

Introduction to Psychology

Rules for Citations

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Why Use Citations?

- Citations give credit to the originator of an idea, concept or quote.
- Citations enable the reader to look up more information, by giving all the information that's needed to find the original source.
- Using an idea or quote from an outside source without citing the source is considered **plagiarism**. **Plagiarism** will result in a failing grade in this course!

Format of Citations in text

Direct quote: include the authors' last names, year of publication, and page number:

- "The scientific study of memory began with one heroic figure, the German scholar Hermann Ebbinghaus" (Lieberman, 2004, p. 301).

Paraphrase: Include authors' last names and year of publication:

- A contour is the basic element of a form (Coren, Porac & Ward, 1987).

You will provide specifics for each citation in a **References Section** at the end of your paper.

Reference Section Formats

Scientific Journal

Author1, A., & Author2, B. (year). Title of Article. Name of Journal, Volume, pages.

Examples:

Aserinsky, E., & Kleitman, B. (1953). Regularly occurring periods of eye mobility and concomitant phenomena during sleep. *Science*, 118, 273-274.

Schacter, S. and Singer, J. E. (1962). Cognitive, social and physiological determinants of emotional state. *Psychological Review*, 69, 379-399.

Reference Section Formats

Magazine or Newspaper Article

Author1, A., & Author 2, B. (year, Issue). Title of Article. Name of Magazine, pages.

Examples:

Azar, B. (1998a, January). Certain Smells Evoke Stronger Memories. *APA Monitor*, 10.

Holt, J. (2005, May 8). Of Two Minds. *The New York Times*. Retrieved May 14, 2006, from <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/05/08/magazine/08WWLN.html?>

Note: pages may not be available if article is retrieved from internet.

Reference Section Formats

Books

Author1, A. & Author2, B. (year). Title of book. City_of_Publication: Publisher.

Examples:

Coren, S., Porac, C., & Ward, L. (1978). *Sensation and Perception*. New York: Academic Press.

Lieberman, D. A. (2004). *Learning and Memory*. Belmont, CA: Thomson-Wadsworth.

Skinner, B. F. (1953). *Science and Human Behavior*. New York: Macmillan.

Reference Section Formats

Article in a collection (book)

Author1, A., & Author2, B. (2001). Title of article. In I.M. Editor (Ed.), *Title of Book*, pages. City_of_Publication: Publisher.

Examples:

Gazzaniga, M. S. (1995). Consciousness and the cerebral hemispheres. In M. S. Gazzaniga (Ed.), *The Cognitive Neurosciences*, pp. 309-385. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Harlow, H. F., & Harlow, M. K. (1965). The affectional systems. In A. M. Schrier, H. F. Harlow, and F. Stollnitz (Eds.), *Behavior of Nonhuman Primates (Vol. 2)*, pp. 287-334. New York: Academic Press.

Reference Section Formats

On-line book, periodical, web page:

Provide the same information as you would for a printed source, to the extent possible. Then, give date of access and complete URL.

Examples:

Allport, G. W. (1927). Concepts of Trait and Personality. In C. D. Greene (Ed.), *Classics in the History of Psychology*. ISSN 1492-3173. Retrieved September 14, 2002, from <http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Allport/concepts.htm>

U.S. Public Health Service (1999). The Surgeon General's Call To Action To Prevent Suicide. Retrieved September 14, 2002, from <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/calltoaction/calltoaction.htm> [note - no author]

Examples

• Quotation in Text:

The evolutionary view, which is another view of psychology, "suggests that you have acquired mental and behavioral traits from your remote ancestral past" (Zimbardo, et al., 2003, p. 10).

• Reference in Reference Section for above quote:

Zimbardo, P., Weber, A., & Johnson, R. (2003). *Psychology Core Concepts*. (4th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Examples

• Paraphrase in Text :

The method of loci is a powerful mnemonic device, because it uses associations between words, because we generate the associations, and because it uses (often bizarre) imagery (Lieberman, 2004).

• Reference in Reference Section for paraphrase:

Lieberman, D. A. (2004). *Learning and Memory*. Belmont, CA: Thomson-Wadsworth.

General information for citations

- You must give a citation for any idea, concept, data or information that you get from a source, even if you paraphrase it in your paper.
- More detailed information can be found in a brief summary of the APA Manual at:
 - ♦ <http://www.wooster.edu/psychology/apa-crib.html#Intext> and
 - ♦ <http://www.wooster.edu/psychology/apa-crib.html#References>
- A comprehensive guide to citations can be found in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*. A copy is available in the UNM-LA Library.
- The References in the textbook can be used as examples.

General considerations for citations

If you can't figure out precisely how to do a citation:

- Check APA guidelines
 - ✓ Guidelines summary:
<http://www.wooster.edu/psychology/apa-crib.html>
 - ✓ References on the internet:
<http://www.apastyle.org/elecref.html>
- Take your best guess and don't omit it.
