IN-TEXT CITATIONS
When you quote or summarize an idea from one of your references, you must provide an in-text citation at the end of that sentence. In-text citations provide your reader with enough information to find the work in your References page (usually by providing the reader with the author name, year of publication, and page number if quoting from the source).

Rules for In-Text Citations
• Citations come at the beginning or end of a sentence. Citing a source at the beginning of a sentence involves using a signal phrase. Citations at the end of a sentence can be found in parentheses BEFORE the sentence’s punctuation, but AFTER any quotation marks.
• The citation starts with the first word or words from the source’s References page entry. Most of the time, this is an author’s last name.
• If quoting from the source, you must include the page number where the quote can be found in an end of text citation. Ex. (p. 3) or (pp.3-4)

Example In-Text Citations
If the source has one author or editor
Signal phrase: Gelphi (1965) states...
End of text: (Gelphi, 1965)

If the source has three or more authors or editor
1st Signal phrase: Andrews, Foster, and Harris (1997) say...
1st End of text: (Andrews, Foster & Harris, 1997)

If the source has six or more authors
Signal phrase: Stannis et al. (2012) suggests...
End of text: (Stannis, et al, 2012)

If the source has no author, use the shortened title
Signal phrase: The article "Patients' Rights Laws," finds...

If you are quoting a source
Signal phrase: Bandyk (2007) states, "..." (p. 22)
End of text: (Bandyk, 2007, p. 22)

If you are quoting a source without page numbers
Signal phrase: Wilkerson (1997) says, "..." (para. 3)
End of text: (Wilkerson, 1997, para. 3)

If two sources have two authors with the same last name
Signal phrase: E. Hood (2005) observes...
End of text: (E. Hood, 2005)

If you cite two sources within the same parenthetical citation:
Signal phrase: Past studies (Hood, 2005; Stannis, et al, 2012) found...
End of text: (Hood, 2005; Stannis, et al, 2012)

Sometimes you may have to use an INDIRECT SOURCE. An indirect source is a source cited in another source. For such indirect quotations, use "as cited" to indicate the source you actually consulted (and can be found under references). For example:

Gore (as cited in Leroux, 2003) notes that most world governments put global warning on the back burner.

In an interview with CNN, Gore notes that “global warming is a vital concern that most governments of the world ignore” (as cited in Leroux, 2003, p. 4).

MORE CITATION TOOLS

EasyBib:
http://libguides.stcc.edu/content.php?pid=598662&sid=4936449

OWL Purdue:
https://owlenglish.purdue.edu/owl/

Need more help with your writing? Visit STCC's:
• Writing Center - Building 13, Room 103
• Student Success Center - Building 27, Lobby

June 2014

APA Style for Papers

The APA Citation Style consists of two components: a References page and in-text citations. Your References page will go at the end of your paper, but you should start to record your sources and their citations as soon as you begin your research.

Formatting Your References Page
• First, make sure your document has 1-inch margins. Double space your lines and use a standard 12 pt. sized font (your whole paper should be formatted this way)
• At the top, center of your page put the title “References”
• Start each citation’s first line at the left margin
• Indent any of the citation’s additional lines by a half inch (this creates a hanging indent)
• Your citation entries should be ordered alphabetically by the first word in each citation

For an example of a References page visit:
http://libguides.stcc.edu/examplereferences

This pamphlet is based on:

For more assistance with citations see a reference librarian!
WORKS CITED PAGE EXAMPLES

Print Sources

> book with one author


> book with two or more authors


> books with editor(s) and edition


> chapter, poem, or story within an anthology/book


> encyclopedia article without entry author/byline


> scholarly journal or magazine article


> print newspaper article


> editorial with no author


CITATION INFORMATION CHART

Use this chart to decode the examples on this page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>author(s) or performer(s)</th>
<th>title of story, poem, essay, article, chapter, episode, song, or page from a website</th>
<th>place of publication or location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>edition, or book, or magazine, journal, program, album, or website</td>
<td>publisher, or production co., or service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date published (ex. 1 Aug. 2007)</td>
<td>volume &amp; issue number [ex. 11(3)]</td>
<td>page/paragraph number(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.d. = no date</td>
<td>n.pag. = no page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database, or series</td>
<td>DOI, or website URL</td>
<td>format/medium, or type of source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Make sure all punctuation (periods, quotations, etc.) & formatting (italics & capitalization) is present & correct!*

Online Sources

> article online with DOI (digital object identifier)


> article from library database (scholarly journal)


> article from library database (popular magazine)


> article from library database (original material)


> article/page from a web site (without DOI)


> web site (in its entirety)


> newspaper article online


> original online video


> podcast


Other Sources

> film/video recording


> sound recording (CD)


> presentation or lecture (PowerPoint/slides)


> radio broadcast


Note: Personal correspondences (emails, personal interviews, etc.) are not listed in your references, but do require in-text citations.