Hi everyone. This is Kurtis Clements with another effective writing podcast. In this episode, I will discuss how to set up basic APA in-text citations.

Let me first talk a little bit about APA.

- APA stands for American Psychological Association and it is a documentation style used mostly in the social and behavioral sciences.
- The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, which is the title of the style guide is in the 6th edition at the date of this recording.
- Visit the official web site of the APA at apastyle.org for great information and tutorials.

In terms of citations, you need to understand there are two types of citation—in-text citation and full citation. A full citation includes the complete bibliographic information of a source and will appear at the end of a paper on the References page. In-text citations, the focus of this podcast, appear parenthetically within a text and include just the basic information about a source.

Typically, a basic APA-style in-text citation includes the author’s last name and the year of publication for a paraphrase. For a direct quote, the in-text citation includes the author’s last name, year of publication, and the page or paragraph number. Use a comma followed by a space to separate each element within the parenthetical in-text citation—author last name—comma—space—year of publication—comma—space—page number, which is the abbreviation of page, p. followed by a space and then the actual page number.

You might be wondering when to use a page number and when to use a paragraph number and here is what you need to keep in mind: If the source does not have standard pagination, which may be the case for many electronic sources, especially web sites, use the paragraph number. The abbreviation for paragraph is para. or the paragraph symbol—a backwards P with a couple of lines through it, followed by the paragraph number.

When citing the content used from outside sources, you will want some variety with your in-text citations—that is, you don’t want the citations to be set up exactly the same way every time. One approach is to mention the author within the sentence like this: Clements (2011) said that APA in-text citations should be presented in a variety of ways. In this example, I’ve named the author, Clements, and so the citation should directly follow the author’s last name and since the author is named all that is needed for the in-text citation is the year publication and, if quoting directly, the page or paragraph number.

You may be wondering how to compose the in-text citation if no author is listed or there are multiple
authors, so let me explain how to properly cite some common source variations you’re likely to encounter.

If you have a source with no listed author, go to the next key piece of information—the title—and cite by it. Put the title in quotation marks if the source is a chapter or article. Italicize books, magazines, and web sites. If the citation is for a paraphrase, the citation includes the title and the year of publication; if the citation is for a direct quote, the citation will include the title, year of publication, and the page or paragraph number.

If your source has two authors join the two together using an ampersand and then include the rest of the necessary information. If the source has three authors, use a comma to separate the first from the second author, and use an ampersand to connect the second and third.

Sometimes a source has corporate author. When this is the case, cite by that corporate author: corporate author, year of publication, and page or paragraph number if quoting directly. Remember the commas separating each aspect of the citation.

I know there is much to remember when it comes to APA in-text citations and this podcast barely scratched the surface. However, the content presented does provide basic in-text citation guidance that should help you when citing. For more information, please consult the resources in the Writing Center and/or the APA publication manual or organizational web site.

Thanks for listening. Happy Writing.