How to Cite a Source in APA Style

When quoting, paraphrasing, or summarizing another’s work, give credit to whom it is due. A short parenthetical citation points to more detailed entries on a References page.

In-Text Citation

- Right after the citable material, include in parentheses the author’s last name and the year he or she generated the idea, did the research, or came up with a statistic. A period follows.
- A page number can be included. Example: (Pressley, 1999, p. 100)

References Page

- On a new page, set the indentation style to "Hanging." Do not skip lines between paragraphs.
- Type the source's author(s) followed by a period. (If no author is given, skip this step.)
  - The last name is first, followed by initials in order: Rothbard, M. J.
  - For two or more authors, follow the same order: Hoppe, H.H. & Mises, L.J.
  - For eight or more, list the first six followed by an ellipsis (". . .") and the last author.

- An article from a journal or section of a larger work is done in standard type followed by a period. Capitalize only the first letter and any proper names: Austrian economic analysis.

- A book, web page, or periodical is italicized, followed by a period.
  - For a book, web page, or other non-periodical source, capitalize normally.
  - For periodicals (journal, newspaper, or magazine), capitalize every major word.
  - For a scholarly journal, include volume, issue, and page numbers before the period. Be sure to italicize the volume, but not the issue number.
    Example: Free Market Quarterly, 84(5), 508-525.

- After the first element of the entry (an author(s) or a title)—insert the date of publication enclosed in parentheses and followed by a period: (1982) (2011, November 20).

- Other information to include will depend on the format of your particular source.
  - Online sources use a DOI (Digital Object Identifier), if one is available: doi: 10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225
  - Otherwise, include the web address: Retrieved from http://lonestar.edu/write-place
Satire is defined as a form of artistic expression "in which human folly and vice are held up to scorn, derision, or ridicule" ("Satire," 1993). A necessary precursor to good satire, therefore, is keen observation, an ability to recognize "fool" in need of "ridicule." Kurt Vonnegut, widely recognized as America's preeminent satirist, gained much of his unique worldview from his experience as a soldier during World War II (Kosigrim, 2008).

Vonnegut consistently espouses the idea that all people have dignity, regardless of their position in society ("Kurt Vonnegut," 2010). However, he often chooses to communicate this belief through characters and narration that would seem to disagree. For example, the main character in Player Piano reminds himself that "mankind really had come a long way" since the days of Edison (Vonnegut, 1974), but the reader is left unconvinced. One of his most memorable short stories is set in a futuristic world where "everybody [is] finally equal," but the protagonist winds up stripping off his government-mandated handicaps in the end, an action that gets him killed (Vonnegut, 1968). "Most critics, past and present, have . . . denied satire its artistic character" (Deer & Deer, 1977, p. 714). Still, few would deny that Vonnegut was a true artist.

References


