

Correct forms for citation

Retrieved from
<http://psychology.bangor.ac.uk/links/apa/publication/#Examples>
September 18, 2001

Anonymous or unknown author (common in newspapers):

Caffeine linked to mental illness. (1991, July 13). *New York Times*, pp. B13, B15.

Books:

Strunk, W., Jr., & White, E. B. (1979). *The elements of style* (3rd ed.). New York: Macmillan.

American Psychiatric Association. (1990). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (3rd ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

(note: "Author" is used as above when author and publisher are identical.)

Freud, S. (1961). The ego and the id. In J. Strachey (Ed. and Trans.), *The standard edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud* (Vol. 19, pp. 3-66). London: Hogarth Press. (Original work published 1923)

In text this would be cited as (Freud, 1923/1961).

Electronic media

Electronic sources include aggregated databases, online journals, Web sites or Web pages, newsgroups, Web- or e-mail-based discussion groups, and Web- or e-mail-based newsletters.

Online periodical:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (2000). Title of article. Title of Periodical, xx, xxxxxx. Retrieved month, day, year, from source.

Online document:

Author, A. A. (2000). Title of work. Retrieved month day, year, from source.

Journals, magazines

Journal article

Spitch, M. L., Verzy, H. N., & Wilkie, D. M. (1993). Subjective shortening: A model of pigeons' memory for event duration. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 9, 14-30.

Group or institutional authors

University of Pittsburgh. (1993). The title goes here. *Journal of Something*, 8, 5-9.

Letter to the editor

O'Neill, G. W. (1992, January). In support of DSM-III [Letter to the editor]. *APA Monitor*, 4-5.

Magazine article

Gardner, H. (1991, December). Do babies sing a universal song? *Psychology Today*, 70-76.

Newsletter article

Brown, L.S. (1993, Spring). My research with oranges. *The Psychology Department Newsletter*, 3, 2.

The date is given as it appears on the publication. For anonymous newspaper articles, see the previous section titled "Anonymous or unknown authors."

Pamphlet

Just Say No Foundation. (1992). *Saving our youth*. (9th ed.) [Brochure]. Washington, DC: Author.

DOCUMENTING SOURCES

Borrowed material should be documented.

Any time you incorporate into your writing ideas, words, key phrases, or pictures that were *not originally created by you*, you must give credit to the original author by citing the source.

You must cite direct quotes.

You must cite paraphrases. Paraphrasing is rewriting a passage in your own words. **If you paraphrase a passage, you must still cite the original source of the idea.** For detailed examples and a discussion, see *Appropriate Uses of Sources*.

You must cite ideas given to you in a conversation, in correspondence, or over email.

You must cite sayings or quotations that are not familiar, or facts that are not "common knowledge." However, it is not necessary to cite a source if you are repeating a *well known quote* such as Kennedy's "Ask not what your country can do for you . . .," or a *familiar proverb* such as "You can't judge a book by its cover." *Common knowledge* is something that is widely known. For example, it is common knowledge that Bill Clinton served two terms as president. It would not be necessary to cite a source for this fact.