

Brief APA citation guidelines (v. 26 October 2020)

DEAL expects students to use the American Psychological Association (APA) documentation style/system to format seminar papers and BA/MA theses submitted at the department. The following is a brief guide whose aim is to provide an introduction to the basics of in-text citation and of creating a reference list.

Based on:

American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th edition). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000165-000>

For further details, please consult the links provided on the DEAL website and the APA publication.

The APA format documents a paper's sources by both citing them in the text and describing them bibliographically in the paper's *References* section.

1. Reference citations in text: the author-date method

1.1 Integral and non-integral citation:

Please note that you can only use the **past simple tense** when you refer to **one source** (i.e., by one author, as Farmer, *or* by two authors of one source as Farmer and Lay in the examples given below).

Integral (or narrative) citation examples:

Farmer (2020) found that the chicken came first.
 According to Wattles (2020), the chicken came first.
 The chicken-and-egg dilemma was addressed by Cage (2020).
 Farmer and Lay (2018) showed that ...
 The results of Heath and Lay (2016) demonstrated that ...

Non-integral (or parenthetical) citation examples:

It was the chicken that came first (Farmer, 2020).
 Previous research showed that it was the chicken that came first (Crest, 2020).
 The findings were confirmed later (Heath & Lay, 2016).

Please note that you can only use the **present perfect tense** if you refer to **several sources at once** (i.e., you have multiple parenthetical citations).

As a consequence, researchers have explored the chicken-and-egg dilemma and its effect on collective consciousness (Chook, 2005; Farmer, 2020a, 2020b; Farmer & Lay, 2016; Wing et al., 2015).

Several theorists have also confirmed that the chicken came first (Farmer & Lay, 2016; Fox, 2002; Hatch, 2008; Squeaker et al., 2019).

Please note that you can use the **present simple tense** if you refer to conclusions or results of continuing applicability (i.e., the dream is still a dream in the example below).

The free range chicken status is a dream for most fowls (Alom, 2019; Cluck, 2013; Yolk et al., 2007)

Some additional information on tense use based on (APA 7, p. Table 4.1)

- Literature review (or whenever discussing other researchers' work): *Past OR Present perfect*
- Method OR Description of procedure: *Past OR Present perfect*
- Reporting of results: *Past*
- Discussion of implications of results: *Present*
- Presentation of conclusions, limitations, future directions, and so forth: *Present*

1.2 One work by one author:

Beak (2020) pointed out that the chicken-and-egg question was considered impossible to answer. Furthermore, Beak (2020) stated that ...

1.3 One work by multiple authors:

Two authors:

Beak and Down (2014) compared free-range eggs Furthermore, Beak and Down (2014) stated that ...

Three or more authors:

As first and any subsequent citation in the text (e.g., for Framer, Hatch and Lay):

Framer et al. (2009) advocate that ...

1.4 Authors with the same surname:

A. M. Farmer (2004) and P. M. Farmer (2006) studied ...
 (A. M. Farmer, 2004; P. M. Farmer, 2006)

1.5 Secondary sources

These observations were confirmed by two independent studies (Chook, 1999, as cited in Fryer et al., 2010) ...

1.6 Two or more works published in the same year:

Several studies (Keel, 2016a, 2016b, 2016c) have discussed the ...

1.7 Direct quotation (quotations shorter than 40 words): incorporate into text, cite word by word, use double quotation marks, and indicate exact location

As Barn (2005) noted, “in the hands of an experimental scientist, the question is simple and straightforward” (p. 24).

or

Commenting on earlier research results, Barn (2005) noted that “in the hands of an experimental scientist, the question is simple and straightforward” (p. 24) and ...

or

It was pointed out that “in the hands of an experimental scientist, the question is simple and straightforward” (Barn, 2005, p. 24).

1.8 Long (block) quotations (those of 40 words or more): start on a new line, indent the block 0.5 inch or 1.27 cm from the left margin, use double spacing for the entire quotation, do not use quotation marks, and do not add a line before or after the block quotation.

Farmer (2007) questioned the validity of the results:

Xxx xxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxx xx xx x xxx xxx. Xxxxxxxxxx
 xxxxx xxxx xx xxxxxxxxxxxx xx x xxxxxxxx xx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx xx
 xxxxx xxxxx xxxx. Xx xx xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxx xxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
 xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx. xx xxxxxxxxxxxx xx xxxxxx-
 xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxx xx xxx xxxxxxx, xxx xxxxxxxxxxx, xx xxxxxxx
 xxxxxxxxxxx. Xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxx xx xxxxxxxxxxx xx xxxxxxxxxxx. (p.
 26)

The validity of the results was called into question:

Xxx xxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxx xx xx x xxx xxx. Xxxxxxxxxx
 xxxxx xxxx xx xxxxxxxxxxxx xx x xxxxxxxx xx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx xx
 xxxxx xxxxx xxxx. Xx xx xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxx xxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
 xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.
 xx xxxxxxxxxxxx xx xxxxxx-xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx xx xxx xxxxxxx, xxx
 xxxxxxxxxxxx, xx xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx. Xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxx xx
 xxxxxxxxxxx xx xxxxxxxxxxx. (Yolk, 2001, pp. 25-26)

2. List of references items

References should be placed at the end of the paper on a **new page**, in the section entitled **References** (centred and in bold as all the section headings), listing each source that is cited in the text alphabetically by the authors' surname. Double space all the reference entries and use the hanging indent format (the first line is flush left and the subsequent lines are indented 0.5 inch or 1.27 cm).

Entire book, print version, single author	Farmer, A. M. (2019). <i>The chicken-and-egg problem</i> (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
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Entire book, print version, joint authors	Farmer, A. M., & Farmer, P. M. (2017). <i>The chicken-and-egg problem: Mystery solved</i> . Buck, Starr, & Winnipeg.
Edited book	Farmer, A. M., & Farmer, P. M. (Eds.). (2009). <i>The science of unsolvable problems</i> . Guilford Press.
Book chapter, print version	Mayhem, A. D. (2009). The conundrum. In A. M. Farmer & P. M. Farmer (Eds.), <i>The science of unsolvable problems</i> (4th ed., pp. 25–47). Guilford Press.
Journal article/single author (Paginated by Volume)	Barn, I. (2006). The chicken issue revisited. <i>Annual Review of Bird Science</i> , 13 , 624–636.
Journal article/single author (Paginated by Issue)	Lay, M. (2009). The egg issue revisited. <i>Bird Research</i> , 8 (1), 47–58. https://doi.org/xxxx
Journal article/multiple Authors	Farmer, P. M., & Farmer, A. M. (2015). Theoretical bases of the chicken-and-egg problem. <i>Applied Science</i> , <i>1</i> (3), 1–47. Farmer, P. M., Barn, I., & Farmer, A. M. (2013). Which came first? The chicken or the egg? <i>Knowledge Management Research</i> , <i>2</i> (9), 65–74.
Unpublished thesis	Farmer, A. M. (2004). <i>The chicken or the egg: A new perspective</i> [Unpublished master's thesis]. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.