Reference Citations

Citations in the Text

The information presented in a literature review or research report is a combination of new ideas and data that originate with the writer(s) plus ideas and data that have been "borrowed" from earlier work by other authors. Using citations allows the writer to give proper credit for information or ideas from these authors (and so, to avoid plagiarism). The citation also directs the reader to the reference at the end of the paper that will tell them more about the study or idea being addressed.

A) Direct and Indirect Citations Accompanying Paraphrased Ideas from a Single Reference

Direct citations are those that include the surname of the author as part of the text of the sentence and the date within parentheses. Indirect citations give both the surname and the date parenthetically. Indirect citations help maintain the "flow" of the writing because people are very good at reading around parenthetical information. Direct citations are sometimes used to call attention to the identity of the author(s). Examples of each are shown below for the different types of citations.

Number of Authors	Direct	Indirect
If the work has a **single author**, the citation tells the surname of the author and the date of publication.	Hasker (1987) has demonstrated that practice improves performance. **or** The positive effect of practice upon performance has been demonstrated by Hasker (1987).	The positive effect of practice upon performance has been demonstrated (Hasker, 1987).
If a work has **two authors**, cite **both** surnames and the date **every time** you make a citation.	Jones and Washington (1992) conducted an examination of the differences between … **Note: and** is always used in text (direct citation)	An earlier study (Jones & Washington, 1992) examined the differences between … **Note: &** is always used in parentheses (indirect citation)
If a work has **three, four, or five** **authors**, cite surnames of all the authors (in the same order that it appears in the article) and the publication date the **first time** you make the citation; in **subsequent citations**, you need only cite the surname of the first author, followed by "et al." and the date. **Note:** initial and subsequent citations of the same article can have **any combination** of direct and indirect forms	**Initial citation** In an influential study of personality characteristics, Gomez, Smith, and Voo (1984) reported … **Subsequent citations** A weakness of the Gomez et al. (1984) study was that they failed to control for the possible effects of …	**Initial citation** The results from an influential study of personality characteristics (Gomez, Smith, & Voo, 1984) demonstrated … **Subsequent citations** These results (Gomez et al., 1984) also represent the first demonstration that …
If a work has **six or more authors**, cite only the first author followed by "et al." and the year **for all citations**.	An article by Haxby, Grady, Horwitz, Unger, Mishkin, Carson, Hersovitch, and Rapoport would be cited as …	
	Haxby et al. (1991) have conducted one of the few physiological studies of this topic.	One of the few physiological studies of this topic (Haxby et al., 1991) has shown that …

B) Direct and Indirect Citations Accompanying Paraphrased Ideas from More than One Reference

Sometimes the writer wants to refer to more than one citation within the same sentence. Usually this is because multiple references report congruent or cumulative findings. Doing this often improves the "flow" of the writing.

	Direct	Indirect
If the works are by the same author(s) order in the year of publication (use a, b, etc, if multiple articles in the same year).	The importance of early experience to the visual system has been shown by Hubel and Wiesel (1963, 1965a, 1965b).	These findings differ with population (Shannon, 1999, 2000a, 2000b)
If the works are by different authors list in alphabetical order by the first author's name (divide references by semi-colons).	Hanson and Bender (2002) and Ponder (1997) found this generalizes to females as well.	The importance of feedback has been demonstrated repeatedly (Foss, 2000; Johnson & Barber, 1995; Martz, 2003)

C) Direct and Indirect Citations Accompanying Direct Quotation of One Reference

* The direct quotation of a reference is only appropriate if the specific wording is important to convey the meaning *

	Direct	Indirect
When directly quoting a reference the citation includes the author's last name, the publication year, and the page number where that information appears. Double quotation marks are placed before and after the quoted material.	Flammel (1998) found that "the effect disappeared after participants completed multiple trials" (p. 287).	She stated, "Extrinsic rewards were no longer needed to motivate participants to perform" (Soo, 2002, p. 309).

D) Citations Accompanying Paraphrased Ideas from a Secondary Source

When paraphrasing information that the current source referenced to a previous source **name the original work**, and give a **citation for the secondary source**.

Howe and Bruer's study (as cited in Corso, Klass, & Rush, 1997) found that individuals with ….

- The Reference page citation should include the information for the secondary source only.
- In this case, you read Corso et al. (the secondary source), and they cited Howe and Bruer (the original source), but you did not read Howe and Bruer.