Citing with APA Style

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I. Why We Cite

• Understand plagiarism and its consequences.
• Identify when to cite information.
• Recognize the individual researcher’s contribution to scholarly conversation.
Why do we cite our sources?

- gives credit to authors for their ideas
- shows the depth and scope of your research
- allows readers to locate & further explore your sources
- avoid plagiarism

Scholarship is an ongoing conversation, so we cite to continue the conversation by linking our readers to other’s work.
What is plagiarism?

Passing off another’s original work or ideas as one’s own through copy or close imitation.

What counts as plagiarism?

• Direct plagiarism (ex. turning in a paper written by someone else)
• Mosaic plagiarism (ex. paraphrasing another author’s ideas without citation)
• Accidental plagiarism (ex. misquoting or citing a source incorrectly)
• Self plagiarism (ex. republishing one’s own previous work)
Why does plagiarism matter?

1. Plagiarism violates U.S. Copyright laws, and can result in legal consequences.

2. Plagiarism goes against academic integrity and can lead to expulsion (see “The Cub” Student Handbook, Section 9: The Academic Integrity System, Violations Against Academic Integrity, Section C: Plagiarizing).

3. Scholarship involves conversation—anything else is just opinion.
How do we cite our sources?

• citation styles (MLA, APA, or other)
• Works Cited or References page
• in-text citations
II. Creating & Managing Citations

- Identify bibliographic information from a source and synthesize original citations.
- Use basic features of citation tools
- Understand the limitations of citation tools.
Creating a citation (the old fashioned way)

- Citation components:
  - Author(s)
  - Date
  - Title
  - Publication information (Source for web articles, Ebooks)
  - Issue and pages (for articles in periodicals or serials only)

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle. Publisher or source. Issue.
Great tool, but ALWAYS double check formatting and capitalization!

Policy Wins Help Strengthen Georgia’s Families and Economy

Posted November 8, 2018, by The Annie E. Casey Foundation
Citation management overview

• Citation management tools. What are they:
  • Citation management tools are computer programs that allow you to collect citations and/or pull important metadata (title, author, date authored) from your web browser or library results. This allows you to easily organize your sources for your research projects. They also make it easy for you cite your sources by creating citations and bibliographies on the fly.

• Why do we use them?
  • Help you stay organized
  • Reduce typographical errors and save time compiling your bibliographies
  • Sharing with others
  • Many are free
Many to choose from
Paper Pile (Chromebooks)

- Built for Chrome and Google Apps
- Integrate your reference management into the Google Apps ecosystem used by thousands of researchers every day.
- Sign-in securely with Google
- Collect your references with the Chrome extension
- Organize your PDFs in Google Drive
- Cite your references in Google Docs
- $3/month after first month

(https://paperpile.com/features)
Mendeley (mac or pc)

• Suite of tools that work together
  • Cloud based manager – to access your research anywhere you have internet
  • Browser button – add it to Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Safari
  • Software - application available for Windows, macOS and Linux (optional)
  • App available as well
  • Word plug-in (optional)

• Best option for Macs
• Easy to use
• Free!

Let’s go try it!
Citation Management Tools – Exporting into file

export-bibtex-155....bib
Citation Management Tools – Importing from file
Citation Management Tools – Importing from file
Ten Things that Motivational Interviewing Is Not

Authors: W. Miller, S. Rollnick

Publication: Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy

Year: 2009
Volume: 37
Issue: 2
Pages: 129-140

Abstract:
In the 25 years since it was first introduced in this journal, motivational interviewing (MI) has become confused with various other ideas and approaches, often in part to its rapid international diffusion. Based on confusions that have arisen in publications and presentations regarding MI, the authors compiled a list of 10 concepts and procedures with which MI should not be confused. This article discusses 10 things that MI is not: (1) a transdiagnostic model of change; (2) a way of 'doing people into doing what you want them to do'; (3) an assessment; (4) decisional balance; (5) assessment feedback; (6) cognitive-behavior therapy; (7) client-centered therapy; (8) easy to learn; (9) practice as usual; and (10) a panacea. clarity about what does (and does not) constitute MI, promotes quality assurance in scientific research, clinical practice, and training.

Tags:

Author Keywords:
Adaptation; Psychological; Cognitive Therapy; Feedback; Humans; Interview; Psychological; Mental Disorders - psychology; Mental Disorders - therapy; Motivation; Professional-Patient Relations; Psychological Theory

City: United States
Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Type of Work: JOUR

URL: http://encore rhyme.summon.serialssolutions.com/2.0.0/InkOjVILY4VwYIIJ8VwDLYGwV2mvH3b8vQO2wq9bX1d27SMTCPHNNXW3V579KQJ53X9Kw84h2Z1UpkWvw...
Citation Management Tools – Copying formatted citation

Right click
References

III. Formatting Your Paper

- Follow guidelines for formatting.
- Practice using word processing tools to achieve desired format.
General Formatting Guidelines

• 12 pt. “Times New Roman” font
• 1” margins, .5” indentations
• Double spaced throughout entire paper
• Running head and page numbers in margin
Title Page Formatting

- Different header
- Page number
- Title, Name, University Affiliation
- Date?
Running head: ALL CAPS SHORT TITLE 50 CHARACTERS OR LESS

Only included on title page.

Title of Paper

Your Name

Lenoir-Rhyne University

About 1/3 of the way down from the top.
Section Headings

**Title** (Abstract & References pages)

**Heading** (Title case, Centered, Bold)

**Subheading** (Title Case, Left-aligned, Bold)

- **Level 3.** (Sentence case, indented, bold)
- **Level 4.** (Sentence case, indented, bold, italic)
- **Level 5.** (Sentence case, indented, italic)

Notice the period at the end of these headings.
Title of Paper Gets Repeated Here Exactly As It Appears On Title Page

This is where the body of your paper begins – double spacing should be maintained throughout the APA formatted paper, with no extra space added for new paragraphs or sections.

Your paper should have a header throughout: the title of your paper, a space, and the page number – the exception is the title page: it should follow this format: Running Head: TITLE IN ALL CAPS - drop the Running Head statement on the subsequent pages. N.B., you should set your header in Word using the insert tab → insert page # tool -- be sure to select “different first page” from the boxes in the tool.
Reference Page & Citations

- Same general formatting guidelines
- Citations listed alphabetically
- First line of citation should be left-aligned with following lines indented .5” (*hanging indent*)
References

Example, S. R. (2016). Title of article: Note that only first words of title and subtitle are capitalized. *Journal Title in Italics (followed by journal issue # in italics and page range of the article, not in italics, as follows), 22, 236-252.*

Jones, E.G. (2015). This is not a real article: For example only. *Exempli Gratia, 101, 10-11.*

IV. In-Text Citations

- Follow style guidelines appropriately.
- Acknowledge different ways to introduce a source into writing.
- Develop a professional voice in one’s writing.
When to Cite in Text

• When you use a direct quote from a text
• When you summarize or paraphrase another’s thought/idea/conclusion
• Statistical information
• Anything that is NOT common knowledge
Information Needed to Cite in Text

• Author last name(s)
• Year of publication
• Page or paragraph # (for direct quotes ONLY)
Parenthetical In-Text Citations

• Goes at the end of the sentence BEFORE the period.
• Included inside parentheses
• Examples:

(Statham & Propsom, 2019)
(Statham & Propsom, 2019, p. 27)
# Author Names

- List authors in the order they are printed in the publication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of authors</th>
<th>First citation in text</th>
<th>Subsequent citations in text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 author</td>
<td>(Statham, 2019)</td>
<td>(Statham, 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 authors</td>
<td>(Statham &amp; Propsom, 2019)</td>
<td>(Statham &amp; Propsom, 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5 authors</td>
<td>(Statham, Propsom, &amp; Quinn, 2019)</td>
<td>(Statham et al., 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or more</td>
<td>(Statham et al., 2019)</td>
<td>(Statham et al., 2019)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Pages and Paragraph Numbers

- Only needed when using a direct quote
- No page numbers? List section & paragraph:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 page</td>
<td>(Statham, 2019, p. 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page range</td>
<td>(Statham, pp. 27-28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No page numbers</td>
<td>(Statham, <em>Title of Heading section, para. 3</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No page numbers or section heading</td>
<td>(Statham, <em>para. 3</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# In-Text Citation Exceptions

## What if a source doesn’t have an author or date?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No author</th>
<th>No date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Look at your Reference page and use the information listed first in the citation. Shorten titles if necessary.</td>
<td>Use the notation ‘n.d.’ like you would on your Reference page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. (“Study Finds,” 2007)</td>
<td>Ex. (Lenoir-Rhyne University, n.d.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Signal Phrases

Use of **signal phrases** is recommended to work citation information into the flow of a sentence. What do signal phrases look like?

*According to Statham (2019), “…” (p. 2).*

*Propsom (2019) argued that …*
Signal Phrasing

• Use signal verbs
  - Found
  - Argued
  - Concluded
  - Maintained
  - Acknowledged
  - Reported
  - Hypothesized
  - Responded
  - Discovered

• Use the past tense (argued) or present perfect tense (has argued) in signal phrasing
Direct Quotes Vs. Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is always preferred over using a direct quote.

• Paraphrasing lends itself to use of active voice in writing and natural synthesis of ideas
• When paraphrasing you do not need a page number when citing
Direct Quotes Vs. Paraphrasing

Direct quote:
According to Statham and Propsom (2019), “paraphrasing is always preferred over using a direct quote” (p. 41).

Paraphrasing:
According to Statham and Propsom (2019), paraphrasing a source helps a writer maintain an active voice while organically presenting its key ideas.
Block Quotes

A direct quote that contains 40 words or more should be formatted as a block quote.

- Indented .5” from left and right margin
- Does not use quotation marks
- Period placed immediately at the end of quote, before the page number
- Double spaced like everything else
Peters and Blumberg (2002) conclude that:

Clearly, cartoon watching will continue to be a popular and enjoyable preschool-age activity. The most frequently watched cartoons will continue to contain high levels of violent content. Our goal as early childhood educators and those interested in young children should be to use conflicts on cartoons as a learning opportunity to teach invaluable lessons applicable to real-life situations. (p. 147)

Most educators would agree that an early childhood intervention would provide children with invaluable moral lessons, but some wonder why exposure to violence shouldn’t try to be
Block Quotes

When using a block quote:

• Introduce the quote with signal phrasing
• Writers should include commentary on the quote — it cannot stand on its own
• Use sparingly
V. Helpful Resources

- Lib guide - libguides.lr.edu/citationstyles
- APA Style Blog
- Purdue Owl
- APA Publication Manual
- Librarians! Or Writing Center (lru.writingcenter@gmail.com)