

IRP Citations Packet

Authors include citations to give credit to the source of their information. Proper citations make your paper more credible, and they help you avoid plagiarism. Your IRP research paper must include two types of citations in APA format (Note that APA format is different from the MLA format you may have used in Speech or English class). The two types of citations are:

1. In-text / parenthetical citations
2. Full citations on the References page

1. In-text / parenthetical citations

First, let's explore in-text / parenthetical citations. These citations are placed in your paragraphs after any information that you use from one of your sources. **Note that these citations are used multiple times in a paragraph, not only at the end of a paragraph.**

In-text / parenthetical citations follow the basic format of **(Author, Year).**

Write your own example on the line below:

Now explore the attached resources for in-text / parenthetical citations.

Why we use parenthetical / in-text citations

APA requires the use of in-text or parenthetical citations. We use this to help the reader identify which ideas and facts in the paper come from the particular sources in the reference list.

Author date system

APA uses the author-date system, or the last name of the author and the year published, to help identify sources in the reference list. Place these citations after the information, whether in the middle or at the end of a sentence. If the author or the date is already included in the sentence, then exclude it from the parenthetical citation.

Basic Examples

When no author or date is mentioned in the sentence:

In a recent study in molecular biology (Smith, 2000)

When the author is mentioned in the sentence:

In Smith's (2000) study in molecular biology

When both the date and the author are mentioned in the sentence, do not use parenthetical citations:

In Smith's 2000 study molecular biology

Multiple Authors

If there are three or less authors in a source, always cite all these authors when referencing their work:

Craine and Poole (2002) show that...

The scores are indeed correlated with education (Craine & Poole, 2002)

It can be demonstrated (Jarvis, Jenkins, & James, 1994)

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If there are more than three, four, or five authors, first cite all the authors in the parenthetical citation, then for following references, cite the first author followed by "et al." Include the year if its the first reference to the citation in the paragraph.

Prince, Smith, Wilson, and Cooper (1999) found ...

Prince et al. (1999)

If there are six or more authors, cite the first author followed by "et al." and the year for all citations.

Looking at temperature fluctuations (Grossman et al., 2005)

In the instance where two references with more than six authors reduce to the same form (same first authors), cite enough authors as necessary, then followed by "et al." to distinguish the two references.

Jesrani, Nangia, Patel, Dhand, Averin, and Ruprarelia (2004)

Jesrani, Nangia, Relan, Bhatia, Basu, and Somashekar (2005)

Jesrani, Nangia, Patel, et al. (2004)

Jesrani, Nangia, Relan, et al. (2005)

Group Authors

Cite a group author (corporations, associations, government agencies, and universities) like you would an author in an in-text citation. If you cite the same group author numerous times, you may add an abbreviation in brackets in the first citation, and later reference that group by the abbreviation.

As demonstrated by studies (American Medical Association [AMA], 1999)

Its proven true in tests (AMA, 1999)

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No Author

When there is no author, cite the first few words of what appears in the reference list entry (enough to allow the user to identify the source). If citing the title of an article, chapter, or web page place it in double quotes. If citing a periodical, brochure, book, or report, italicize the title.

It was first discovered in the 19th century (*Historical Presence*, 1985)

It demonstrates ("Upgraded Protons," 2002)

Authors with the same last name

If two references in your paper have different authors with the same last name, include their initials along with their surname in the body of your paper or in the in-text citation.

P. J. Johnson and Smith's study (2000) and J. N. Johnson (2001) found

It can produce mild disruption (J. N. Johnson, 2001)

Multiple works in the same parenthetical citation

When citing numerous works by the same author in the same sentence, arrange by the years of publication.

Previous studies (Jesper, 1995, 1998, 2000)

Works by the same author with the same publication date should be distinguished by suffixes.

Numerous studies (Smith, 2000a, 2000b)

When citing two authors in the same in-text citation, order them alphabetically by their last name, and separate them by a semicolon.

Various studies (Ryder, 2000; Sanders, 2006)

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Online Communication Definitions Effect on Relationship Research ←

A Level 1 header, the full title here, is repeated here and centered and bolded at the beginning of main body of the paper.

The introduction presents the problem that the paper addresses. See the OWL resources on introductions: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/724/01/>

Numerous studies have been conducted on various facets of Internet relationships, focusing on the levels of intimacy, closeness, different communication modalities, and the frequency of use of CMC. However, contradictory results are suggested within this research mostly because only certain aspects of CMC are investigated, for example, email only. Cummings, Butler, and Kraut (2002) suggest that FtF interactions are more effective than CMC (read: email) in creating feelings of closeness or intimacy, while other studies suggest the opposite. In order to understand how both online (Internet) and offline (non-Internet) relationships are affected by CMC, all forms of CMC should be studied. This paper examines Cummings et al.'s research against other CMC research to propose that additional research be conducted to better understand how online communication effects relationships.

In-text citations include the author's/ authors' name/s and the publication year.

The publication year and the not page number is used, because APA users are concerned with the date of the article (the more current the better).

In Cummings et al.'s (2002) summary article reviewing three empirical studies on online social relationships, it was found that CMC, especially email, was less effective than FtF contact in creating and maintaining close social relationships. Two of the three reviewed studies focusing on communication in non-Internet and Internet relationships mediated by FtF, phone, or email modalities found that the frequency of each modality's use was significantly linked to the strength of the particular relationship (Cummings et al., 2002). The strength of the relationship was predicted best by FtF and phone communication, as participants rated email as an inferior means of maintaining personal relationships as compared to FtF and phone contacts (Cummings et al., 2002).

If an article has three to five authors, write out all of the authors' names the first time they appear. Then use the first author's last name followed by "et al."

2. Full citations on the References page

You are probably more familiar with listing full citations on a Works Cited or Bibliography page. The References page must list all of your sources that you use in the paper, and they must be listed in alphabetical order. Review the attached resources and samples of a References page.

Let's write an example full citation for the textbook:

Write full citation for each source that you found in the library:

Generally, citations follow the below format:

Contributors. (Date). *Title* (Secondary Contributors). Publication Information.

Contributor Information and Titles

The main contributors of the source, normally the author, are placed before the title. If there is more than one author, arrange the authors in the same order found in the source. Use the first and middle name initials and the entire last name. Inverse all names before the title.

One author	Smith, J. K. (Date). <i>Title</i> .
Two authors	Smith, J. K., & Sampson, T. (Date). <i>Title</i> .
Three authors	Smith, J. K., Sampson, T., & Hubbard, A. J. (Date). <i>Title</i> .
Eight or more	Smith, J. K., Sampson, T., Hubbard, A. J., Anderson, J., Thompson, T., Silva, P.,...Bhatia, N. (Date). <i>Title</i> .

Sometimes the main contributor is not an author, but another contributor type, such as an editor for a book or conductor for a musical piece. In this instance, follow the contributor by an abbreviation of the contributor type (i.e. Ed. or Cond.). If plural, then change the abbreviation accordingly.

One editor	Smith, J. K. (Ed.). (Date). <i>Title</i> .
Two editors	Smith, J. K., & Sampson, T. (Eds.). (Date). <i>Title</i> .
One conductor	Smith, J. K. (Cond). (Date). <i>Title</i> .

Many sources have secondary contributors - individuals who added to the work outside the main contributors. This can include editors and translators for books, and producers and screenplay writers for movies. Place secondary contributors after the title in parenthesis. List them in first initial, middle initial, last name format and follow this by the contributor type abbreviation. Separate different contributor types by semicolons.

One editor	Smith, J. (Date). <i>Title</i> (B. McCoy, Ed.).
Two editors	Smith, J. (Date). <i>Title</i> (B. McCoy & T. Thomas, Eds.).
One editor, two translators	Smith, J. (Date). <i>Title</i> (B. McCoy, Ed.; B. Smith & P. R. Silva, Trans.).

Some sources may have corporate or group authors. Write these organizations where you would write the author. If the organization is also the publisher of the source, write "Author" instead of repeating the publisher name.

Corporate author	American Psychological Association. (Date). <i>Title</i> .
Government author	Illinois Department of Industrial Relations. (Date). <i>Title</i> .

Sometimes you will come across sources with no contributor information. In this instance, do not write the date first. Instead, write the name of the title and then the date, then followed by the remaining appropriate bibliographic data.

***Webster's dictionary.* (1995). Spring-field, MA: Merriam-Webster.**

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Some sources are found within other sources, such as a chapter in a book, or an article in a periodical. These rules apply both to the contributors of the chapter and book, or to the article. Note when citing a chapter, the book contributors are preceded by “In.”

Chapter author and translator, and book editor and translator

Smith, J. (Date). Chapter title (B. McCoy, Trans.). In R. Engels (Ed.) & S. Simpson (Trans.), *Title*.

Author and translator of an article

Smith, J. (Date). Article title (B. McCoy, Trans.). *Periodical Title*.

Title Rules

Article titles and works within larger works, such as chapters, as well as informally published material are not italicized. Main titles, such as those for books and journals, are italicized. Generally, capitalize the first letter of the first word of the title or any subtitles, and the first letter of any proper nouns. For titles of periodicals, such as journals and newspapers, capitalize every principal word.

Publication Information

After the contributor information and title comes the publication information. Below are different publication information templates.

Book Contributor. (Date). *Title*. City of Publication: Publisher.

Journal Contributor. (Date). Article title. *Title*, *Volume*(Issue), Page Numbers.

Magazine Contributor. (Date). Article title. *Title*, *Volume*, Page Numbers.

Newspaper Contributor. (Date). Article title. *Title*, Page Numbers.

Include as much detail regarding the date as possible. See the below examples: (2002, February 12), (2002, February), (2002, February-March), (2002).

If there is no date, use “n.d” instead, which means “no date.”

For any information unavailable, exclude the data point, and adjust the punctuation accordingly. EasyBib will properly format your citation based on the information entered.

Note that page numbers for chapters of books and newspapers are preceded by “p.” or “pp.” [plural], while those of magazines and journals are only written with numbers.

Additional information

For less conventional source types, you can add descriptions about the source after the title in brackets immediately after the title. For example, you can add “[Brochure]” after the title of a brochure (separated by a space) to clarify what type of source you are citing.

When citing non-periodical sources, advanced information such as the edition, series, and page information comes before the publication information and after the title grouped in the same parenthesis. See the fictional example below:

Smith, J. (2002). *Power* (5th ed., Vol. 12, Ser. 3) (T. Riley, Ed.). New York: Random.

Web Sources See our web resources guides to learn how to properly cite sources found online.

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Book

APA Last, F. M. (Year Published). *Book*. City Published: Publisher.

Ex: Carley, M. J. (1999). *1939: The alliance that never was and the coming of World War II*. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee.

Chapter/Anthology

APA Last, F. M. (Year Published). Section Title. In F. M. Last (Ed.), *Book/Anthology* (Edition). City Published: Publisher

Ex: Melville, H. (1989). Hawthorne and his mosses. In N. Baym (Ed.), *The Norton anthology of American literature* (3rd ed.). New York: W.W. Norton & Company.

Magazine

APA Last, F. M. (Year, Month Day). Article. *Magazine*, Page(s).

Ex: Pressman, A. (2008, September 29). Bottom fishing in rough waters. *BusinessWeek*, 27.

Newspaper

APA Last, F. M. (Year, Month Day). Article. *Newspaper*, Pages(s).

Ex: Campoy, A. (2008, September 23). Gasoline surges in southeast after Ike. *The Wall Street Journal*, p. A14.

Journal

APA Last, F. M., & Last, F. M. (Year). Article. *Journal Name*, Volume, Pages(s).

Ex: Bharadwaj, P., & Ward, K. T. (2008). Ethical considerations of patients with pacemakers. *American Family Physician*, 78, 398-399.

Website

APA Last, F. M. (Year, Month Day). Article. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from URL

Ex: Friedland, L. (2008, September 22). Top 10 natural and wildlife adventure travel trips. Retrieved from <http://adventuretravel.about.com>

**Include exact URL when not properly indexed or easy to find. Include retrieval date if source information may change over time.*

Online Database (Journal)

APA Last, F. M. (Year). Article. *Journal*, Volume(Issue), Pages. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from Database.

Ex: Ahn, H., & Kim, K. (2008). Using genetic algorithms to optimize nearest neighbors for data mining. *Annals of Operations Research*, 263(1), 5-18. Retrieved from the Academic Search Premier database.

**Include retrieval date if source information may change over time. APA6 explains database names are not necessary, so you may omit this.*

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Start the reference list on a new page, center the title "References," and alphabetize the entries. Do not underline or italicize the title. Double-space all entries. Every article mentioned in the paper should have an entry.

References

- Cummings, J.N., Butler, B., & Kraut, R. (2002). The quality of online social relationships. *Communications of the ACM*, 45(7), 103-108.
- Hu, Y., Wood, J.F., Smith, V., & Westbrook, N. (2004). Friendships through IM: Examining the relationship between instant messaging and intimacy. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 10(1), 38-48.
- Tidwell, L.C., & Walther, J.B. (2002). Computer-mediated communication effects on disclosure, impressions, and interpersonal evaluations: Getting to know one another a bit at a time. *Human Communication Research*, 28(3), 317-348.
- Underwood, H., & Findlay, B. (2004). Internet relationships and their impact on primary relationships. *Behaviour Change*, 21(2), 127-140.