In-Text Citations

What is the difference between a quote and a paraphrase?

A quote is when you “reproduce word for word material directly quoted from another author’s work or from your own previously published work, material replicated from a test item and verbatim instructions to participants” (1).

A paraphrase is when you refer to an author’s idea or put an author’s words into your own words (1).

Whenever you quote or paraphrase, you have to include the resource where you found the information in a reference list at the end of your assignment:

References


When should I quote or paraphrase?

You do not have to cite things that are considered common knowledge, such as state/province or country capitals, dates and times, or widely known historical facts.

Common Knowledge: Sir John A. MacDonald was the first Canadian prime minister.

Source and Citation Required: Sir John A. MacDonald’s father’s name was Hugh MacDonald.

- Use a paraphrase when you can rewrite a quote using your own words.
- Use a quote if the author does a better job of expressing their idea.
- Use quotes or paraphrases to back up your argument or statements.

How do I cite a quote or a paraphrase in AJP?

Quotes and paraphrases require:

- Quotation marks (“ ”) if a direct quote
- The number of the reference, as taken from your final reference list, in parentheses
References

“Reference lists should be arranged alphabetically by author and numbered serially. The reference number should be placed in parentheses at the appropriate place in the text” (2).

AJP requires you to list every single author instead of using the term ‘et al’. If fourteen people wrote the book, you have to list all fourteen authors. The one exception to this rule is when a group of authors are part of a research group that has a name of its own. In this case, the research group can be used as the author name in your citation (1).

Example:


*Please note: neither of these web pages actually have author attribution; names have been created for illustrative purposes.*

When citing a book, use:

- Last names of every author, with up to two initials of their first names, in bold
- Title of the book with all major words capitalized, in italics
- Place of publication – always include city; include abbreviated province/state for non-major cities and Washington, DC.
- Name of the publisher
- Year of publication
- Page range, if applicable, abbreviated as “p.”

Example:

When citing an edited book or a chapter of a book, use:

- Last names of every author, with up to two initials of their first names, in bold
- Title of the chapter with first word and proper nouns/abbreviations capitalized
- Title of the book with all major words capitalized, in italics, preceded by “In:”
- Last name of editor(s), with up to two initials of their first names, preceded by “edited by”
- Place of publication – always include city; include abbreviated province/state for non-major cities and Washington, DC.
- Name of the publisher
- Year of publication
- Page range, if applicable, abbreviated as “p.”

Example:


When citing a journal article, use:

- Last names of every author, with up to two initials of their first names, in bold
- Title of the article with first word and proper nouns/abbreviations capitalized
- Abbreviated version of the journal title, as used in PubMed, Index Medica, or Medline, in italics
- Only the volume number of the journal is required
- Page range, with no abbreviated “p.” – omit if no page numbers are available, e.g. online journal with no PDF version
- Year of publication

Example:

When citing a web resource, use:

- Last names of every author, if available, with up to two initials of their first names, in bold
- Revision or copyright date of the page if available
- Title of the web page with first word and proper nouns/abbreviations capitalized
- Publication medium – this is usually expressed as [Online]
- Page publisher
- Web address of the web page
- Date of access formatted as day, abbreviated month, and year

Example:


General rule for other material types:

In any cases where the AJP does not have a specific rule for a resource type, AJP Journal Staff recommends that you use the Chicago Manual of Style as a reference.

Further Reading

AJP Manuscript Composition:
https://www.physiology.org/author-info.manuscript-composition - click on References