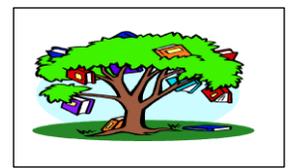


# Toward Better Literacy: Reference Outlines



## Citing in APA Style

When quoting, paraphrasing, or summarizing another's work, give credit to whom it is due. All sources cited in the text should be included in the references list.

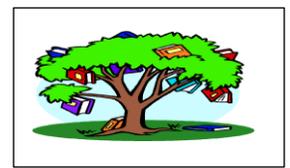
### In-Text Citation

- ❖ 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. **(Marx, 1867)**
  - For two to five authors, cite them all.
  - For six or more, use the first author's surname, followed by "et al" **(Smith et al., 1848)**
- ❖ If the author is mentioned in the text, put just the year in parenthesis after.
- ❖ For a direct quote, include the page number or paragraph number: **(Pressley, 1999, p. 100)**.
- ❖ If no author is given, start with the title and year **(Das Kapital, 1867)**
- ❖ A secondary citation should let us know where you got it. **(as cited in Smith, 1848)**
  - We recommend you go right to the original source, and cite directly.

### References Page

- ❖ Citation page should be headed by the word "References"
- ❖ On a new page, set indentation to "Hanging." Double space without lines between paragraphs.
- ❖ Alphabetize by the first significant word in the artifact, whether author or title (if no author).
- ❖ Type the source's author(s) followed by a period.
  - The last name is first, followed by initials in order: **Rothbard, M. J.**
  - For more than seven authors, list the first six, followed by a comma and ellipsis (...) and then the last name on the list. Use an ampersand (&), before the last author.
  - For corporate authors, include the entire name.
- ❖ 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 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.
  - A book needs the publisher's city: publisher. Example: **New York, NY: Pearson.**
  - 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>**

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## APA Citations in Action

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 "folly" 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.

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