APA Citation Methods

TISHK INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, EDUCATION FACULTY, BIOLOGY DEPT, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, 4TH GRADE ASST. LECT. NESLIHAN OZTAS

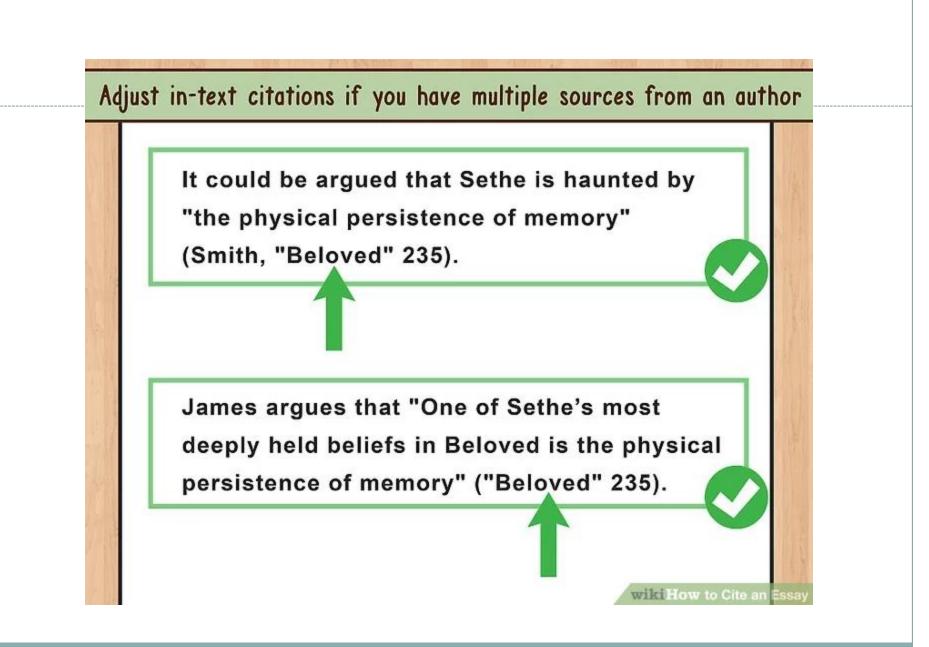
How to avoid plagiarism

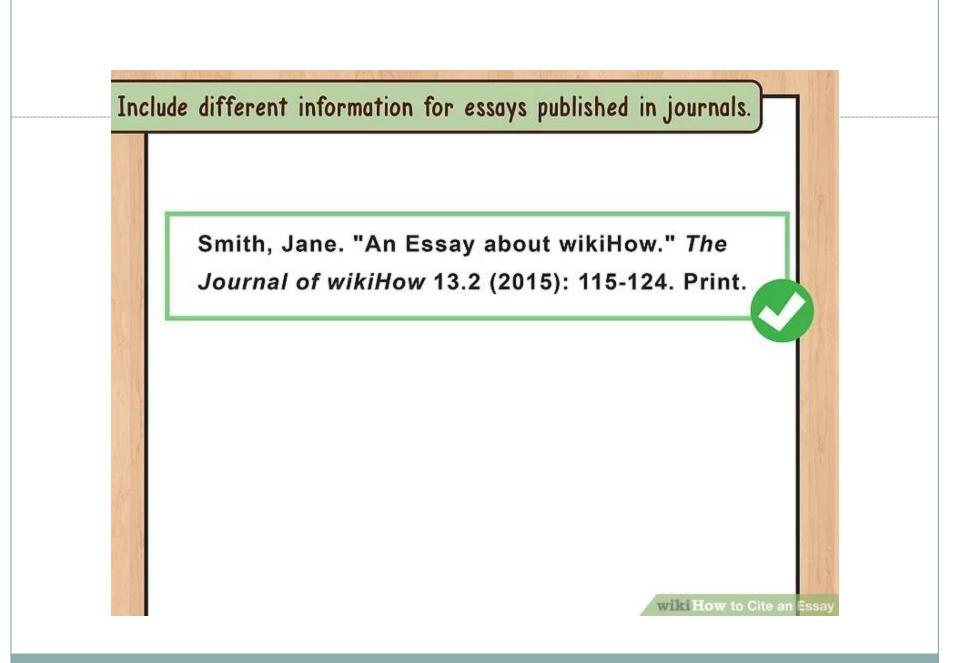
- Cite the ideas, words, phrases, or passages taken from others' work properly in your report, research paper, and thesis.
- There are various writing style for writing report, thesis, research papers. Below are the most common writing styles –
 - Turabian (5th edition; an adaptation of the Chicago Manual of Style [CMS]),
 - MLA (Modern Language Association)
 - APA (American Psychological Association), and
 - LSA (Linguistic Society of America).

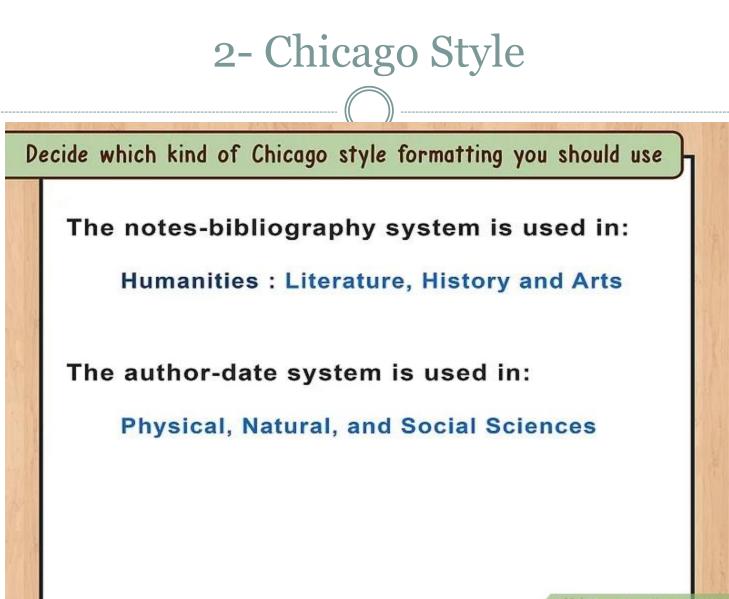


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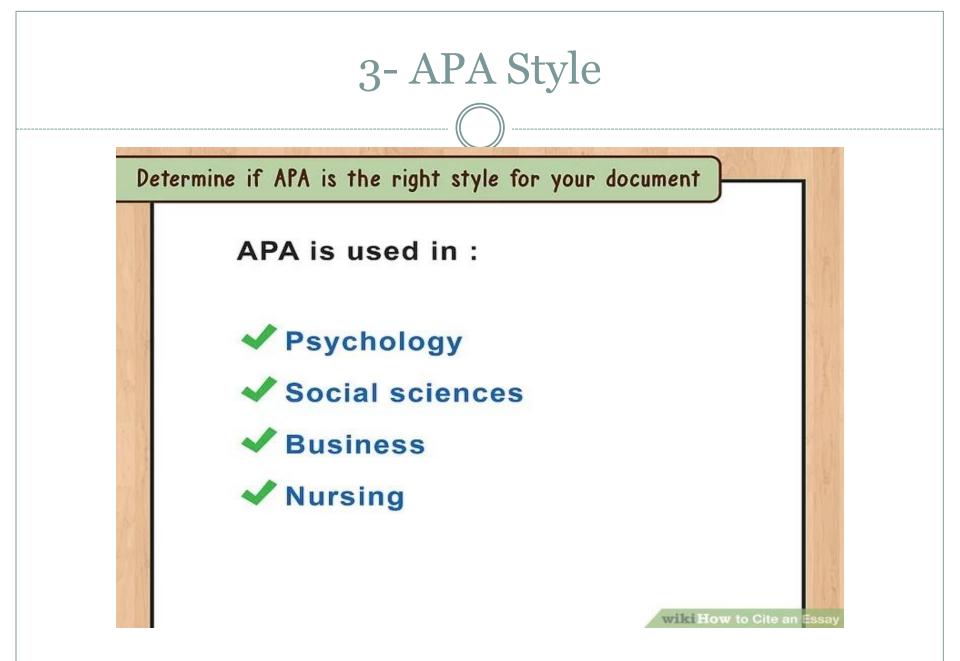






wiki How to Cite an ssay





What is APA?

- American Psychological Association
 - When is it mostly used?
 - What is it mostly concerned with?
- A method of citing references
 OParenthetical citations in text
 - •References page

Parenthetical Citations— One Author

Reference in text (when the text as a whole needs to be cited)
 Last name (year of publication)

• Rowling (2005) argues for the development of new curricula.

Reference in text (when only part of the text, such as an idea or a quote from a specific page, needs to be cited)
 Last name (year of publication, page number)
 Rowling (2005, p.189)

•No reference in text •(Last name of author, copyright year). • The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling, 2005).

Parenthetical Citations— More than One Author

•When a work has two authors, always cite both authors.

• Reference in text

Last names of authors separated by "and" (year of publication)

 $_{\circ} Rowling and Cramer (2005) argue for the development of new curricula.$

•No reference in text

 (Last names of authors separated by an ampersand, copyright year).
 The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling & Cramer, 2005).

Parenthetical Citations— More than One Author

•When a work has three or more authors, always cite all the authors the first time the text is used. Thereafter, use the first author's last name followed by et al.

•Omit year upon third time citing source.

• Reference in text

Last names of authors separated with and before final name, (year of publication)

Rowling, Dowling, Benis, George, and Cramer (2005) argue for the development of new curricula.

•Rowling et al. (2005) argue . . .

•No reference in text

(Last names of authors separated with an ampersand before final name, copyright year)

•The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling, Dowling, Benis, George, & Cramer, 2005).

•The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling et al., 2005).

Parenthetical Citations— Groups as Authors

•Corporations, associations, government agencies, research groups, etc. are usually listed each time they are used in text, unless an abbreviation makes the group easily recognizable.

Reference in the text

•First time mentioned: Full name (year).

• The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) reports...(2002).

•Subsequent mentions: abbreviation (year).

•The NIMH reports...(2002).

Not referenced in text

•First time mentioned (full name, year)

(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2002).

Subsequent mentions (abbreviation, year)

(NIMH, 2002).

• If the name is not easily recognizable by an abbreviation, such as the University of Iowa, the group must be spelled out each time it is mentioned.

Reference List

•Used to indicate where information presented in the essay can be retrieved.

- •Only include texts cited in the essay.
- •Listed alphabetically by author or title.

•Reference list begins a new page, with "References" centered at top of page.

•The first line of an entry is at the left margin, and subsequent lines are indented one-half inch (hanging indent).

•Double-space all reference entries.

Reference List– Author's Names

- Use last names, first initials with all authors' names in reverse order, regardless of quantity
 - Last name, first initial.
 - Griggs, B.W., Holland, R.H., & Mills, S.R.

Reference List— Capitalization of Titles

•Capitalize the first word in the title and subtitle, and any proper nouns (cities, countries, peoples' names) for book, article, and chapter titles

 Capitalize the first word, all nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives for names of journals

•Use no special treatment for titles of shorter works (poems, short stories, essays, short articles)

• Italicize titles of longer works (books, periodicals/journals)

•Don't drop any words, such as A, An, or The, from the titles of periodicals (newspapers, magazines, journals)

Reference List–Books

Three main parts: Author, title, and publication information
 Book with one author

Last name, first initial. (year). Title. City of Publication: Press.

Broadway, B. (2002). *Pink houses and family taverns*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.

•Two to seven authors

Last name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., & Last Name, first initial. (year). *Title*. City of publication: Press.

^oBroadway, B., Carrol, L., Smith, T. (2007). *How the lady sings*. New York: Harper.

•Eight or more authors

Last name, first initial., (year). *Title*. City of publication: Press.

Reference List—Books

•Arrange references by the same author chronologically, with the earlier date of publication listed first

•Van Delay, A. (1994). *Venetian blinds: Contemporary study of compulsive lying*. New York: Pendant Publishing.

•Van Delay, A. (1997). *Seinfeld: The show about nothing*. New York: Penguin Books.

•No Author

Title (year). City of publication: press.

• *Creation of the media: Political origins of the media*. (1922). Los Angeles: Houghton-Mifflin.

•The Chicago manual of style (15th ed.). (2003). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Reference List– Journal Articles

•Four major parts: author, date, article title, and publication information (*periodical title*, *volume number*, and page number)

•Last name, first initial. (year). Title of article. *Title of publication*, *volume*, pages.

Tyson, P. A., & Gordon, M. G. (1998). The Psychology of women. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, *46*, 361-364.

Bernstein, B. J. Atomic diplomacy: Hiroshima and Nagasaki. *Diplomatic History*, *28*(3), 126-129.

Reference List-Newspapers and Magazine Articles

•Five major parts: author, date of publication, title of article, title of newspaper or magazine, page numbers.

Last name, first initial. (year, month day of publication). Title of article. *Title of newspaper or magazine*, page numbers.

• For magazines, the volume number is italicized, with the issue number in parentheses after, and inserted after the magazine title; formatted: *Volume*(Issue).

oKramer, C. F. (2003, June 22). A health threat baffling for its lack of a pattern. *The New York Times*, p. A14.

^oChamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well-being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress, and health. *Monitor on Psychology*. *39*(5), 26-29.

Crane, N. F. (2003, September). Anarchy at sea. *Atlantic Monthly*, 50-80.
Don't abbreviate the names of months, ever.

Reference List– Electronic Sources

•Article accessed through a library subscription service •Seven major parts: author's name, year of publication, title of article and publication, *volume*, page numbers, and where retrieved.

•Last name, first initial. (year). Title of article. *Title of publication*, *volume*, page numbers. Date retrieved from where.

•Jackson, G. (2004). Multiple historic meanings of the Spanish civil war. *Science and Society*, *68*(3), 272-276. Retrieved from the Lexis Nexis Academic database.

oDon't abbreviate the names of months, ever.

Reference List—Online Daily Newspaper

•Six major parts: author's name, date of publication, title of article and publication, and web address.

Last name, first initial. (year, month day of publication). Title of article. *Title of publication*. (Date of access). Retrieved date, from web address.

•Foreman, R., Bennett, E., & Collins, T. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. *The New York Times*. (2010, March). Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com.

Reference List—Personal or Professional Websites

•Four major parts: website name/author of website (if known), web address.

•Last name, first initial. Page of site. (last updated date). Retrieved web address.

•Colbert, S. (n.d.). Home page. (2005, January). Retrieved from http://www.colbertnation.com.

•Title of website. (last updated date). Retrieved from web address.

•American Association for Artificial Intelligence. (2001, March). Retrieved from http://www.aaai.org.

•Don't abbreviate the names of months, ever.

Sample Reference Page

References

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- Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology*, *2*(2), 38-48. Retrieved from http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap
- Tyson, P. A., & Gordon, M.G. (1998). The Psychology of women. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, *46*, 361-364.

Van Delay, A. (1994). *Venetian blinds: Contemporary study of compulsive lying*. New York: Pendant Publishing. Van Delay, A. (1997). *Seinfeld: The show about nothing*. New York: Penguin Books.