

**School of Psychology, Murdoch University (2010)**  
**REFERENCING GUIDELINES FROM THE PUBLICATION MANUAL OF THE**  
**APA (6<sup>th</sup> Edition)**

**IN-TEXT REFERENCING**

**PARAPHRASING**

- Two examples of how to paraphrase are:
  - It has been argued that ... (Berry & Kim, 1988).
  - Berry and Kim (1988) argued that ...
- NOTE: 'and' is used outside brackets; '&' is used within brackets.
- You don't need to use a page number when paraphrasing.

**DIRECT QUOTES**

- Keep direct quotes to a minimum. If you do quote, try and keep your quotations short.
- Provide author, year, and specific page citation in the text, and include a complete reference in the reference list.
- **SHORT QUOTATIONS** (i.e., less than 40 words) should be included in the text surrounded by double quotation marks and the usual referencing. For example, Rider (2000), for instance, defines a feminist as “....” ( p. 11).
- **LARGE QUOTATIONS** should be displayed in a freestanding block of text about ½ inch from the margin. Don't use quotation marks.
- Remember when quoting from a chapter from a book, reference the author(s) not the editor(s).
- If electronic sources don't provide a page number, use paragraph numbers instead using the abbreviation 'para.'. For further information, go to page 172 of APA Manual.

**MULTIPLE AUTHORS**

- **Within the text:**
  - If the work is written by two authors, use both their names. For example, Berry and Kim (1988) found that ...
  - If the work is written by three, four, or five authors, cite them all the first time you use them. For example, ... (Sidanius, Devereux, & Pratto, 1992). Thereafter use the first author followed by 'et al.'. For example, As mentioned previously, Sidanius et al. (1992) found ...
  - If the work has six authors or more, cite only the surname of the first author followed by et al. and the year for the first and subsequent citations.
- **In the reference list:**
  - Give surnames and initials for up to and including seven authors
  - If there is eight authors or more, state the first six names of the authors then three ellipses (full stops) and then the final author.

**SECONDARY REFERENCING** (if possible, go to primary source – this is discouraged)

- In text: name the original work, and give a citation for the secondary source. For example, Oberg's study found ... (as cited in Ward & Kennedy, 1993).
- References: give the secondary source in the reference list. For example, if Oberg's work is cited in Ward and Kennedy (1993), and you did not read the original work cited, list the Ward and Kennedy reference in the reference list.

**SAME AUTHOR; DIFFERENT PUBLICATION YEARS**

When the works cited are conducted by the same author in different years, list them in chronological order separated by commas. For example,  
 Classic work demonstrated that .. (Pettigrew, 1958, 1959)

**SAME AUTHOR; SAME PUBLICATION YEAR; DIFFERENT ARTICLES**

Give the works the suffices a, b, c etc. For example,  
 Several studies (Durkin, 1985a, 1985b, 1985c) indicate that ....  
 The suffices are also cited in the reference list.

## TWO OR MORE WORKS BY DIFFERENT AUTHORS

When citing works by *different* authors, list them in alphabetical order separated by semicolons. For example,

Research indicates that right-wing authoritarianism is linked to prejudice (Duckitt, 1988; Heaven, 1983; Heaven & Furnham, 1987).

## END-REFERENCING

- References are to be listed in alphabetical order.
- They should be on a new page, double spaced.
- They should not be centered.
- Do not divide books, chapters, and journals into separate sections.
- Indent each reference.

The nine examples listed below refer to :

- an article in an edited book
- a first edition book,
- a second edition book
- three journal articles by the same author in the same year
- a document retrieved from the Web
- a print version journal article
- If a DOI (digital object identifier) is available, include in reference

## REFERENCES

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- Allport, G. W. (1954). *The nature of prejudice*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday.
- Augoustinos, M., Walker, I., & Donaghue, N. (2006). *Social cognition: An integrated introduction* (2nd ed.). London: Sage.
- Durkin, K. (1985a). Television and sex-role acquisition 1: Content. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 24, 101-113.
- Durkin, K. (1985b). Television and sex-role acquisition. 2: Effects. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 24, 191-210.
- Durkin, K. (1985c). Television and sex-role acquisition 3: Counter-stereotyping. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 24, 211-222.
- Issues Deliberation Australia (2007). *Australia deliberates: Muslims and non-Muslims in Australia – Final report summary*. Retrieved from <http://www.ida.org.au/UserFiles/File/AUSTRALIA%20DELIBERATES%20-%20FINAL%20REPORT%20SUMMARY.pdf>
- Griffiths, B., & Pedersen, A. (2009). Prejudice and the function of attitudes relating to Muslim Australians and Indigenous Australians. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 61, 228-238.
- Sibley, C.G., & Barlow, F.K. (2008). Ubiquity of Whiteness in majority group national imagination: Australian = White, but New Zealander does not. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 61, 119-127. DOI: 10.1080/00049530802239300.

## GENERAL ISSUES

- **USE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LANGUAGE:** Avoid using the generic 'he' and similar language. E.g., mankind can be replaced with humankind. Alternatively, sentences can become plural rather than singular.
- If the author you are directly quoting uses discriminatory language, insert sic (in italics) after the first instance of this (this is also the case for incorrect spelling etc.) For example, "all mankind [*sic*] ...". Paraphrase if you can, this avoids the problem.
- Do not use Wikipedia
- If, and only if, each issue of a journal begins on page 1, give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number.

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