

APA REFERENCING BASIC GUIDE

APA (American Psychological Association) is most commonly used to cite sources within the academic field of social sciences.

The focus of this workshop is two-fold “in-text citations” and post text “referencing.”



Remember: The key purpose of citations is to provide your readers with enough information to be able to find for themselves the source that you are referencing.

When using APA format, writers follow the “author-date” method of in-text citation.

This involves the following:

1. Firstly, the author’s last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, for example:

...according to **Kinnock and Smith (2006)**, it is not uncommon for it to snow in Spain.

...as **Wilberforce (1999)** states, “The water in Majorca does not taste quite like it ought to” (p. 146).

2. Secondly, a complete reference for every cited work needs to appear in the reference list at the end of the text, for example:

Kinnock, A., & Smith, B. (2006, December 15). It never rains in Spain. *Financial Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.ft.com/travel/articleid=XYZ>

Wilberforce, M. A. C. (1999). *Mediterranean experiences*. Madrid: Catalan Press.

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IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Short Quotes

If you are directly quoting from a work, you will need to include the **author**, **year of publication**, and the **page number** for the reference (preceded by “p. ”).

According to **Wilberforce (1999)**, “The water in Majorca does not taste quite like it ought to” (p. 146).

...he stated, “The water in Majorca does not taste quite like it ought to” (**Wilberforce, 1999, p. 146**), but did not explain how exactly it should taste.

Long Quotes (20+ words)

...previous sentence ends. **Berlusconi’s (2010)** study found the following:

Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty was attributed to the fact that many students did not attend the annual UGRU APA workshop. (p. 88)

Next sentence starts...

Summary or Paraphrase



Remember: If you are summarising or paraphrasing words taken from another source, you only “have” to make reference to the **author** and **year of publication**.

According to **Jones (1998)**, APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners.

APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners (**Jones, 1998, p. 199**).

A Work by Two Authors

Please note that “and” becomes “&” if it is inside brackets.

Research by **Wegener and Petty (1994)** supports etcetera...

...etcetera (**Wegener & Petty, 1994**).

Organization as an Author

If the organization does not have a well known abbreviation use the name of the organisation in full.

According to the **Huddersfield Mountain Climbing Association (2000)**, “...”

However, if the organization has a well-known abbreviation, include the abbreviation in brackets the first time the source is cited and then use only the abbreviation in later citations.

First citation: According to the (**United Nations [UN], 2000**), “...”

Second citation: According to the (**UN, 2000**), “...”

REFERENCE LISTS: ELECTRONIC SOURCES

The following is a small sample of referencing formats, the full list is available here, <http://www.apastyle.org/>



Remember: The key purpose of providing the reader with post text references is to enable them to follow up each and every citation that you put in your text. References are placed at the “end” of the text.

Electronic Sources (e.g. Academic Journals, Newspaper Articles and Websites)

Increasingly academic journals and newspaper articles are stored and viewed electronically. Therefore, the following references are likely to be the most frequently used.

Article From an Online Journal

Author, A. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, volume number, page range. doi:0000000/000000000000

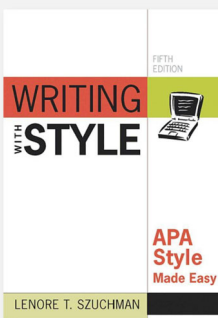
Rutledge, E. (2010), Unemployment in the Gulf: Time to update the social contract. *Middle East Policy*, 17, 1, 38–51. doi: 10.1111/j.1475-4967.2010.00437.x

Newspaper Article, Taken from the Internet

Author, A. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Title of Newspaper*. Retrieved from <http://www.website.com/full/url/>

Shouk, A. (2011, November 13). Cops in web cafe warning. *7 Days*. Retrieved from <http://www.7days.ae/article/news/national/cops-web-cafe-warning-30884>

Box One: Examples of Electronic Sources



For instance, to view *Writing With Style: APA Style Made Easy*, visit:

[books.google.co.uk/books?id= sGYg-kd_lkC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage](https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=sGYg-kd_lkC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage)

and then go to this page:

[books.google.co.uk/books?id= sGYg-kd_lkC](https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=sGYg-kd_lkC)

and scroll down to “Bibliographic information” for referencing details.



Articles in the *Journal of Geographical Sciences* for example, can now be viewed online:

www.springer.com/earth+sciences+and+geography/geography/journal/11442

Note:

You may need to first log-in via UAEU’s Zayed Library proxy server

Web Page, Non-periodical Web Document, or Online Report

List as much of the following information as possible:

Author, A. (Date of publication). Title of document. Retrieved from <http://Web address>

Wagner, J. (2010, May 5). General format. Retrieved from <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>



Remember: If there isn't a date available for web page, non-periodical web document, or online report that you are citing and referencing then use (n.d.) for no date.

Hart, K. (n.d.). Easting out in Dubai. Retrieved from <http://lets.go.com/stg5rgo/>

Data Sets

Point readers to raw data by providing a Web address (use “Retrieved from”) or a general place that houses data sets on the site (use “Available from”).

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2008). *Indiana income limits* [Data file]. Retrieved from http://www.huduser.org/Datasets/IL/IL08/in_fy2008.pdf

Graphic Data (e.g. Interactive Maps)

Give the name of the researching organization followed by the date. In brackets, provide a brief explanation of what type of data is there and in what form it appears. Finally, provide the project name and retrieval information.

Solar Radiation and Climate Experiment. (2007). [Graph illustration the SORCE Spectral Plot May 8, 2008]. *Solar Spectral Data Access from the SIM, SOLSTICE, and XPS Instruments*. Retrieved from http://lasp.colorado.edu/cgi-bin/ion-p?page=input_data_for_spectra.ion

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REFERENCE LISTS: NON-ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Paper Books

Author, A. (Year). *Title of book: Subtitle starts with a capital*. Location: Publisher.

Wilberforce, M. A. C. (1999). *Mediterranean experiences: Not that bad*. Madrid: Catalan Press.

[Edited Book, No Author]

Duncan, G. J. (Ed.). (1997). *Consequences of growing up poor*. London: Saga Publications.

[Edition Other Than the First]

Wilberforce, M. A. C. (1999). *Mediterranean experiences (5th ed.)*. Madrid: Catalan Press.

[Article or Chapter in an Edited Book]

Author, A. (Year). Title of chapter. In A. Editor (Ed.), *Title of book* (pages of chapter). Location: Publisher.

Egan, J. (1992). *Gender role journeys*. In A. Jones (Ed.), *Gender issues* (pp. 107-123). Tokyo: Springer.

Paper Journals



Remember: Unlike books (see above) the title of the article is not in *italics* but the name of the journal is. With books the title is always *italicised* but nothing else.

Author, A. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, volume number(issue number), pages.

Scruton, R. (1996). The eclipse of listening. *The New Criterion*, 15(30), 5-13.

Hart, R., & Cox, G. C. (2011). Jeans in the classroom. *Journal of Second Language Learning*, 12(6), 335-413.

RESOURCES



General APA Format Guidelines

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>

In-Text Citations: The Basics

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/02/>

Reference List: Basic Rules

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/05/>