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The following table shows the basic in-text citation styles: Author type Parenthetical citation Narrative citation One author (Luna, 2020) Luna (2020) Two authors (Salas & D’Agostino, 2020) Salas and D’Agostino (2020) Three or more authors (Martin et al., 2020) Martin et al. (2020) Group author with abbreviation First citation a Subsequent citations (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2020) (NIMH, 2020) National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2020) NIMH (2020) Group author without abbreviation (Stanford University, 2020) Stanford University (2020) a Define the abbreviation for a group author only once in the text, choosing either the parenthetical or the narrative format. Thereafter, use the abbreviation for all mentions of the group in the text. The year in the in-text citation should match the year in the reference list entry. Use only the year in the in-text citation, even if the reference list entry contains a more specific date (e.g., year, month, and day). For works with no date, use “n.d.” in the in-text citation. For works that have been accepted for publication but have not yet been published, use “in press.” When repeating a citation, show the entire citation; do not, for example, include only a page number (the abbreviation “ibid.” is not used in APA Style). Instead, use the following guidelines: Include the author(s) and year for every parenthetical in-text citation. Do not repeat the year for narrative in-text citations the second and subsequent times they appear in a single paragraph. Follow this guideline with each new paragraph (i.e., include the year in the first narrative citation in a new paragraph). However, if you cite multiple works by the same author or authors, regardless of the publication years, include the date in every in-text citation to prevent ambiguity. For example, if you cite Mohammed and Mahfouz (2017) and Mohammed and Mahfouz (2019), include the year with every citation, even when one of the references is cited multiple times in a single paragraph. Each in-text citation must correspond to only one reference list entry. Do not include suffixes such as “Jr.” in the in-text citation. For works with an unknown author (see Section 9.12), include the title and year of publication in the in-text citation. Chapter 10 of the Publication Manual (7th ed.) includes more than 100 reference examples, each of which includes examples of the parenthetical and narrative citations. For more guidance and examples, see the Publication Manual. by Chelsea Lee Academic writing is full of little conventions that may seem opaque to the uninitiated. One of these is the Latin phrase et al., an abbreviation meaning “and others.” It is used to shorten lists of author names in text citations to make repeated referencing shorter and simpler. Note that et al. is italicized in this post when I am using it as a linguistic example, but it should not be italicized when you are using it as part of a reference citation. General Use of Et Al. Below is a chart showing when to use et al., which is determined by the number of authors and whether it is the first time a reference has been cited in the paper. Specifically, articles with one or two authors include all names in every in-text citation; articles with three, four, or five authors include all names in the first in-text citation but are abbreviated to the first author name plus et al. upon subsequent citations; and articles with six or more authors are abbreviated to the first author name plus et al. for all in-text citations. Number of authors First text citation (either parenthetical or narrative) Subsequent text citations (all) One or two Palmer & Roy, 2008 Palmer & Roy, 2008 Three, four, or five Sharp, Aarons, Wittenberg, & Gittens, 2007 Sharp et al., 2007 Six or more Mendelsohn et al., 2010 Mendelsohn et al., 2010 Avoiding Ambiguity However, sometimes abbreviating to the first author name plus et al. can create ambiguity. Here are two example references, as also discussed in a previous post about reference twins. Marewski, J. N., Gaissmaier, W., & Gigerenzer, G. (2010). Good judgments do not require complex cognition. *Cognitive Processing*, 11, 103–121. doi:10.1007/s10339-009-0337-0 Marewski, J. N., Gaissmaier, W., Schooler, L. J., Goldstein, D. G., & Gigerenzer, G. (2010). From recognition to decisions: Extending and testing recognition-based models for multi-alternative inference. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 17, 287–309. doi:10.3758/PBR.17.3.287 The first in-text citations to each of these would be as follows: (Marewski, Gaissmaier, & Gigerenzer, 2010) (Marewski, Gaissmaier, Schooler, Goldstein, & Gigerenzer, 2010) For the subsequent in-text citations we would usually abbreviate these studies to the first author name plus et al.; however, doing so here would produce two Marewski et al. (2010) citations, leaving the reader unable to tell which one you mean (if the citations were from different years we would not have this problem, because the years would tell them apart). The solution here is to spell out as many names as necessary (here, to the third name) upon subsequent citations to tell the two apart: (Marewski, Gaissmaier, & Gigerenzer, 2010) (Marewski, Gaissmaier, Schooler, et al., 2010) Notice that for the first reference, this means that all citations to this source include all three names. For the second reference, the two remaining names can be abbreviated to et al. A Quirk of Et Al. Finally, be careful of a quirk of et al., which is that it is plural—that is, it must replace at least two names (or, put another way, it cannot stand for only one name). So, if you have worked through a reference and only one name is left to abbreviate, you must spell out all the names every time to tell the two apart. Here is an example with three authors, although the principle holds no matter how many total authors there are: Berry, C. J., Henson, R. N. A., & Shanks, D. R. (2006). On the relationship between repetition priming and recognition memory: Insights from a computational model. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 55, 515–533. doi:10.1016/j.jml.2006.08.008 Berry, C. J., Shanks, D. R., & Henson, R. N. A. (2006). On the status of unconscious memory: Merikle and Reingold (1991) revisited. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 32, 925–934. doi:10.1037/0278-7393.32.4.925 The correct in-text citations would be written as follows for all citations of these two references: (Berry, Henson, & Shanks, 2006) (Berry, Shanks, & Henson, 2006) Avoid the following common incorrect ways of citing these references in text: (Berry, Henson, et al., 2006), (Berry et al., 2006a) (Berry, Shanks, et al., 2006), (Berry et al., 2006b) A Final Note If it happens that all the author names are exactly the same and the studies were published in the same year as well, the method of citation described in the reference twins post applies. Namely, use et al. as usual but also include lowercase letters after the year (2010a, 2010b, etc.) to tell the references apart. For more information and examples on citing references in text, see Chapter 6 of our sixth edition Publication Manual (pp. 174–179). You may also be interested in our primer on how in-text citations work and our piece on common et al.-related errors. One author: Children need to begin reading at an early age to do well in school (Jones 5). Two authors: Schools should adapt rapidly to change (Williams and Johnson 5). Three or more authors (include the surname of the first author followed by et al.): Studies have shown that spending time at the library improves grades (Smith et al. 10). If more than one author have the same last name, include all the author's first initials in all text citations: If both authors have the same surname and first initial, provide the authors' full name: If citing multiple works by the same author, include the short form of the source's title. (Baron, "Redefining" 194). If cited source is only one page in length, do not include the page number. One author: Maggie Jones noted that reading is a “foundational block for elementary students” (5). Jones discussed that children need to begin reading at an early age to do well in school (5). Two authors: Williams and Johnson argue that schools should adapt rapidly to change (5). Three or more authors (include the surname of the first author followed by et al.): According to Smith et al. spending time at the library improves grades (10). If the sources has explicit chapters or sections and are labeled accordingly, provide the relevant number. Use the appropriate label, such as section (sec.), chapter (ch.), or paragraph (par.). (Martin ch. 1) (Thompson sec. 6) (Brown, pars. 3-4) When the source has no page numbers nor chapter/section numbers, do not provide a number in the parenthetical citation. This is commonly used for webpages. An indirect source is a source cited in another source. For such indirect quotations, use “qtd. in” to indicate the source used. Samuel Edmonds admitted that Hannah Ball was an “extraordinary speaker” (qtd. in Weisman 34). Page 2 Monday-Thursday: 24 hours Friday: 12 am - 5:00 pm Saturday: 10 am - 10 pm Sunday: 10 am - midnight Library FAQ citing 2 authors apa 7th edition. citing 2 authors apa example. citing 2 authors apa 7th. citing 2 authors apa format. apa citing 2 authors with same last name. citing 2 different authors apa. citing a book with 2 authors apa. citing article with 2 authors apa

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