



C.W. Post Campus

Getting You From Where You Are . . . To Where You Want To Be

C.W. POST CAMPUS

B. Davis Schwartz Memorial Library

APA Citation Style

Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th edition (first printing), 2010

Follow these color codes:

Author(s)	Date	Title of Book	Title of Article	Title of Periodical
Volume	Pages	Place of Publication	Publisher	Other Information

Journal Article: [paginated by issue](#), online and hardcopy [See the discussion of [DOI](#) in the notes below]

Devine, P. G., & Sherman, S. J. (1992). Intuitive versus rational judgment and the role of stereotyping in the human condition: Kirk or Spock? *Psychological Inquiry*, 3(2), 153-159. doi:10.1207/s15327965pli0302_13

Journal Article: [paginated by volume](#), from a database or website **without a DOI** [See the discussion of [DOI](#) in the notes below]

Hodges, F. M. (2003). The promised planet: Alliances and struggles of the gerontocracy in American television science fiction of the 1960s. *The Aging Male*, 6, 175-182. Retrieved from <http://www.informaworld.com/TheAgingMale>

Magazine Article

Mershon, D. H. (1998, November/December). Star trek on the brain: Alien minds, human minds. *American Scientist*, 86(6), 585.

Newspaper Article

Di Rado, A. (1995, March 15). *Trekking through college: Classes explore modern society using the world of Star trek*. *Los Angeles Times*, pp. A3, A20-A22.

[Newspaper website that does not include page numbers. The square brackets show that this is a review.]

Ebert, R. (2009, May 6). [Review of the motion picture *Star trek*, produced by Paramount, 2009]. *Chicago Sun-Times*. Retrieved from <http://rogerebert.suntimes.com>

Books

Okuda, M., & Okuda, D. (1993). *Star trek chronology: The history of the future*. New York, NY: Pocket Books.

[Book with [no author](#); see notes]

Star trek: Four generations of stars, stories, and strange new worlds. (1995). Radnor, PA: News America Publications.

Book Article or Chapter

James, N. E. (1988). *Two sides of paradise: The Eden myth according to Kirk and Spock*. In D. Palumbo (Ed.), *Spectrum of the fantastic* (pp. 219-223). Westport, CT: Greenwood.

Encyclopedia Article

Sturgeon, T. (1995). *Science fiction*. In L. T. Lorimer et al. (Eds.), *The encyclopedia Americana* (Vol. 24, pp. 390-392). Danbury, CT: Grolier.

ERIC Document

Fuss-Reineck, M. (1993). *Sibling communication in Star trek: The next*

generation: Conflicts between brothers. Retrieved from ERIC database. (ED364932)

Websites: [see [notes](#) below]

Epsicokhan, J. (2004, February 20). Confessions of a closet trekkie.

Retrieved **October 12, 2009**, from **Jammer's Reviews** website:

<http://www.jammersreviews.com/articles/confessions.php>

[Page with a [corporate author](#) and the name of the website is the **same** as the name of the author.]

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (2009, May 28). NASA

astronaut watches new Star trek movie in space. Retrieved from

http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/behindscenes/star_trek.html

[Page with a [corporate author](#) and the name of the website is **different** from the name of the author.]

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Jet Propulsion

Laboratory. (2007, May 10). Mission could seek out Spock's home

planet. Retrieved from **PlanetQuest: Exoplanet Exploration** website:

<http://planetquest.jpl.nasa.gov/news/planetVulcan.cfm>

[Page with a [no author](#).]

The Roddenberry legacy of human potential: If only, if only. (2007,

October 24). Retrieved **January 7, 2009**, from **Star Trek Official Site**

website: <http://www.startrek.com/startrek/view/news/editorials>

[/article/2310913.html](http://www.startrek.com/startrek/view/news/editorials/article/2310913.html)

Wiki

Star trek planet classifications. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved **January 7,**

2009, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_Trek_planet

_classifications

Blog

Zompist. (2009, September 30). Star wars: Hope not so new anymore

[Web log message]. Retrieved from <http://zompist.wordpress.com/2009/09/30/star-wars-hope-not-so-new-anymore/>

Internet Video

Crusade2267. (2006, November 02). For the uniform: One fan's

obsession with Star trek, part 1 [Video file]. Retrieved from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ul5q4PTME-M>

PowerPoint Presentation

Oard, D. W. (2001). Bringing Star trek to life: Computers that speak and

listen [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from **University of Maryland**

TerpConnect website: <http://terpconnect.umd.edu/~oard/papers/cpsp118t.ppt>

Parenthetical References

The sources that you use should be cited in the text of your paper, either in a parentheses or as part of the text itself:

During the turbulent 1960s, science fiction programs on television reflected the public's attitudes toward the older generation (Hodges, 2000).

Hodges (2000) discussed how, during the turbulent 1960s, science fiction programs on television reflected the public's attitudes toward the older generation.

In a 2000 article, Hodges discussed how, during the turbulent 1960s, science fiction programs on television reflected the public's attitudes toward the older generation.

The references above refer to the entire source in a general way. If you are referring to a specific part of the source - or quoting exactly - include the specific page number(s) of that part:

(Hodges, 2000, p. 179)

(Devine & Sherman, 1992, pp. 156-157)

(National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 2007, para. 3)
[document has a [corporate author](#)]

("The Roddenberry Legacy," 2007, paras. 5-6) [document has no author; see [notes](#)]

(*Star Trek: Four Generations*, 1995, pp. 63-66) [document has no author; see [notes](#)]

("Star Trek Planet Classifications," n.d., Other Classes section, para. 2) [document has no author; see [notes](#)]

Sources with three through five authors:

(Kirk, Spock, McCoy, & Scott, 1966, p. 1701) [for the first time you cite it]

(Kirk et al., 1966, p. 1701) [for all other times you cite it]

Sources with six authors or more:

(Picard et al., 1987, p. 1701d) [for every time you cite it, but include up to seven authors in the full reference. If there are more, include the first six, followed by an ellipse (...) followed by the last of the names.]

Notes

- **New!** Double-space all lines. Indent the second and following lines 5 to 7 spaces or one half inch. Use one inch margins and Times New Roman 12-point font. Do not justify.
- Arrange the items on your reference list **alphabetically** by the **author's** last name, letter by letter, interfiling books, articles, etc. Items with no author are interfiled in this list by the first significant word of the title.
- Use only the initials of the **authors'** first (and middle) names.
- **If no author is given**, start with the title and then the date. Note that some authors on the internet use a **screen name** instead of their real name and that an organization can also be an author (a "**corporate author**"). See examples under books, websites, and blogs.
- **Article titles, book titles, and webpage titles:** capitalize only the first word of the title and subtitle. (Capitalize all significant words of **periodical titles** and **website titles**.)
- **New!** If the journal (or magazine) begins each issue with page one (**paginated by issue**), include the **issue number** (not italicized) if one is provided. If the journal continues the page numbering from issue to issue throughout the volume (**paginated by volume**), do not include it.
- **DOI: Digital Object Identifier** is a string of numbers (and/or letters) assigned to individual journal articles as well as to some other publications.
 - **New!** Include the DOI for articles that you retrieve both online **and** in hardcopy.
 - The database may provide the DOI as part of the citation, or you may have to look at the top or bottom of the first page of the article to find it.
 - If a document has a DOI, then you do not need to include a website address (URL) or other retrieval

information. Your readers can go to <http://www.doi.org> and use the DOI to locate the article.

- **New!** If you retrieve an article online or from a database, and it **does not have a DOI**, include the URL of the journal's homepage at the publisher's website (**not** the direct link to the article). You may have to use a search engine to find this website. If the URL to the journal's homepage is too long and complicated, use the URL of the publisher's homepage. This is a judgment call that you will have to make. **Do not include the database's name or URL** instead (**unless** you are accessing a dissertation, an ERIC document, or an older article from JSTOR).
- Older hardcopy journals will not have a DOI, and it can be left out.
- If you retrieve an **online magazine, newspaper, book, or encyclopedia** from one of our **databases**, include the DOI or URL as discussed above and as shown under the examples for journals.
- **Websites:**
 - If **no author** is given, start with the title and then the date. Note that some authors on the internet use a **screen name** instead of their real name and that an organization can also be an author (a "**corporate author**").
 - **New!** If possible, include the **month** and **day** that the page was created.
 - **New!** If a webpage is **likely to change** over time, such as a wiki or personal website, include the **date that you looked at the page**. Webpages that provide journal articles, books, or reports from publishing companies, professional associations, and government agencies are less likely to change and do not require retrieval dates. This is also a judgment call that you will have to make. The format for including a retrieval date comes from the *APA Style Guide to Electronic References*, 2007.
 - If the date the page was created is not given, use (**n.d.**). See example under wiki.
 - **New!** If the name of the **website** is the same as the name of the **author**, you do not need to include it a second time. This is especially likely to happen with the websites for government agencies and professional associations (see the examples for National Aeronautics and Space Administration). If the name of the **website** is obvious from the URL, you do not need to include it (another judgment call).
 - If the **URL** does not fit on one line, divide it **before** any punctuation marks (except for the "**http://**").
 - **New!** If you are citing the web version of a hardcopy source, format it the same way that you would the hardcopy source and include the relevant retrieval information.
 - The example for citing a PowerPoint presentation is adapted from the *APA Style Guide to Electronic References*, 2007.
- **Parenthetical References:**
 - **New!** If there is **no author**, use the first few words of the title. **Unlike** citations in the reference list, capitalize all significant words. **Article, chapter, and webpage titles** are placed in **quotation marks**. **Book, periodical, report, and brochure titles** are placed in **italics**. Note that an organization can also be an author (a "**corporate author**"). (Also note that a webpage title may be italicized in the reference list at the end even though it is in quotation marks here.)
 - If two **authors** have the **same last name**, include the first initial(s).
 - Use **only the year**, even if the full citation in the reference list includes the **month** and **day**. If you cite the same source a **second time** in the **same paragraph**, you do not need to mention the year a second time.
 - If there are **no page numbers**, you can count the paragraph numbers or list the name of a section or leave this information out if neither of these is practical.
- The rules concerning a **title within a title** are **not** displayed above in order to avoid confusing people. In these examples, **Star trek** would be italicized if it appears in the non-italicized title of an article and not italicized if it appears in the italicized title of a book (reverse italicization). See the example for Ebert under newspaper.
- Our website also has a guide to APA citation style that is [tailored for international business sources](#).
- A little bit of additional information is available on the official website, [APA Style.org](http://APAStyle.org).
- For documents and situations not listed here, see the printed version of the manual. If you are still unsure, Timothy McAdoo, on the official APA Style website, discusses [The Flexibility of APA Style](#):

New! "Sometimes it's okay to color outside the lines. Although the stylistic guidelines in the *Publication Manual* are meant to ensure consistency within scientific writing, we also recognize the importance of a writer's good judgment. The trick is knowing when it's okay to do your own thing. It's even trickier when you know someone may be reading your paper with a red pen in hand!... If you've mastered the fine points of APA Style throughout a manuscript, your choices will be recognized as careful decisions, not oversights. So be sure to display your in-depth knowledge of APA Style in all other areas of your

paper."

- [Other Styles](#)



Robert Delaney, 11/8/09
robert.delaney@liu.edu

Long Island University

C.W. Post Campus

Library Homepage