

**Batna-2 University**  
**Department of English**  
**Level: Second Year**  
**Module: TTU**  
**Dr. LAICHI**

## **Lecture 02: In-text Citations in APA (7 ed.)**

### **1. Headings**

Before tackling the in-text citations, it is very important to know how to use headings in APA paper. Firstly, headings are used to identify the content of each section. It is possible to use 5 levels. Each level is subordinated to the previous one. In other words, Level 2, for instance, is the subheading of Level one. Students should be aware of these instructions:

- Each section should at least have two subsections.
- Headings should not be labelled with numbers or letters. (The lectures, here, are an exception because of their explanatory nature).
- Double space everything, including between the heading and the first paragraph line.

Furthermore, the following table explains the heading format that students should follow.

**Table 1**

Heading Levels in APA 7th Edition

Levels	Headings Format
<b>Level 1</b>	It should be centered, and bold with the title case (initials of main words should be capitalized). The text begins in the following line.
<b>Level 2</b>	Flush left, bold and title case The text begins as a new paragraph.
<i>Level 3</i>	Flush left, bold italic, Title case. The text begins in the following line.
<b>Level 4.</b>	This heading level should be indented, bold, title case and ending with a period. The text begins in the same line.
<i>Level 5.</i>	This heading level should be indented, bold italic, title case and ending with a period. The text begins in the same line.

Note. It is taken from Table 2.3 Format for the Five Levels of Heading in APA Style.

Publication manual of APA.

## 2. In-Text Citation

In-text citation has already been defined in the previous semester. It is the same and it has the same function as in MLA Style. It connects readers to the paraphrased/quoted information and the reference list. The format used in APA is, however, different. APA Style relies on what is called the author-date citation system. It means the parenthesis should include the Author's family name and the date of source publication separated with a comma.

The in-text citation types are common and known as we have previously seen in MLA Style. Narrative citation is highly recommended when paraphrasing or quoting information in the text. It is important to use the name of the Author in the introducing sentence following the date of publication between parenthesis and the page followed after the quote or the paraphrase as shown in the example:

**Morey (2019) found that** the "placebo effect, which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when only the first group's behaviours were studied in this manner" (p. 225).

On the other hand, parenthetical citation is used when the writer's name is not included in the student's text and hence it should be located in parenthesis after the quote or the paraphrase. For instance, check how it is used in this paraphrased sentence:

One study found that ethnicities of protagonists in children's fiction correlated with differences in types of emotions displayed by those characters (Grady et al., 2019).

### 2.1. Direct Quotations and Paraphrasing in APA

Direct quotations are frequently used in academic writing. According to the Manual Publication of APA (2020), "a direct quotation reproduces words verbatim from another work" (p. 270). It means to quote word-for-word from the original source. If the quoted words are less than 40 words, it is considered as a short quote and hence it should be located between quotation marks and apply either the format of parenthetical citation (the Author between parenthesis after the quote + publication date + page) or narrative citation (the Author is introduced in the student's text followed by the publication date enclosed in parenthesis). If the work is written by more than two authors that share the same family name, then, it is necessary to add their first initials. i.e., (S. Hall, 1978, pp. 7-8).

If the quoted words are more than 40 words, then, it should be formatted using the convention of a **block quote**. Students should not use quotation marks in block quotes. Begin the quotation on a new line, half an inch (1.27 cm) to the left of the left margin. The block quotation should be double spaced. After the final period, the parenthetical citation appears.

Consider the following scenario:

The nation-state, as common territory and time, is traversed and, to varying degrees, subverted by diasporic attachments...people whose sense of identity is centrally defined by collective histories of displacement and violent loss cannot be cured by merging into a new national community. This is especially true when they are the victims of ongoing, structural prejudice. (Clifford, 1997, p.251)

Researchers and students are encouraged to use paraphrasing more than quoting because it helps synthesizing and evaluating information and use according to the academic need. In contrast, quoting is highly needed to capture an important information and present it in an original manner. In other words, quotes should be used carefully and only for vivid, striking language. Students can use both narrative or parenthetical citations when paraphrasing. If the source is extensive or difficult, or if it would assist the reader discover the text being paraphrased, students should include page numbers when paraphrasing.

### ***2.2. Indirect Quotation and Citation with Missing Features***

Indirect quotation is required when the original source is not unavailable or difficult to obtain. In this way, it is possible to cite it from the secondary source following this format: the original source should be mentioned within the text in a narrative citation, whereas the parenthetical citation should be included (as cited in the family name's author of the secondary source, publication date) or it is possible to use this format: (Original Author last name, Year of original work, as cited in author's last name of work where quote found, Year). For the former, as it is mentioned by Haris (2005), creative leadership is vital for generating wealth (As cited in Lewis, 2009). For the parenthetical, it is much easier: (Haris, 2005, As cited in Lewis, 2009). If the author's name is not available in the source, it is necessary to use two to three words from the source title. For instance, (Introduction to Course Design, 2022).

### ***2.3. In-text Citations and Authors:***

The format of the authors changed according to their numbers. Follow this format accordingly, as highlighted in table 2:

**Table 2**

Authors' numbers and their format

<b>Type of Citation</b>	<b>Narrative Format</b>	<b>Parenthetical Format</b>
One work by one author	Clifford (1997)	(Clifford, 2014)
One work by two authors	Baxter and James (2014)	(Baxter & James, 2004)
One work by three or more authors	Jessop et al. (1984)	(Jessop et al., 1984)

When authors are identified as organizations or group authors, students should follow this format accordingly:

**Table 3**

### Organizations or Groups as Authors

Type of Citation	Narrative Format, First Citation in Text	Narrative Format, Subsequent Citations in Text	Parenthetical Format, First Citation in Text	Parenthetical Format, Subsequent Citations in Text
Groups as authors (readily identified through abbreviation)	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003)	(NIMH, 2003)
Groups as authors (no abbreviation)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)

Note. The table is taken from the following source [www.Libguides.sjfc.edu](http://www.Libguides.sjfc.edu)

#### References

American Psychological Association. (2020). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association: The official guide to APA style (7th ed). American Psychological Association.

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APA (7th ed.) Citation Style Guide: In-Text Citations. (May 19, 2021). Douglas College Library. <https://guides.douglascollege.ca/APA-7/InTextCitations>. Accessed on May 23, 2022.

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