

APA Referencing

- When directly quoting a source, use double quotation marks and include the page number.
- For example, a direct quote placed after the author's name would look like this: "Algamdi (2020) contends that 'students who study longer typically achieve higher grades' (p. 38)."
- If the author's name isn't mentioned first, the direct quote would look like this: "It is better for students to increase their study time because research findings..."
- When citing sources with multiple authors, the rules change depending on the number of authors.
- If a work has one or two authors, include all author names every time you cite it. For example: "Davis and Barry (2010) argue that women have more employment opportunities in industries that involve creativity."
- For works with three or more authors, use the first author's name followed by "et al." in every citation, including the first. For example: "Trotter et al. (1988) argue that Peckham has more of an influence on international trade than New York and Paris combined."
- Use an ampersand (&) between author names in parenthetical citations for works with two authors. However, spell out "and" when using a narrative citation.

- For example, a parenthetical citation would look like this: “University graduates have more employment opportunities in industries that heavily rely on digital technologies (Davis & Barry, 2010).”
- A narrative citation would look like this: Davis and Barry (2010) argue that University graduates have more employment opportunities in industries that heavily rely on digital technologies.
- Sometimes, you might find valuable information or quotes (the primary source) cited within another source you’re reading (the secondary source).
- To cite the primary source in this situation, use “as cited in” followed by the secondary source. If you know the primary source’s publication year, include it as well.
- For example: Beliefs are important to understand the world. For example, Ajzen and Cote (2008) contend that ‘ ... beliefs represent the information we have about the world in which we live, and they form the cognitive foundation for many of our responses to aspects of that world’ (as cited in Mustafa, 2020, p.5).
- Only the secondary source (Mustafa, 2020 in this example) should appear in your reference list.
- Your reference list should be on a separate page and titled “Reference List” or “References”. List the references alphabetically.
- For online articles with one author, use this format: Author’s surname, Initial(s). (Year of publication). *Article title. Journal Title*, vol (no)., pages. DOI

- For example: Alharbi, B. (2020). *Coffee and human cognition*. *Psychology and Nutrition*, 12(3), 89-103. doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2011.07.011
- For printed books with one author, use this format: Author's surname, Initial(s). (Year of publication). *Book title*. Publisher.
- When listing authors in your reference list, invert their names (surname first, followed by initials). Use a comma to separate the initials from additional author names, even for works with only two authors. Use an ampersand (&) before the final author's name. Don't use a comma to separate group authors. Use a serial comma before the ampersand (&) when there are three or more authors.
- For example: Davis, R., & Barry, S. (2010). *Culturally enforced job roles*. *Employment and Ideology*, 2(1), 78-104. doi:10.1016/j.ideology.2011.07.011
- The sources also mention that the Linguistics and Translation Department has a strict policy regarding academic misconduct during exams. The exam will consist of multiple-choice and short-answer questions and will have a specific time limit.

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing involves expressing another author's ideas or information in your own words, while still attributing the original source.

- APA style provides two ways to cite paraphrased material:
 1. Signal phrases
 2. Parenthetical notes.

Signal Phrases

Signal phrases incorporate the author's name, typically the surname, and a suitable verb to introduce the paraphrased material.

- The publication year is enclosed in parentheses immediately after the author's name.
- Examples of verbs commonly used in signal phrases are: argues, asserts, states, contends, suggests, illustrates, and explains.
- For example: **Alomran (2022) argues that students are adversely affected if they drink coffee before going to sleep.**

Parenthetical Notes

Parenthetical notes enclose the author's surname and the publication year, separated by a comma, within parentheses.

- The parenthetical note is placed directly after the paraphrased material.

- For example: **Research into the effects of coffee on human cognition indicates that students are adversely affected if they drink coffee before going to sleep (Alotaibi, 2022)**

Direct Quotations

- **Direct quotations** involve using the exact words from the original source, enclosed within double quotation marks.
- In addition to the author's name and publication year, direct quotations also require the page number where the quoted material appears.
- The page number is indicated by the letter "p." followed by the page number.
- For example: **Alomran (2020) contends that "students who study longer typically achieve higher grades" (p. 38).**

Multiple Authors

The sources provide specific guidelines for citing sources with multiple authors.

One or Two Authors

When a work has one or two authors, both authors' names should be included in every citation, regardless of whether it is a signal phrase or a parenthetical note.

- In parenthetical citations, an ampersand (&) is used between the authors' names, while in narrative citations (signal phrases), the word "and" is used.
- For example: **Davis and Barry (2010) argue that women have more employment opportunities in industries that involve creativity.** (signal phrase)
- **University graduates have more employment opportunities in industries that heavily rely on digital technologies (Davis & Barry, 2010).** (parenthetical citation)

Three or More Authors

When a work has three or more authors, only the first author's name is used, followed by "et al." in every citation.

- For example: **Trotter et al. (1988) argue that Peckham has more of an influence on international trade than New York and Paris combined.**

“As Cited In”

- When using information or a quotation from a primary source that you found cited in a secondary source, use the “as cited in” format.
- In the in-text citation, provide the author and year of the primary source, followed by “as cited in” and the author, year, and page number of the secondary source.
- Only the secondary source is included in the reference list.
- For example: **Beliefs are important to understand the world. For example, Ajzen and Cote (2008) contend that “. . . beliefs represent the information we have about the world in which we live, and they form the cognitive foundation for many of our responses to aspects of that world” (as cited in Mustafa, 2020, p.5).**
- This applies to both the first citation and all subsequent citations of the same source.