In-Text Citation
Parenthetical (in-text) citation is necessary to give credit, organize ideas, and direct readers to more information that is included in your References page. Without in-text citation, your paper will be difficult to follow and you are at risk of committing plagiarism. In-text citations are used after direct quotes, paraphrased information, and any other time you use someone else’s work.

- Book, movie, TV show, and scholarly publication titles are written in *italics*. Chapter, article, poem, and song titles are written within quotation marks (“ ”).
- Your sentence’s end punctuation should be written after your citation.
- Quotes that are 40 words or longer should go in a block quote. Separate the quote and indent it ½ inch from the left margin. Write your parenthetical citation *after* the punctuation mark.

Paraphrasing or other indirect references:
Include authors’ last names and the year of publication:

- (Brewer, 2015)
- (Kane & Eilenberger, 2017)

Direct quotes:
Include the page number after the year:

- (Kane & Eilenberger, 2015, p. 200)
- (Smith et al., 2005, p. 31)

Other rules:
Parts of your citation may also be in the middle of the sentence, as long as you give the author’s name, year of publication, and page number (if quoting). If you use the author’s name in the sentence, you do not need to write it in the parentheses:

- Kane (2015) insists that reading is “crucial” in developing good writing skills (p. 90).

For three to five authors, list all their names in your first citation, and “et al.” in following citations. For more than five authors, use “et al.” in your first citation. “Et al.” means “and others,” and should be written after the first author’s last name:

- (Foley, Barnes, Chu, & Jackson, 2005)
- (Foley et al., 2005)

If you are citing multiple sources at once, you can put them in one set of parentheses. Use semicolons to separate them:

- (Smith et al., 2005; Kane & Eilenberger, 2017)

If your source does not give an author name, use the title instead. If there is no date given, use “n.d.”:

- (“I Love Puppies,” 2000)
- (Rodriguez, n.d., p. 64)

If your source has an organization as the author, use the full name of the organization in your first citation, and the acronym in following citations:

- (American Psychological Association, 2015)
- (APA, 2015)
References

Your References page lists the full publication information of all the sources you have used in your paper. The title “References” should be at the top of the page, centered. Include what publication information is available to you.

- In journal/publication titles, all major words should be capitalized and italicized. Volume number should also be italicized.
- In book, article, chapter, or webpage titles, capitalize only the first word in the title and the first word in the subtitle.
- Your references page must be double spaced. The bibliographical entries use hanging indentation, which means that all but the first line of each entry is indented ½ inch.
- If you have a URL or DOI, include it at the end of the entry.

A book by a single author:
Last name, initials. (Year). Title of book. City of publication, State: Publisher.

A book by two to seven authors:
List names in order of appearance on the source, and put an ampersand (&) before the final name.

A book with eight or more authors:
First six authors as described above, then ellipses (…) and the last author’s name.

An article from a scholarly journal:
Names and initials of authors. (Year). Title of article. Journal Title, volume(issue), page range.
If your article was found in a web database, it may have a DOI:

A page on a website:
Names and initials of authors. (Year, Month Day). Title of page. Retrieved from <url>.

A work of art:
Artist name. (Year). Title of artwork [Medium]. Name of Institution or Museum, City, State.
Monet, Claude. (1901). Vétheuil [Oil on canvas]. The Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL.