APA KCHS Language Arts

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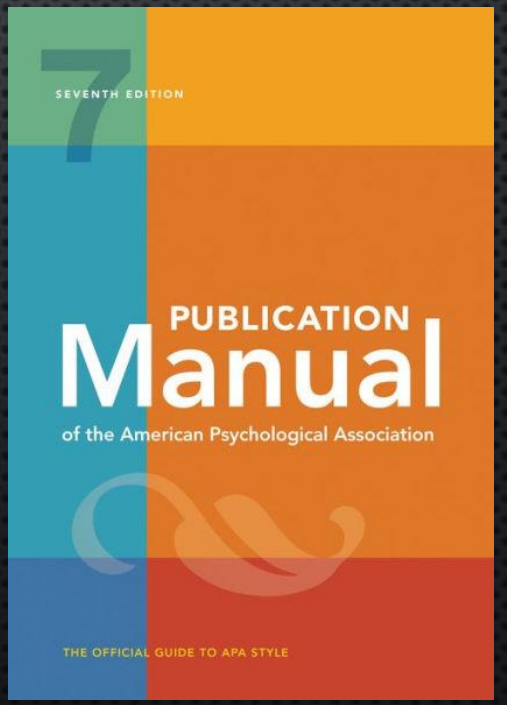
WHAT IS APA STYLE?

- THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA) CITATION STYLE IS THE MOST COMMONLY USED FORMAT FOR MANUSCRIPTS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

- APA REGULATES:
  - STYLISTICS
  - IN-TEXT CITATIONS
  - REFERENCES



Voice

Use and active Voice when stressing the actions of the research

"We asked participants questions."

Passive Voice when stressing the recipient or object of the Action

Point of View

Should use first-person pronouns rather than Third-person

- Use "We conducted an experiment…"
- Rather than "The authors conducted an experiment…"

Language

The Language in an apa paper should be:

- Clear: be specific in descriptions and explanations
- Concise: condense it when you can
- Use plain descriptive adjectives minimize Figurative language

Literature Review

- Summarizes scientific literature on a particular research topic
- While the APA Publication Manual does not require a specific order for a literature review, a good literature review typically contains the following components:
  - Introduction
  - Thesis statement
  - Summary and synthesis of sources
  - List of References

General Format

Every page of your essay should include:

- Page number in upper right hand corner
- Double Space
- Sans serif fonts or Serif fonts (11-point Calibri, 11-point Arial, and 10-point Lucida Sans Unicode, serif fonts such as 12-point Times New Roman, 11-point Georgia, 10-point Computer Modern.
- Your teacher may also require a specific font

FORMAT OF YOUR PAPER

- INCLUDES 3 MAJOR SECTION

Title page

Main Body

References

TITLE PAGE

Page header:
(use Insert Page Header)
page number flush right.

Title:
(in the upper half of the page, centered)
name of Class, Class Period and the Date it is due

My Famous Research Paper

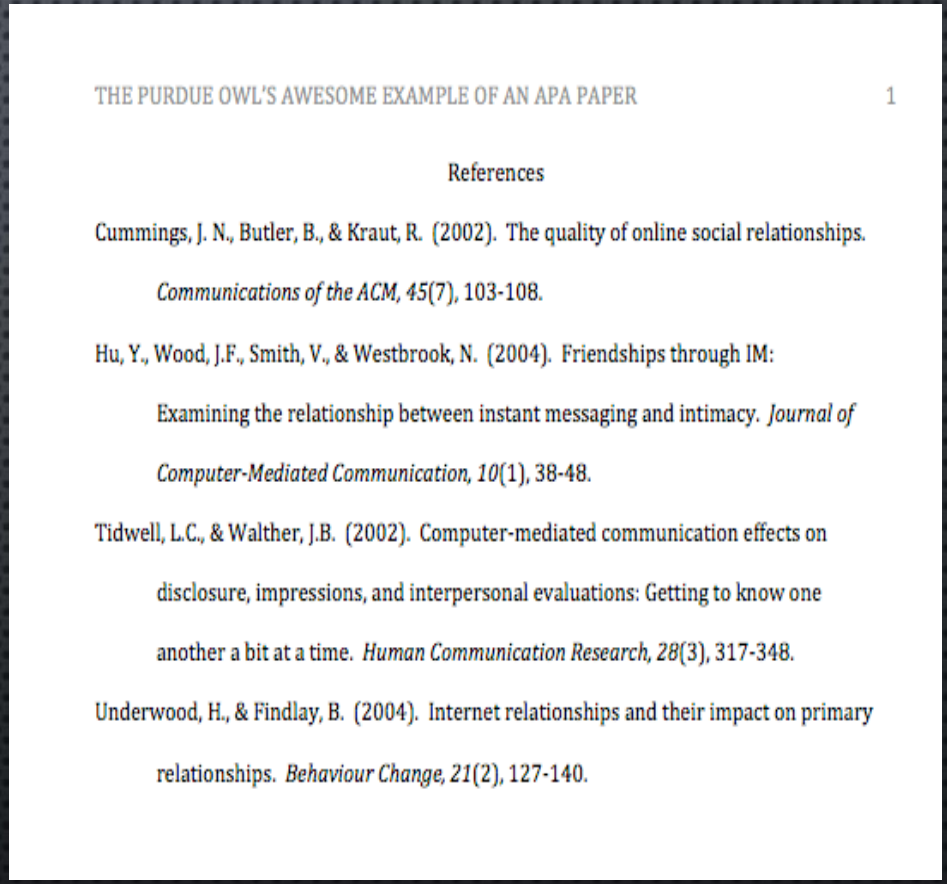
Jill Gann
Class Name
Class Period
October 31, 2022

Main Body (Text)

- Your first page starts with page # 2
- Type and center the title at the top of the page
- Type your text double spaced with all sections Following each other without a break
- Identify the sources you use in your paper in the parenthetical, or narrative **in-text citations**

REFERENCE PAGE

- CENTER THE TITLE (REFERENCES) AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE. *BOLD*
- DOUBLE-SPACE REFERENCE ENTRIES
- FLUSH LEFT THE FIRST LINE OF THE ENTRY AND INDENT SUBSEQUENT LINES (HANGING INDENT)
- ORDER ENTRIES ALPHABETICALLY BY THE SURNAME OF THE FIRST AUTHOR OF EACH WORK



THE PURDUE OWL'S AWESOME EXAMPLE OF AN APA PAPER 1

References

Cummings, J. N., Butler, B., & Kraut, R. (2002). The quality of online social relationships. *Communications of the ACM, 45*(7), 103-108.

Hu, Y., Wood, J.F., Smith, V., & Westbrook, N. (2004). Friendships through IM: Examining the relationship between instant messaging and intimacy. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 10*(1), 38-48.

Tidwell, L.C., & Walther, J.B. (2002). Computer-mediated communication effects on disclosure, impressions, and interpersonal evaluations: Getting to know one another a bit at a time. *Human Communication Research, 28*(3), 317-348.

Underwood, H., & Findlay, B. (2004). Internet relationships and their impact on primary relationships. *Behaviour Change, 21*(2), 127-140.

Basics

- Invert authors names
  - Use last name followed by initials Gann, j. M.
- Capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns.

Making the Reference List

- APA is a complex system of citation. When compiling the reference list, the strategy below might be useful:

1. Identify the type of source:
   - Is it a book? A journal article? A webpage?

2. Find a sample citation for this type of source
   - Check a textbook or the OWL APA Guide: https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa7_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html

3. "Mirror" the sample

4. Make sure that the entries are listed in alphabetical order and that the subsequent lines are indented (Recall References: Basics)

In-text citation basics

- In-text citations help readers locate the cited source in the References section of the paper. In-text citations follow either a parenthetical format or a narrative format.

- A parenthetical citation includes both the author's last name and year of publication, separated by a comma, in parentheses at the end of the sentence.

- Ex: Research suggests that the Purdue OWL is a good resource for students (Jones, 2017).

- A narrative citation includes the author's name directly in the sentence, with the year of publication directly following the author's last name.

  Ex: Jones (2017) suggests that the Purdue OWL is a good resource for students.

IN-TEXT CITATION PAGE NUMBERS

- If the source you're citing includes page numbers, add that information to your citation.

  For a parenthetical citation, the page number follows the year of publication, separated by a comma, and with a lowercase p and a period before the number (p.)

  Ex: Research suggests that the Purdue OWL is a good resource for students (Jones, 2017, p. 12).

- For a narrative citation, the page number comes at the end of the sentence, once again preceded by a lowercase p and a period (p.)

  Ex: Jones (2017) suggests that the Purdue OWL is a good resource for students (p. 12).

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IN-TEXT CITATIONS - QUOTATIONS

- When quoting:
- Introduce the quotation with a signal phrase

- If using the parenthetical citation, include the author, date of publication, and page number at the end of the quotation.

- Ex: As scientific knowledge advances, "the application of CRISPR technology to improve human health is being explored across public and private sectors"(Hong, 2018, p. 503).

- If using the narrative-style citation, include the author's last name in the signal phrase, with the page number at the end of the quote.

- Ex: Hong (2018) stated that "the application of CRISPR technology to improve human health is being explored across public and private sectors" (p. 503).

In-Text Citation – Summary or Paraphrase

- Follow the same guidelines for parenthetical and narrative citations when summarizing or paraphrasing a longer chunk of text.

- Parenthetical citation:

  Ex: In one study that consisted of 467 young adults, it was found that social media use may not directly affect mental health; rather, it depends on *how* young adults use social media (Berryman, Ferguson, & Negy, 2018).

- Narrative citation:

- Ex: Berryman, Ferguson, and Negy (2018) sampled 467 young adults about their social media use and mental health and found that social media use may not directly affect mental health; rather, it depends on *how* young adults use social media.

IN-TEXT CITATION – SIGNAL WORDS

- Introduce quotations with signal phrases, e.g.:
- According to Reynolds (2019), "…." (p. 3).
- Reynolds (2019) argued that "……" (p. 3).
- Use signal verbs such as:
- acknowledged, contended, maintained,
- responded, reported, argued, concluded, etc.
- Use the past tense or the present perfect tense of verbs in signal phrases when they discuss past events.

IN-TEXT CITATION – WORKS WITH TWO AUTHORS

- **When citing a work with two authors:**
- **In the narrative citation**, use "and" in between the authors' names

- Ex: According to scientists Depietri **and** McPhearson (2018), "Understanding the occurrence and impacts of historical climatic hazards is critical to better interpret current hazard trends" (p. 96).
-

- **In the parenthetical citation**, use "&" between names

- Ex: When examining potential climate threats, "Understanding the occurrence and impacts of historical climatic hazards is critical to better interpret current hazard trends" (Depietri & McPhearson, 2018, p. 96).

IN-TEXT CITATIONS – UNKNOWN AUTHOR

- **When citing a work with an unknown author:**
- Use the source's full title in the narrative citation.
- Cite the first word of the title followed by the year of publication in the parenthetical citation.

- Ex: According to "Here's How Gardening Benefits Your Health" (2018)

- Ex: ("Here's," 2018)

- Titles:
- Articles and Chapters = " "
- Books and Reports = *italicize*

IN-TEXT CITATIONS – GROUP AUTHORS

- **When citing a group author:**
- Mention the organization the first time you cite the source in either the narrative citation or the parenthetical citation.
- If you first mention the group in a **narrative citation**, list the abbreviation before the year of publication in parentheses, separated by a comma.

  - EX: "The data collected by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, 2019) confirmed…"

- If you first mention the group in a **parenthetical citation**, list the abbreviation in square brackets, followed by a comma and the year of publication.

  - EX: (Food and Drug Administration [FDA], 2019).

IN-TEXT CITATION – PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

- **When citing personal communication (interviews, letters, e-mails, etc.):**
- Include the communicator's name, the fact that it was personal communication, and the date of the communication.
- **Narrative citation:**

- Ex: A trower (personal communication, January 20, 2020) also claimed that many of her students had difficulties with APA style.

- **Parenthetical citation:**

- Ex: One teacher mentioned that many of her students had difficulties with APA style (trower, personal communication, January 20, 2020).

- Do not include personal communication in the reference list.

IN-TEXT CITATION – NO PAGE NUMBERS

- **When citing a text with no page numbers: narrative citation**
- Use any of the following four methods
- List the heading or section name
- Ex: Scientist Jaclyn London (2019, Health benefits of kale section) noted that "A cup full of kale can help your body out in a number of ways."
- List an abbreviated heading or section name in quotation marks (if the heading is too long)
  - Ex: Scientist Jaclyn London (2019, "Health benefits" section) noted that "A cup full of kale can help your body out in a number of ways."
- List the paragraph number
  - Ex: Scientist Jaclyn London (2019, para. 2) noted that "A cup full of kale can help your body out in a number of ways."
- List the heading or section name and the paragraph number
  - Ex: Scientist Jaclyn London (2019, Health benefits of kale section, para. 2) noted that "A cup full of kale can help your body out in a number of ways."

Additional Resources

- The Purdue OWL: http://owl.purdue.edu

- *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 7th ed.*

- APA's website: http://www.apastyle.org
- https://www.scribbr.com/apa-style/
- APA Style formatting by Scribbr

REFERENCE CITATION

- Kurka, J. L. (2020). *APA PowerPoint Slide presentation // purdue writing lab*. Purdue Writing Lab. Retrieved October 11, 2022, from https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/apa_powerpoint_slide_presentation.html

Thank you for your attention

- Questions
  - Ask your teacher
  - Email Ms. Gann jgann@kpbsd.k12.ak.us
  - Consult references