate the names of months, ever.

# DOI's – Digital Object Identifier



- A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string assigned to identify content and provide a persistent link to its location on the Internet.
- The DOI may be hidden; viewing the original copy of the article usually shows the DOI.
- Use this format for the DOI in references:  
doi:xxxxxxxxxx
- When a DOI is used, no further retrieval information is needed to identify or locate the content.

# DOI's – Digital Object Identifier



- If no DOI has been assigned to the content, provide the home page URL of the journal or of the book or report publisher.

## ✦ **Journal Article with DOI**

- Herbst-Damm, K. L., & Kulik, J. A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology, 24*, 225-229. doi: 10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225

# DOI's – Digital Object Identifier



## ✦ **Journal Article with DOI, more than seven authors**

- Gilbert, D. G., McClernon, J. F., Rabinovich, N. E., Sugai, C., Plath, L. C., Asgaard, G., ... Botros, N. (2004). Effects of quitting smoking on EEG activation and attention last for more than 31 days and are more severe with stress, dependence, DRD2 A1 allele, and depressive traits. *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*, 6, 249-267. doi: 10.1080/14622200410001676305

# DOI's – Digital Object Identifier



## ✦ **Journal Article without DOI**

- Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology*, 2(2), 38-48. Retrieved from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap>

# Where do you locate the DOI?



## Preschoolers' Adherence to Instructions as a Function of Presence of a Dog and Motor Skills Task

Nancy R. Gee, Timothy R. Sherlock,  
Emily A. Bennett and Shelly L. Harris  
State University of New York, Fredonia, USA

Address for correspondence:  
Nancy R. Gee,  
Department of Psychology,  
State University of New York  
at Fredonia,  
Fredonia, NY 14063, USA.  
E-mail:  
Nancy.Gee@fredonia.edu

**ABSTRACT** The purpose of this study was to examine preschoolers' ( $n = 11$ ) ability to follow instructions in the presence or absence of a real dog while executing a variety of motor skills tasks. These tasks were divided into one of three general classifications: 1) Modeling Tasks: the children were asked to emulate the behavior of a model, 2) Competition Tasks: the children were asked to do the task faster than a competitor, and 3) Tandem Tasks: the children were asked to do the tasks at the same time as a co-performer. Typical and identified (language impaired) preschool children were randomly assigned to perform five tasks of each general classification alone, with a human, with a real dog, and with a stuffed dog that was similar in size and appearance to the live dog. Two independent raters rated each child's adherence to instructions (inter-rater reliability = 0.93) on a 7-point scale. A significant interaction between task classification and type of co-performer revealed that in the Modeling Tasks the preschoolers adhered better to instructions when the real dog was present relative to the stuffed dog. In the Competition Tasks the children adhered to instructions best when they performed the task with a human, followed by the stuffed dog, and worst when they performed the task with the real dog, and they were asked to perform the tasks alone. The type of co-performer made no significant difference in the Tandem Tasks. These results indicate the presence of a real dog in motor skills tasks promoting preschoolers' compliance with instructions in motor skills tasks that require modeling behavior, but not in those tasks that stress competition or those performed in tandem.

**Keywords:** adherence to instructions, dogs, human-animal interaction, motor skills tasks, preschool children




Recently, it has become clear that physical activity plays an important role in preventing a wide variety of life threatening condi-

Here's the DOI,  
on the first page  
of the article.

Anthracite DOI: 10.2752/1753-0037(2014)5:1;1-8

# Sample Reference Page

## References

- 
- American Association for Artificial Intelligence. (2001, March). Retrieved from <http://www.aaai.org>
- Bernstein, B. J. Atomic diplomacy: Hiroshima and Nagasaki. *Diplomatic History*, 28 (3), 126-129.
- Broadway, B. (2002). *Pink houses and family taverns*. Bloomington, IL: Indiana University Press.
- Broadway, B., Carrol, L., Smith, T. (2007). *How the lady sings*. New York: Harper.
- Broadway, B., et al. (2008). *How the man sings*. New York: Harper.
- Crane, N. F. (2003, September). Anarchy at sea. *Atlantic Monthly*, 50-80.
- Creation of the media: Political origins of the media*. (1922). Los Angeles: Houghton-Mifflin.
- Foreman, R., Bennett, E., & Collins, T. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>
- Gilbert, D. G., McClernon, J. F., Rabinovich, N. E., Sugai, C., Plath, L. C., Asgaard, G., ... Botros, N. (2004). Effects of quitting smoking on EEG activation and attention last for more than 31 days and are more severe with stress, dependence, DRD2 A1 allele, and depressive traits. *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*, 6, 249-267. doi: 10.1080/14622200410001676305

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- Herbst-Damm, K. L., & Kulik, J. A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology, 24*, 225-229. doi: 10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225
- Jackson, G. (2004). Multiple historic meanings of the Spanish civil war. *Science and Society, 68*(3), 272-276. Retrieved from the Lexis Nexis Academic database.
- Kramer, C. F. (2003, June 22). A health threat baffling for its lack of a pattern. *The New York Times*, p. A14.
- Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology, 2*(2), 38-48. Retrieved from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap>
- Tyson, P. A., & Gordon, M.G. (1998). The Psychology of women. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, 46*, 361-364.
- Van Delay, A. (1994). *Venetian blinds: Contemporary study of compulsive lying*. New York: Pendant Publishing.
- Van Delay, A. (1997). *Seinfeld: The show about nothing*. New York: Penguin Books.

# Final Word on APA



- Each type of source requires specific formatting, both in text and on the references list.
- The information in this presentation was provided by The APA Publication Manual (6<sup>th</sup> Ed).
- Refer to an APA handbook or [www.apa.org](http://www.apa.org) for more information.