

## WORKING WITH QUOTATIONS 2B: CITATION (APA)

To effectively support an argument, evidence from secondary sources requires three parts: lead-in, citation, and analysis. This handout covers how to properly cite a source in APA format, the citation style used in the social sciences. Citation in other disciplines is covered in *Working with Quotations* handouts 2A (MLA), 2C (CSE), and 2D (Chicago). For guidance writing lead-ins and analysis, see *Working with Quotations* handouts 1 and 3.

Citation allows you to place your ideas in conversation with the work of other scholars. It shows that the sources used to construct your argument have been employed fairly and makes the significance of your argument clear to your audience by demonstrating how it contributes to the existing field of research. You must cite: a) sources you quote, b) sources you summarize, and c) sources that have influenced the formulation of your ideas.

### CHOOSING THE APPROPRIATE CITATION STYLE

Though nearly every discipline has its own specific citation style, many employ nearly identical formats. As a result, they are typically placed into the following four subject groups:

<b>MLA</b> (Modern Language Association)	language, literature, film, and cultural studies
<b>APA</b> (American Psychological Association)	social sciences
<b>CSE</b> (Council of Scientific Editors)	natural sciences
<b>Chicago</b> ( <i>Chicago Manual of Style</i> )	history, art history, and philosophy

The citation style appropriate for your paper depends on the discipline in which you are writing.

### THE PARTS OF A CITATION

All citation formats have two parts: 1) a brief indication in the body of the text that a source has been used and 2) a more thorough presentation of the source elsewhere in the paper. To make sure you format your citations properly, it is important to determine the format your discipline uses for each of these parts. The entries below offer guidance for formatting both **in-text citations** and the **list of sources** placed outside the body of your text.

## CITING IN APA STYLE

### FORMATTING IN-TEXT CITATIONS

APA in-text citations use the source author's last name and the year of publication. Direct quotations, paraphrases, and summaries of specific sections must also cite a page number. When the source's name appears in the lead-in preceding a quotation, the publication year is cited after the author's name, while the page number (preceded by "p.," or "pp.," for more than one page) follows the quotation:

Douglas (1971) argues "when one tribe laughs a lot and another tribe rarely...it means that the level of social tension has set low or high thresholds for bodily control" (p. 389).

If the author's name does not appear in the lead-in, include both it and the year in parentheses. Since the following example summarizes the entire article, no page number is needed:

Laughter communicates information about the social situation of the individual who is laughing (Douglas, 1971)

Citing the year is intended to distinguish multiple sources by the same author. Cited works written by the same author in the same year are distinguished by adding a letter to the date in both the parenthetical citation and the corresponding entry in the reference list:

The intensity of individuals' laughter communicates the level of social pressure their community applies to its members' bodies (Douglas, 1971b, p. 389).

## **FORMATTING A LIST OF SOURCES**

APA refers to sources as "references." References are listed in alphabetical order at the end of your paper and formatted with a half-inch hanging indent (i.e. every line after the first is indented).

### ***Journal Article***

#### *General Format:*

Author of article (last name, first initial). (Year of publication). Article title and subtitle. *Journal title*, *Volume number*(Issue number), Page number(s).

#### *Example:*

Douglas, M. (1971). Do dogs laugh? A cross-cultural approach to body symbolism. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 15(4), 387-90.

### ***Book (including textbooks, edited volumes, and works in translation)***

#### *General Format:*

Author (last name, first initial). (Year of publication). *Title and subtitle*. Place of publication (city and state/country): Publisher.

#### *Examples:*

Fiske, J. (1987). *Television Culture*. New York, NY: Routledge.

Haviland, W., Prins, H., McBride, B., & Walrath, D. (2010). *Cultural Anthropology: The Human Challenge*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Phelan, P & Lane, J. (Eds.). (1998). *The Ends of Performance*. New York, NY: New York University Press.

Piaget, J. (2001). *The Psychology of Intelligence* (M. Piercy & D. E. Berlyne, trans.). London, UK: Routledge. (Original work published 1947).

### ***Book Article***

#### *General Format:*

Author of article (last name, first initial). (Year of publication). Article title and subtitle. In name(s) of editor(s), *Book title* (page numbers of article). Place of publication (city and state/country): Publisher.

#### *Example:*

Burstyn, V. (2005). Sport as Secular Sacrament. In D. S. Eitzen (Ed.), *Sport in Contemporary Society* (7th ed.) (pp. 11-20). Boulder, CO: Paradigm.

### ***Website***

#### *General Format:*

Author or organization. (Date of publication). Title of webpage. In *Title of website*. Retrieved from URL of webpage

#### *Example:*

Connecticut Department of Labor. (2012, April). Current Labor Force Data for Connecticut Towns. In *Connecticut Labor Market Information*. Retrieved from <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/laus/lmil23.asp/>

### ***Government Publication***

#### *General Format:*

Name of organization. (year). *Title of publication*. Place of publication: Publisher.

#### *Example:*

U.S. Census Bureau. (2012). *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.