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APA Citation Review

Library and Information Science
End of Program Examination
Library Workshop

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Overview

- Plagiarism
- Quoting
- Paraphrasing
- In-text citation formats
- Reference list
- DOI
- Secondary sources
Plagiarism

“To use the words or ideas of another person as if they were your own words or ideas”

(Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online, 2015)

- Copying a sentence directly from a source and not providing proper citation.
- Changing some words of a source’s text and presenting it as your own work.
- Copying the majority of your work from other sources (with or without correctly citations.)
- Providing incorrect information for your sources.
- Not including both components of your citation in your work (in-text citation and reference list.)
- Self-plagiarism: duplicating extensive amount of your previously used words without citation.

Quoting: In-Text Quotes

- Quotations with less than 40 words
  - Incorporate into text
  - Double quotation mark around text
  - Cite in parentheses
  - End citation with a period outside of the final parenthesis

Example:

A keyword is “a significant word (or phrase) not only in the title, author, or subject headings (or descriptors) but in the content notes, abstract, or text of a record, in an online catalog, or in bibliographic database” (Su, 2010, p. 29).

Reference List Example:

Quoting: Block Quotes

- More than 40 words quotation
  - Freestanding block of text
  - Omit the quotation marks
  - Start text on a new line
  - Indent text a half inch
  - Double space
  - Cite after the final punctuation mark

40+ words block quotation

Example:

Others have contradicted this view:

Co-presence does not ensure intimate interaction among all group members. Consider large-scale social gatherings in which hundreds or thousands of people gather in a location to perform a ritual or celebrate an event. In these instances, participants are able to see the visible manifestation of the group, the physical gathering, yet their ability to make direct, intimate connections with those around them is limited by the sheer magnitude of the assembly. (Purcell, 1997, pp. 111-112)

(as cited in American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 171)
Paraphrasing

- Summarizing a passage, or rearranging the order of a sentence and changing some of the words
  - Both in-text citation and a reference list entry are required
  - Page or paragraph number are strongly encouraged

(American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 171)
Paraphrasing

Example:

In contrast, basic ethical and legal principles underlie all scholarly research and writing. These long-standing principles are designed to achieve three goals:

• to ensure the accuracy of scientific knowledge,
• to protect the rights and welfare of research participants and
• to protect intellectual property rights.

Maintaining ethical and legal publishing standards serves not only to protect intellectual property rights, but may also be used to protect research participants and ensure the accuracy of scientific knowledge in published works (American Psychological Association, 2010, p.11, para 4).
Citing One work by one author

“The author-date method of citation requires that the surname of the author (do not include suffixes such as Jr.) and the year of publication be inserted in the text at the appropriate point” (APA, 2010).

In-text Examples:

March (2011) stated that some people who use GIS need technical help.

“Some people who use GIS need technical help when installing or troubleshooting the software” (March, 2011).

Reference List Example:


(American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 174)
One work with two authors

- Cite both names every time the work is quoted or paraphrased within the text.
- And or &?

In-text Example:
Weessies and Dotson state that sometimes researchers realize that a map can enhance their work (2013, p. 24).
Sometimes researchers realize that a map can enhance their work (Weessies & Dotson, 2013, p. 24).

Reference list example:

(American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 175)
One work with 3, 4, or 5 authors

- Cite all authors the first time
- In subsequent citations, include only the first author followed by et al.

Examples:
1\textsuperscript{st} time — (Goldberg, Olivares, Li, & Klein, 2014)
2\textsuperscript{nd} time — (Goldberg et al., 2014)

Reference list example:

(American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 175)
One work with 6 or more authors

- Use “et al.” the first time and all subsequent times for in-text citing.
- For works with more than seven authors, provide the first six names in the reference list followed by an ellipse, then provide the final name.

In-text example:
Scaramozzino et al. (2005)

Reference list Example:

Reference list Example (more than seven):

(American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 175, 184)
Two or more works in the same parentheses

- Order alphabetically
- Separate with semicolons
- For works by same author don’t repeat the name, arrange by year, separate with comma

Example:
Several studies (Miller, 1999; Shafranske & Mahoney, 1998)
Past research (Gogel, 1990, 2006, in press)

(as cited in American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 178)
The Reference List

- Each entry should usually contain: author information, year of publication, title, publication information and page numbers
- For periodicals be sure to include the volume and issue
- For books include the location and name of the publisher
- Order entries alphabetically in list
- List should be double spaced
- Each entry should have a hanging indent after the first line
- Works with no authors should use the full name of the organization, agency or entity
- Capitalize only the first word of the title and subtitle for articles and books
- Periodical titles should be given in full and italicized
  - Example: “Social Science Quarterly”
- Consistency is important
- Be sure that all sources cited in your text appear on the reference list
- Be sure that all items on your reference list appear as cited in your text


Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

- A unique alphanumeric string
  - 10.1021/cen-v074n012.p019
- Provide the DOI if one is assigned
- Usually located on the first page of an article
- Format: doi: xxxxxx/xxxxx
- Check for DOI using http://crossref.org/
- No DOI? Provide the URL to the article from the journal home page (avoid database URL’s as they often routed through proxy servers)

(American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 188-189)
Secondary Sources

“Use secondary sources sparingly, for instance, when the original work is out of print, unavailable through usual sources, or not available in English” (APA, 2010).

- Try to find original work to use in place of the secondary work.
- Always cite the resource in you are actually using in your work.
- In the text, name the original work and give a citation for the secondary source.

Example:
Allport’s diary (as cited in Nicholson, 2003)

- Be sure to include secondary sources in your reference list just as you would primary sources.

(as cited in American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 178)
Related resources


- Owl Purdue Online Writing Lab [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/)


- Library and information sciences subject guide [http://guides.library.unt.edu/lis](http://guides.library.unt.edu/lis)

- DOI locator [http://crossref.org/](http://crossref.org/)
www.library.unt.edu/ask-us

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