

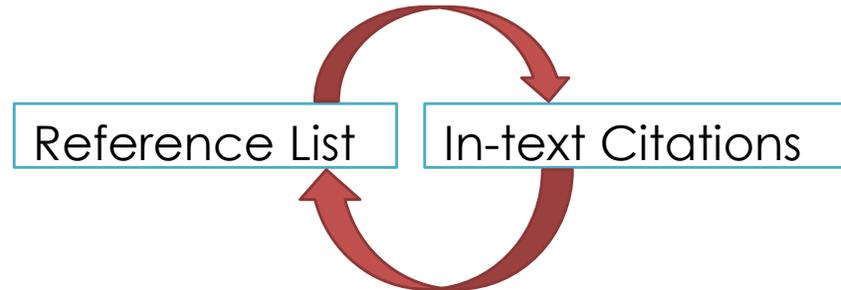
APA Style Tips

Creating In-Text Citations

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Instruction Librarian

In-Text Citations – General Notes

- When writing, you will need to discuss the works you consulted to develop your paper.
- The reference list arranges all works in alphabetical order.
- In-text citations link the ideas or quotes in your paper to a specific work in the reference list.
- Each item cited in the text must appear in the reference list.
- Each item in the reference list must be cited in-text.



In-Text Citations – General Notes

- Besides ideas, you should give citations for any facts and/or figures that are not common knowledge. (APA, 2010, p. 169).
- In general, use the author's last name, the publication year and paragraph or page number when referring to a work in text. (APA, 2010, p. 177).
- When quoting from online material without page or paragraph numbers, use the heading or short section title and paragraph number. (APA, 2010, p. 172)

Example

“Empirical studies have found mixed results on the efficacy of labels in educating consumers and changing consumption behavior” (Golan, Kuchler, & Krissof, 2007, “Mandatory Labeling Has Targeted,” para.4).

Paraphrasing

When you refer another author's idea in your own words, you can use different formats.

- Example:

- Kessler (2003) found that among epidemiological samples...

OR

- Early onset results in a more persistent and severe course (Kessler, 2003).

OR

- In 2003, Kessler's study of epidemiological samples showed that...

American Psychological Association (Producer). (n.d.) APA style: Basics of APA style [Web Tutorial]. Available from

<http://www.apastyle.org/learn/tutorials/basics-tutorial.aspx>

Using Direct Quotations

Direct Quotations should: (APA, 2010, p.172)

- Look like exactly like the source – use the same wording, spelling and interior punctuation, even it is not correct or standard.
- Use the term ***sic*** (use brackets and italics) immediately after the non-standard or misspelled text to avoid confusing the reader.

BUT - sometimes changes are necessary. Some changes need no explanation.

The following changes to a direct quote are allowed without explanation:

- First letter of first word may be change to upper or lowercase.
- The ending punctuation of a sentence may be changed to fit the syntax.
- Single quotations may be change to double quotations, and vice versa.

Direct Quotations - Explaining Changes

Three times that such a change requires an explanation (APA, 2010, p.172-173):

1. When you omit part of a quote from the original source, it must be indicated one of two ways-
 - Signal that text has been removed from within a sentence, use three spaced ellipsis points (...)

OR

- When the text has been removed from between two sentences, use four points instead of three. The first point represents the period of the first sentence, and is followed by three spaced ellipsis.
- Avoid using ellipsis points at the start or end of a quotation unless you need to indicate the quotation begins or ends in the middle of a sentence.

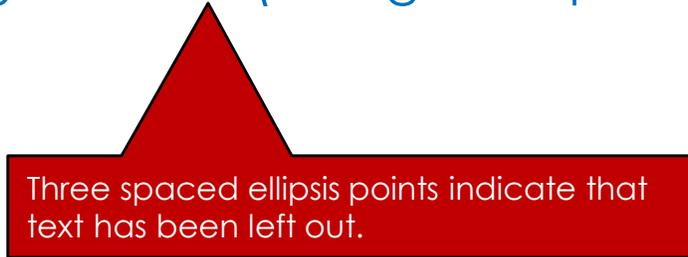
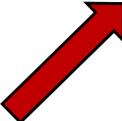
Direct Quotations - Explaining Changes

Changes requiring explanation (APA, 2010, p.172-173):

2. When an explanation is added by someone other than the original author-

- Use brackets instead of parentheses. For example:

“They are studying, from an evolutionary perspective, to what extent [children’s] play is a luxury that can be dispensed with when there are too many other competing claims on the growing brain...” (Henig, 208, p. 40).



Three spaced ellipsis points indicate that text has been left out.

Direct Quotations - Explaining Changes

3. When you want to emphasize something in the text. Italicize the text and include ***emphasis added***, in brackets just after it. For example (APA, 2010, p. 92).

“The “placebo effect” which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner.

Furthermore, the behaviors were *never exhibited again* [emphasis added], even when reel [sic] drugs were administered.

Indicates that the word appears exactly as in original

The term to be emphasized appears in italics & explanation is bracketed

Direct Quotes – Less than 40 words

When quoting information exactly as it appears in another authors' work, give the author, year and specific page or paragraph number. For a quote of less than 40 words, use it in text, that is, build it into the sentence. Use quotation marks. (APA, 2010, p. 171)

Example 1

Interpreting these results, Robbins et al. (2003) suggested that the “therapists in dropout cases may have inadvertently validated parental negativity about the adolescent without adequately responding to the adolescent’s needs or concerns” (p.541), contributing to an overall climate of negativity.

Example 2

Confusing this issue is the overlapping nature of roles in palliative care, whereby “medical needs are met by those in the medical disciplines; nonmedical needs may be addressed by anyone on the team” (Csikai & Chaitin, 2006, p. 112).

Direct quotations - More than 40 words

When the quote you want to use is longer than 40 words, use the **block quotation** format.

(APA, 2010, p. 171)

Example:

Others have contradicted this view:

Co-presence does not ensure intimate interaction among all group members. Consider large-scale social gatherings in which hundreds or thousands of people gather in a location to perform a ritual or celebrate an event.

In these instances, participants are able to see the visible manifestations of the group, the physical gathering, yet their ability to make direct, intimate connections with those around them is limited by the sheer magnitude of the assembly. (Purcell, 1997, pp. 111-112)

Direct quotations - More than 40 words

NOTE SPACING AND PUNCTUATION!

Others have contradicted this view:

Don't use quotation marks for freestanding blocks of text

Use double-space throughout the block quotation.

Begins on a new line, ½" from left

Co-presence does not ensure intimate interaction among all group members. Consider large-scale social gatherings in which hundreds or thousands of people gather in a location to perform a ritual or celebrate an event.

Indent second paragraph

In these instances, participants are able to see the visible manifestations of the group, the physical gathering, yet their ability to make direct, intimate connections with those around them is limited by the sheer magnitude of the assembly. (Purcell, 1997, pp. 111-112)

Source information comes after last punctuation mark.

Direct quotations - More than 40 words

You can introduce the source in the sentence introducing the block quote. (APA, p. 171)

Example 2

In 1997, Purcell contradicted this view:

Co-presence does not ensure intimate interaction among all group members. Consider large-scale social gatherings in which hundreds or thousands of people gather in a location to perform a ritual or celebrate an event.

In these instances, participants are able to see the visible manifestations of the group, the physical gathering, yet their ability to make direct, intimate connections with those around them is limited by the sheer magnitude of the assembly. (pp. 111-112)

Need only page or paragraph number

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: APA.

One work written by one, two or three authors

Type of citation	First citation in text	Subsequent citations in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
One work by one author	Walker (2007)	Walker (2007)	(Walker, 2007)	(Walker, 2007)
One work by two authors	Walker and Allen (2004)	Walker and Allen (2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)
One work by three authors	Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (1999)	Bradley et al. (1999)	(Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 1999)	(Bradley et al., 1999)

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: APA.

One work by four, five or six authors

Type of citation	First citation in text	Subsequent citations in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
One work by four authors	Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)	Bradley et al. (2006)	(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, & Walsh, 2006)	(Bradley et al., 2006)
One work by five authors	Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (2008)	Walker et al. (2008)	(Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 2008)	(Walker et al., 2008)
One work by six or more authors	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)

One work, groups as authors

Type of citation	First citation in text	Subsequent citations in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
Groups (readily identifiable through abbreviation) as authors	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003)	(NIMH, 2003)
Groups (no abbreviation) as authors	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: APA.