

### **APA In-Text Citations Overview**

In-text citations are brief references to your sources and indicate where the information came from and when it was published. They appear in the body of your work.

The APA uses an Author-Date format for in-text citations. (*Example:* Harrington (2013)). This allows readers to look up the full citation listed in the reference page.

All in-text citations will have a complete citation listed alphabetically in the reference page with two exceptions: 1) Classical texts such as the Bible or Qur'an that have been standardized across editions; 2) Personal communications.

### **Direct Quote**

Quoted material should be reproduced word-for-word. Always include the author's last name, year of publication, and page number(s). Use 'p.' for a single page number (*Example:* p. 15) and 'pp.' for multiple page numbers (*Example:* pp. 125-126). If citing an online source without page numbers, cite the paragraph number (*Example:* para. 4).

### **Author Before Quotation With Page Numbers**

**Single Author:** Schwartz (2013) noted, "The term 'cloud' comes from the traditional representation of the Internet in network diagrams" (p. 1626).

**Two Authors:** Fontana and Montalbano (2008) found that "the market for these low-cost machines is being driven by inexpensive bandwidth; the growth of services and cloud computing; and cloud-based processing, storage, management and associated IT services" (p. 12).

**Three or more Authors:** Lyoob, Rossetti, and Chen (2013) stated, "Every cloud solution provider has a different set of offerings and a different pricing model" (p. 35).

### **Author Before Quotation Without Page Numbers**

**Single Author:** Griffith (2013) stated, "In the simplest terms, cloud computing means storing and accessing data and programs over the Internet instead of your computer's hard drive" (para. 2).

**Two Authors:** Rajan and McEvoy (2012) indicated that "cloud storage has a distinct advantage in that your files exist in a place and not on a device" (para. 8).

**Three or more Authors:** Denton, Lee, and Chavez (2013) highlighted, "cloud based computing requires one to be connected to the Internet" (para. 12).

### **Author After Quotation With Page Numbers**

When citing multiple authors after a quotation the ampersand symbol '&' is used instead of the word 'and'.

**Single Author:** "The term 'cloud' comes from the traditional representation of the Internet in network diagrams" (Schwartz, 2013, p. 1626).

**Two Authors:** "The market for these low-cost machines is being driven by inexpensive bandwidth; the growth of services and cloud computing; and cloud-based processing, storage, management, and associated IT services" (Fontana & Montalbano, 2008, p. 12).

**Three or More Authors:** "Every cloud solution provider has a different set of offerings and a different pricing model" (Iyoob, Rossetti, & Chen, 2013, p. 35).

**\*\*Note:** In the above in-text citation, one of the authors' last names is not capitalized. As a general rule, APA requires proper nouns to be capitalized. With author names, however, your goal is to write the name as the author him- or herself has presented it in scholarly work. Thus, if the name starts with a lowercase letter in the source you are citing, as is the case above with the name 'Iyoob,' keep it lowercase. The exceptions to this are if the name 1) begins a sentence or 2) is the first word after a colon when what follows the colon is an independent clause.

#### **Author After Quotation Without Page Numbers**

When citing multiple authors after a quotation the ampersand symbol '&' is used instead of the word 'and'.

**Single Author:** "In the simplest terms, cloud computing means storing and accessing data and programs over the Internet instead of your computer's hard drive" (Griffith, 2013, para. 2).

**Two Authors:** "Cloud storage has a distinct advantage in that your files exist in a place and not on a device" (Rajan & McEvoy, 2012, para. 8).

**Three or more Authors:** "Cloud based computing requires one to be connected to the Internet" (Denton, Lee, & Chavez, 2013, para. 12).

#### **Block Quote**

The block quote is used for direct quotations that are longer than 40 words. The block format is a freestanding quote that does not include quotation marks. Introduce the block quote on a new line. Indent the entire quote ½ inch or 5-7 spaces. Include the page number at the end of your block quote outside of the ending period. Also include the author's last name, date of publication, and page number(s)/paragraph number.

Use p. for a single page number (*Example:* p. 15) and pp. for multiple page numbers (*Example:* pp. 125-126). If citing an online source without page numbers, cite the paragraph number (*Example:* para. 4).

When citing multiple authors after a quotation the ampersand symbol '&' is used instead of the word 'and'.

#### **Block Quote Author at Beginning**

Lyooob, Rossetti, and Chen (2013) noted:

Many software providers take advantage of these developing technologies to provide new cloud computing services or transform their existing products into the cloud. Since the term cloud could refer to any infrastructure, platform or software that serves for cloud computing, every component in the cloud may be provided as a service. (p. 34)

#### **Block Quote Author at End**

Cyber threats are not the only challenge to cloud computing:

While security has been a major topic of interest, reliability is a much bigger concern. Cloud computing is based on Internet access, so a fast and constant Internet connection is critical to cloud computing solutions. Therefore, it is imperative to ensure the enterprise's connectivity to the Internet is well-established and that there are backup connections in case of connectivity failure. (Lyooob, Rossetti, & Chen, 2013, pp. 35-36)

#### **Paraphrase/Summary**

Paraphrasing is when you, as the researcher, put a passage or idea from another work and into your own words. A paraphrased passage is generally shorter and more condensed than the original. Summarizing is very similar to paraphrasing, in that it also involves putting someone else's ideas into your own words in order to condense the material (and to show that you understand the source material). A summary includes only the main points and/or ideas in a longer passage or entire work.

#### **Author At Beginning, No Page Number**

John Fontana and Elizabeth Montalbano (2008) note that low priced Netbooks are gaining share because of the relatively cheap Internet access capable of downloading large files; the wealth of Internet based applications; and ability for files to be created, produced, stored, and administered on Internet hosted sites.

### **Author At Beginning, With Page Number**

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Low priced Netbooks are gaining market share because of relatively cheap Internet access capable of downloading large files; the wealth of Internet based applications; and ability for files to be created, produced, stored, and administered on Internet hosted sites (Fontana & Montalbano, 2008).

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### **Indirect Quote**

An indirect quote is when you quote a source that is cited and/or quoted in another source. APA calls these 'secondary sources.' As a general rule, you should try to avoid using secondary sources. If there is a quote in a source from another book or article that you want to use, find the original source of that quote and cite it. Only quote a secondary source when absolutely necessary, for instance, when the original work is out of print or unavailable, or not available in English or a language you speak.

If you do use a secondary source in your paper, name the original source in your text and include the secondary source in your parenthetical citation, preceded by the words "as cited in." You must also list the secondary source in your reference page.

In the following example, Bolling is the original source, and Jeremiah is the secondary source, given in the reference page:

In his book on Greek language, Bolling discusses why reflexive constructions are rare in the language of Homer, "[the rarity] is due partly to the competition offered by the middle voice, partly to the psychological beliefs then current." (as cited in Jeremiah, 2012, p. 46).

### **Multiple Authors**

See examples below to learn about how multiple authors for one work are handled in APA parenthetical citations.

#### **1 Author**

Include author's last name and year of publication, separated by a comma, in parentheses:

Studies indicate that polar bear populations will dramatically decline as Arctic ice melts (Jedden, 2006).

#### **2 Authors**

Include last name of both authors, separated by the ampersand symbol ('&'), and year of publication:

Polar bears have been used by environmentalists as an icon of climate change in several campaigns. (Joleah & Lamb, 2007).

#### **3-5 Authors**

**First citation in text:** Include last names of all authors, separated by the ampersand symbol ('&'), and year of publication:

Despite dire predictions, polar bear populations have actually increased over the past 50 years (Holden, Michaels, & White, 2008).

**Subsequent citations:** Include only the last name of the first author, followed by 'et al.', and year of publication IF it is the first citation for that source in a paragraph. If there has already been a citation for this source in a paragraph, omit the year of publication:

Despite dire predictions, polar bear populations have actually increased over the past 50 years (Holden et al., 2008).

#### **6+ Authors**

Include only the first author's last name, followed by 'et al.', and year of publication (for first and subsequent citations). If there has already been a citation for this source in a paragraph, omit the year of publication:

Rising temperatures due to climate change are causing Arctic ice to melt at rates never before observed (Jackson et al., 2005).

### **No Author**

If no author is given, include the first few words from the reference page entry (usually the title) and the year. Article, chapter and web page titles go in quotation marks. Italicize periodical, book and report titles:

Temperature warming is one aspect of climate change, which results in increasingly frequent weather extremes ("Global Warming," 2008).

### **In-text Exceptions**

Two kinds of sources are cited only in the text and are not listed in the reference page: 1) classical works such as ancient Greek and Roman works or classical religious works, such as the Bible and the Qur'an, which have been standardized across editions, and 2) personal communications.

#### **Classical Works**

For these works, where the date of publication is inapplicable, include in your in-text citations the year of the translation used, preceded by 'trans.,' or the year of the version used, followed by 'version.' Use the standardized parts of classical works (e.g. chapters, verses, books, lines, cantos) instead of page numbers when referring to specific parts of the source. Here are some examples:

(Aristotle, trans. 1931)

1 Cor. 13:1 (Revised Standard Version)

(Qur'an 5:3-4)

#### **Personal Communications**

Examples of personal communications include private letters, e-mails or messages from non-archived discussion groups, personal interviews, telephone conversations, and the like. In the in-text citation for these sources, give the initials as well as the last name of the communicator (e.g. the e-mail recipient, the interviewee, etc.), and provide as exact a date as possible. Here are some examples:

H. E. Pennypacker (personal communication, January 13, 2000)

(Art Vandelay, personal communication, August 10, 1998)