APA: Intext Referencing

What is intext referencing?
- Refers to material that has been personally read and referenced in the assignment.
- It provides background material or support for what is written in the body of the assignment.
- Two main types of intext referencing:
  - Direct quotes – copying someone else’s exact words.
  - Indirect quotes – using ideas and thoughts of other writers (not their exact words).

When should intext referencing be used?
- Whenever other author’s words or ideas are used to support what you are saying in an assignment.
- Whenever you change from one author’s words/ideas to another author’s words/ideas.
- When comparing different researcher’s work.

How to do intext referencing: Indirect quotes (author’s surname, date)

i) Roundtree and Laing (2010) suggest that the good and bad writing periods are cyclic and that a raised awareness heightens understanding of where you are at any point in time.

ii) In 2010, Roundtree and Laing suggested that the good and bad writing periods are cyclic and that a raised awareness heightens understanding of where you are at any point in time.

iii) Good and bad writing periods are cyclic. Raised awareness heightens understanding of where you are at any point in time (Roundtree & Laing, 2006).

iv) Referencing two or more books/articles/etc. that give the same information:
As numerous feminist commentators have argued (Luke & Gore, 2002; Maher & Tetreault, 2002; Middleton, 2010a, 2010b), what we teach and how we teach are equally important.

NOTE: Authors are listed in the brackets alphabetically by the first listed author. Do not change the order of the authors.
(Middleton, 2010a, 2010b) – means that Middleton wrote two articles one year. The ‘a’ and ‘b’ are allocated alphabetically according to the first word in the title.

How to do intext referencing: Direct quotes (author’s surname, date, page number)

A. Direct quotes containing less than 40 words
i) They stated that “a kind of magic happens through the process of physically writing” (Roundtree & Laing, 2010, p. 141), but they did not clarify how.

ii) “A kind of magic happens through the process of physically writing” (Roundtree & Laing, 2010, p. 141), but how was not clarified.

iii) Roundtree and Laing (2010) stated that “a kind of magic happens through the process of physically writing” (p. 141), but did not clarify how.

NOTE: Where there are 2 or more authors ‘and’ or & is used before the last author. If the authors are inside the brackets an ampersand (&) is used. If the authors are part of the sentence ‘and’ is written in full.
B. Direct quotes containing more than 40 words

On a difficult day, it is sheer determination that pushes the writing forward: this is as true for experienced writers as it is for those who are less experienced. On a good day, the writing does the writing. This will happen for you too. (Roundtree & Laing, 2010, p. 41)

C. Direct quote from a web page with no page numbers

Direct quotes need a page number but usually Web page documents do not have one. Where there is no page or paragraph number put the heading above the direct quote or a shortened version of the title in the quotation marks, then add the paragraph number (APA, 2010, p. 172).

Example: “The studies have found mixed results so no complete solution was found” (Harris, Tobec, & Smeets, 2012, “Discussion section”, para. 1).

D. Words are missed out in a direct quote:

If a few words are missed within a sentence, insert three ellipsis points (full stops) ‘…’.

“Use four points to indicate any omission between two sentences” (APA, 2010, p. 173).

E. Extra words may be added but must be shown (use of square brackets)

Example: Miele (2003) 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. 276).

F. Basic in-text Citation styles (adapted from APA, 2010, p. 177)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of in text citation</th>
<th>First time used in text</th>
<th>Other times used in text</th>
<th>First time used in text – all in brackets</th>
<th>Other times used in text – in brackets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One work by 3 to 5 authors</td>
<td>Bradley, Ramirex, and Soo (2009)</td>
<td>Bradley et al. (2009)</td>
<td>(Bradley, Ramirex, &amp; Soo, 2009)</td>
<td>(Bradley et al., 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by 6 or more authors</td>
<td>Wasserstein et al. (2005)</td>
<td>Wasserstein et al. (2005)</td>
<td>(Wasserstein et al., 2005)</td>
<td>(Wasserstein et al., 2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What else should I know?

A. Secondary sources: A direct quote that is written as a quote in the work being read:

“Being a part of a team is more than just turning up for work each day” (Rodd, 1994, p.91, as cited in Gardner, 2008, p. 7)

B. Personal communication is a conversation, interview, email, etc., it is only referenced in text.


S. Johnstone (personal communication, February 14, 2012) suggested that ....

Reference List


Other relevant Learning Resource Centre Handouts:

Introduction to APA referencing; Making an APA reference list; Zotero: Getting started at WITT

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