In-text citation in APA style
Week 6 Lessons 1-2
English for Academic Purposes

Lessons 1-2 objectives

- Learn about the particulars of in-text citation in APA
- Be able to distinguish in-text citation of quotations and paraphrases
- Demonstrate the understanding of in-text citations

Warm up

Which one of these activities should be cited?

- Using direct words of an author
- Using ideas of an author but paraphrased in your own words
- Statistics
- General knowledge
- Somebody's opinion

What Is Citation?

A "citation" is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source. It also gives your readers the information necessary to find that source again, including:
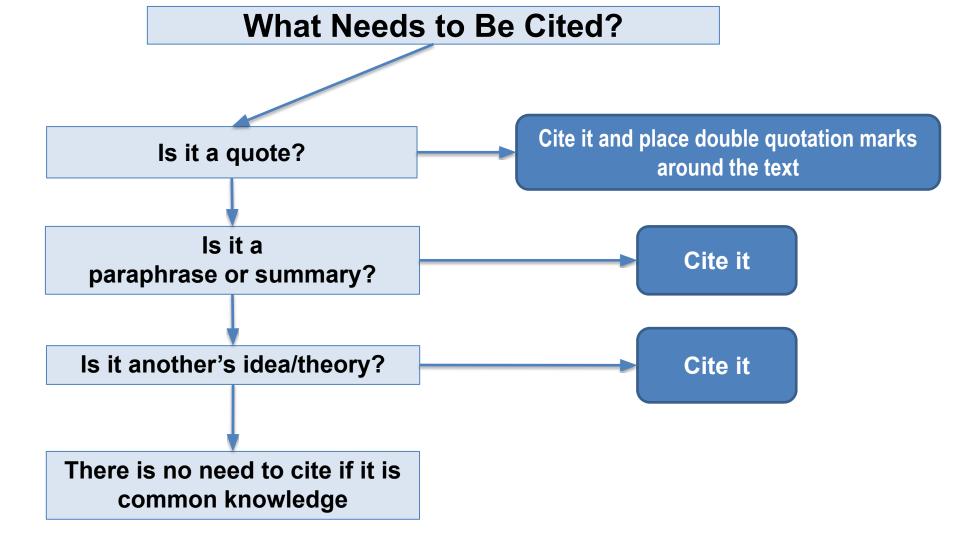
- information about the author
- the title of the work
- the name and location of the company that published your copy of the source
- the date your copy was published
- the page numbers of the material you are borrowing

Why should I cite sources?

Giving credit to the original author by citing sources is the only way to use other people's work without plagiarizing. But there are a number of other reasons to cite sources:

• citations are extremely helpful to anyone who wants to find out more about your ideas and where they came from

• not all sources are good or right -- your own ideas may often be more accurate or interesting than those of your sources. Proper citation will keep you from taking the rap for someone else's bad ideas

• citing sources shows the amount of research you've done

• citing sources strengthens your work by lending outside support to your ideas

What Needs to Be Cited?

Is it a quote? → Cite it and place double quotation marks around the text

Is it a paraphrase or summary? → Cite it

Is it another's idea/theory? → Cite it

There is no need to cite if it is common knowledge

What do you know about these types of in-text citation?

Quotation

Paraphrasing

Quotations (**Read more**)

- Used effectively, quotations can provide important pieces of evidence and lend fresh voices and perspectives to your narrative. Used ineffectively, however, quotations can clutter your text and interrupt the flow of your argument.
- Use direct quotations rather than paraphrasing:
  - when reproducing an exact definition
  - when an author has said something memorably or succinctly, or
  - when you want to respond to exact wording (e.g., something someone said).

Narrative citations:

According to Palladino and Wade (2010), "a flexible mind is a healthy mind" (p. 147).

In 2010, Palladino and Wade noted that "a flexible mind is a healthy mind" (p. 147).

"A flexible mind is a healthy mind," according to Palladino and Wade's (2010, p. 147) longitudinal study.

Palladino and Wade's (2010) results indicate that "a flexible mind is a healthy mind" (p. 147).

Parenthetical citations:

In fact, "a flexible mind is a healthy mind" (Palladino & Wade, 2010, p. 147).

Many researchers have agreed: "Online education is a viable way to help working adults earn a college degree, but it is not for everyone" (Smith, 2010, p. 4).

1. Is the author's name part of the sentence in narrative citations or parenthetical citations?
2. Where should you indicate the year in parenthetical citations?
3. Do you need to use the closing quotation mark before or after the information in parentheses?

Correct the sentences with quotations

- 1)According to Jones (1998) students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time (p. 199).

- 2)She stated "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is communicating what you or someone else has said or written, using different words.

Being able to paraphrase is an important skill in academic writing. What does it help with?

- avoiding repeating yourself
- avoiding quoting someone else exactly
- developing your vocabulary
- developing your own 'voice' in your writing

Example:

Original sentence: *Visual learners struggle where there is an emphasis on giving information orally.*

Paraphrase: *People who learn by visualizing have difficulty learning through communication with a verbal focus.*

What is the difference between these two?

Tips and techniques for paraphrasing

Answer the questions on effective paraphrasing. Answer YES or NO

✔ Does the paraphrased sentence have a different structure to the original?

✔ Does the paraphrased sentence mainly have different vocabulary?

✔ Does the paraphrased sentence retain the same meaning?

✔ Do you keep the same word order in the paraphrased sentence?

✔ Is it appropriate to keep some phrases from the original that are in common use (e.g., 'eighteenth century')?

Also, keep in mind that there are very useful techniques for paraphrasing:

A)Changing vocabulary by using synonyms: to start - to commence, to begin, a newborn baby – an infant and etc.

B) Changing word class: profitable (adj.) - profitability (n.), mechanical (adj.)-mechanize (v.)

C)Changing word order:

❑   … *the best explanation for the British location of the Industrial Revolution is found by studying demand factors.*

❑   *A focus on demand may help explain the UK origin of the Industrial Revolution.*

1. What does paraphrasing mean? Why should you paraphrase?
2. What are the key steps to effective paraphrasing?

ACTIVITY ON PARAPHRASING.

- Choose the best paraphrased version.
- Original sentence: Consultants advised the company to extend the range of their products
- Variant 1: The company has been advised to make the range of products more extensive
- Variant II: Consultants suggested the company to extend the range of their products

- Original sentence: A football stadium should be easily accessible by coach and foot, if not also by train and bus.
- Variant 1: A football stadium should be easily accessible in the variety of ways: by coach and foot, if not also by train and bus.
- Variant II: People should be able to gain easy access to a football stadium in the variety of ways: by coach, foot, bus and train

- Original sentence: The spread of GM trials had led to a series of protests.
- Variant 1: A series of protests has resulted from the spread of GM trials
- Variant II: GM trials had led to a series of protests

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Paraphrasing (2) Noun and verb transformations

To paraphrase effectively, you need to use several different methods at the same time. One is to change the word form in a sentence, for example from noun to verb, verb to noun, or verb to gerund (-*ing* form). This may also involve changing other parts of the sentence.

Noun → Verb:

The **classification** of information is a useful way to arrange items in order.
Information can be **classified** as a useful way to arrange items in order.

Verb → Noun:

When the products were **categorized**, it was easier to compare and contrast their benefits.
The **categorization** of the products made it easier to compare and contrast their benefits.

Verb → Gerund:

When the products were **categorized**, it was easier to compare and contrast their benefits.
Categorizing the products made it easier to compare and contrast their benefits.

Let's practice!

Paraphrasing using noun and verb transformations

1 Rewrite the sentences below using the words / phrases in brackets, so that the overall meaning does not change.

Example: Convenience products may be subdivided into three further categories. (possible / subdivide)

It is possible to subdivide convenience products into three further categories.

Your turn

- Classifying research data by region is a useful way of identifying key markets.

- (classification/helps companies/
- Identify)

Your turn

- Categorizing the products by price band made it easier to calculate their relative value.

- (categorized/possible more easily)

Your turn

- Survey results can be grouped according to consumer feedback.

- (possible/group)

Your turn

- Items such as basic food are categorized as staple products.

- (belong to/ the category of)

Your turn

- The next step is to divide the products into four different categories.

- (classifying/groups)

Your turn

- When consumer products are subdivided into several categories, it helps companies define their target market.

- (subdivision/helpful)

Introducing citations

In academic writing, there are several ways to introduce citations. Reporting verbs like **argue** and **suggest** are frequently used:

Using a verb in the active form. This puts the focus on the original author

Truswell (2003) argues that *there is no strong reason why a vegetarian diet should be deficient in vitamin B12, but vegans are "at risk" of B12 deficiency, as well as the essential mineral calcium.*

Using an impersonal **it** structure with the verb in the passive form. This shifts the focus to the content rather than the author

It has been argued that *there is no strong reason why a vegetarian diet should be deficient in vitamin B12, but vegans are "at risk" of B12 deficiency, as well as the essential mineral calcium (Truswell, 2003).*

Using a structure based on the noun form of the reporting verb, introduced by **There is** or **There has been**. This also puts the focus on the content rather than the author

There has been considerable argument *about vitamin B12 deficiency in vegetarian diets, with Truswell (2003) stating that there is no strong reason why a vegetarian diet should be deficient in vitamin B12, but that vegans are "at risk" of B12 deficiency, as well as the essential mineral calcium.*

Multiple authors

	Parenthetical citation	Narrative citation
1 author	(Smith, 2020)	Smith (2020)
2 authors	(Smith & Jones, 2020)	Smith and Jones (2020)
3+ authors	(Smith et al., 2020)	Smith et al. (2020)

Missing information

No author	(Scribbr, 2020) ("Statistical analysis," 2020)
No date	(Smith, n.d.)
No page numbers	(Smith, 2020, para. 10)

Combining citations

X   (Smith, 2020) (Jones, 2015) (McCombes et al., 2017)

✓   (Jones, 2015; McCombes et al., 2017; Smith, 2020)

Lesson 2

Citing in APA style: practice

Proofreading in-text citation. Extracts 1-6 contain an in-text citation with one or more mistakes. Correct the mistakes.
Task 4 (Chazal & McCarter, 2012).p.123

1 Public space is defined in multiple ways. It is idealized as a space that facilitates intra-group relations and civic engagement by providing opportunities for open and inclusive participation and interaction among strangers (Young 1990; Walzer, 1995.).

2 As Jacobs, 1961, long ago emphasized, specific physical characteristics of streets and land uses (e.g. relatively dense, mixed-use spaces) can bring together people engaged in a diversity of activities at all hours of the day and night.

3 However, as documented by (1998) Loukaitou-Sideris/Banerjee, when public space is approached primarily for its economic potential, places tend to be uninviting, disconnected, and often socially exclusive.

4 Indeed, attempts to reproduce such environments to promote consumption and economic development in business improvement districts and festival marketplaces frequently regulate access through physical impediments or security personnel and technology intended to remove people considered undesirable by management (2001 Mitchell).

5 Even the adaptations of our ordinary urban environments by craft and food vendors, street-side garage sales, or graffiti and murals, which both personalize and domesticate urban space, can also demarcate territory (Chase Crawford and Kaliski 1999 Franck and Stevens 2007.).

6 As reported by Philips, and Seifert and Stern (2004, 05), certain disused buildings and empty plots were revitalized by their adaptation into community art spaces, thereby attracting both visitors and much needed revenue.

TASK 3 Using reporting verbs

1 Complete the table with the reporting verbs below according to similarity of meaning.

discuss   state   indicate   point out   speculate on   highlight
believe   stress   feel   argue   demonstrate   illustrate

say	talk about	think	emphasize	show	suggest

2 Use the reporting verb *emphasize* in its correct form to complete sentences 1–4.

1 It has been .... that a vegetarian diet can have important health benefits.

2 Geissler and Powers (2011) .... that age is an important factor in vegan health.

3 A number of researchers .... the importance of a balanced nutritional intake in vegetarians.

4 Langley (1995, p.18) .... how a vegan diet is healthier than a meat-based diet.

(Chazal & McCarter, 2012)

Task7 Ex.3 p.128

Complete the table to show which information you should include in each type of reference. Write *V* (necessery), *X* (unnecessary), or ? (optinal). Use examples of both types of reference from the texts in this module to help you.

Information	In-text citation direct quotations	In-text citation paraphrasing	Reference in Reference Section
Author's surname			
Author's initials			
Year of publication			
Page number(s)			
Title of publication including edition			
Place of publication			
Publisher			

Practice makes perfect!

✏️ Select an article you have used in your literature review.

❝ Based on that article, write:

1. **TWO quoted sentences**
2. **THREE paraphrased sentences**
3. **ONE summary of the article (in 2-3 sentences only)**

❞ Note: each example must be cited in APA style

⬇️ Template for completing the task is given on Moodle. Download " Week 2 APA template.doc" and save it with your name.

References

Bailey, S. (2015). *Academic writing* (4th ed.).Routledge

Chazal, E. & McCarter, S. (2012). *Oxford EAP*. Oxford University Press

Paterson, K. & Wedge, R. (2013). E*nglish grammar and practice for*

   Academic Purposes. Oxford University Press

Self-reflection

I know _____ to avoid plagiarism
- – 1) only one type of citation
- – 2) only two types of citation
- – 3) all three types of citation

- Did you choose 3?
  - If yes, good job! Keep it up!
  - If no, look through the presentation one more time and additional sources!