



Parenthetical Citations (Citing within the Text)

"APA journals use the author-date method of citations; that is, the surname of the author (do not include suffixes such as Jr.) and the year of publication are inserted in the text at the appropriate point." (APA, 168)

"Document your sources throughout the text by citing by author and date the works you researched. This style of citation briefly identifies the source for readers and enables them to locate the source of information in the alphabetical reference list at the end of the article." (APA Publication Manual, p. 168).

One Author

Examples:

Rogers (1994) compared reaction times

In a recent study of reaction times (Rogers, 1994)

In 1994 Rogers compared reaction times

In a recent study of reaction times, Rogers (1994) described the method used... Rogers also found
(This example highlights further reference to Rogers's work in the same paragraph)

Multiple Authors: 2-5

"When a work has two authors, always cite both names every time the reference occurs in the text. When a work has three, four, or five authors, cite all authors the first time a reference occurs; in subsequent citations, include only the surname of the first author followed by "et al." and the year if it is the first citation of the reference within a paragraph." (APA, 168-169)

Examples:

Wasserstein, Zappulla, Rosen, Gerstman, and Rock (1994) found evidence that...
(First citation in text)

Wasserstein et al. (1994), additionally, also found that endorphins mimic....
(Subsequent first citation per paragraph thereafter)

Wasserstein et al. researched many different aspects of

(Omit year from subsequent citations after first citation within a paragraph)

Multiple Authors: 6 or more

"When a work has six or more authors, cite only the surname of the first author followed by "et al". and the year for the first and subsequent citations." In the bibliography, or works cited, however, provide the initials and surname of each author. (APA, p. 169).

Examples:

Kosslyn et al. (1992) studied humalog and its effects on....
(Include year for first and subsequent citations)

Groups as Authors

"Names of groups that serve as authors (e.g. Corporations, associations, government agencies..) are usually spelled out each time they appear in a text citation." (APA, 170)

Examples:

(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 1991)
First text citation

(NIMH, 1991)
Subsequent text citations

No Author

"When a work has no author, cite in text the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year. Use double quotation marks around the title of an article or chapter, and underline the title of a periodical, book, brochure, or report." (APA, 171) When a work's author is *specifically designated* as Anonymous, cite in text the word *Anonymous* followed by a comma and date. If the article title is lengthy, use a shorten title in your parenthetical citation (example: "New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death." 1993 is parenthetically cited: ("New Drug," 1993).

in spite of this ("Vegetables help," 2000)...

the book College Bound Seniors (1999),,,

Exercise induced hypoglycemia can at times (Anonymous, 1993)

Specific Portion of a Source

"To cite a specific part of a source, indicate the page, chapter, figure, table or equation at the appropriate point in text." (APA, 171)

(Shimamura, 1989, chap. 3)

(Cheek & Buss, 1981, p. 332)

Personal Communications (email, chatrooms, ebb messages)

"Personal communications may be letters, memos, some electronic communications (e.g., e-mail, discussion groups, messages from electronic bulletin boards, chatrooms), telephone conversations, and the like. Because they do not provide recoverable data, personal communications are not included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible." (APA, 173-174).

K.W. Schaie (personal communication, April 18, 1993) stated that ...

Music Recording

"In text citations, include side and band or track numbers" (APA, 217):

"Tails and Trotters" (Goodenough, 1982, track 5) is a lively, interesting song...

Internet Sources

Cite Internet sources (or Web pages) by the author of the site, and the paragraph number used. If no author is given, cite the Web page by the first few words of the Web page title. Titles of Web pages can most easily be found on the title bar of your browser--the bar directly above the back, forward and stop buttons. Underline the title of the Web page. Make sure the parenthetical citation is easily distinguished from any other cite which may be different, but yet closely matches (Fluoridation Facts put out by the AMA may have been used, and Fluoridation Facts put out by Concerned American Scientists will need to be differentiated in your text citations).

The information you provide should enable someone to easily find whatever you are citing.

Ed Miller, the current President of the American Dental Association stated (Fluoridation Facts, para. 5.)...

A spokesman of the American Medical Association surmised that (Smith, para. 8)....

Internet Sources *within a searchable Database* (Amazon.com, CDNOW)

Cite by author first. If an author cannot be found, use the first few words of the title.

An example of Internet sources within searchable databases would be a review cited from a search on Madonna in CDNOW.

-----, "Amazon.com", or the name of the "database" you are in.

...reviews the video, and concludes "there's a chill where passion used to be". (Weisel, para. 5)

Information pulled from a database such as Amazon or CDNOW would be cited in your bibliography as a Full-Text Book, Individual Work, or Pamphlet--SEE the sheet entitled "Citing Electronic Sources--APA". On the "Citing Electronic Sources--APA" sheet (which is available in the Bishop Library in front of the circulation desk), use the Burroughs example (Full-Text Book, Individual Work, or Pamphlet) in your bibliography. Replace "Project Gutenberg" with "CDNOW", "Amazon.com", or the name of the "database" you are in.

Internet Sources (with Frames)

Cite Internet Sources with frames exactly as you would parenthetically cite Internet Sources.

The difference will be in how you cite the Internet source (with a frame) *in your bibliography*.

*Note that in some frames environments, URLs will consistently remain the same, even though you may have chosen a **different** link, or page.*

In a frames environment, you will need to move your mouse over the URL of the link you are using, in order to insure that you have the correct URL for your bibliography.

SOURCE:

American Psychological Association. (1994). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association. (4th ed.). Washington, DC: APA.

(ON RESERVE at the Circulation Desk under Psychology)