Learn APA Style

Wednesday, February 15 @ 8:00 pm ET
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Please click here to view this recorded webinar: http://khe2.adobeconnect.com/p1zol8r8nh6/
Agenda

• What is APA?
• Learn Citing and Referencing in APA
• Learn APA Formatting
• Resources and Contact Information
APA

Format + In-text Citations + References= APA

APA stands for American Psychological Association, which publishes *The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, currently in the 6th edition. While APA style is used mostly in the social and behavioral sciences, it’s the default standard at Kaplan.

APA generally refers to three things: format (or the way a paper looks), in-text citations, and references (or the way the writer acknowledges the use of outside resources).

Certain information is important to some professions while that same information may be irrelevant to others; as a result, there are different style forms. This workshop will focus only on APA citation style, which is an author/date system. Why do you think the author and date are important elements to know in the social sciences?

Typically, readers within social science fields will want to know who is responsible for the information (the author) and how current the information is (the year). You may be asked to use a different style in one of your classes or in your profession. All styles are alike in that they dictate format, citations, and sometimes mechanics (like punctuation).
Know When to Cite

To know when to cite, follow this simple rule: Whenever you borrow what someone else wrote, said, or created, you must cite it. This includes when you use someone’s exact wording (quotations), someone’s ideas (paraphrases and summaries), and illustrations of ideas (graphics or artwork).
Understand citation.

• Reference to a borrowed source of information used in your writing
• Shown in the text and at the paper’s end
• In-text citations indicate which information you borrowed from outside sources and which source you borrowed the information from
• Reference page citations provide bibliographic information so the reader can access the source
Understand the parts of APA citation.

Paraphrases, summaries, and quotes are ways to use another author’s information in your writing, and in order to avoid plagiarism and to also show you are an ethical and credible researcher, you must attribute that information to the source with a citation. APA citation style has two parts: in-text citations and full reference citations.

In-text citations
- Use in the body of the paper
- Show what information comes from outside sources
- Include author and year for paraphrases/summaries
- Include author, year, and page (p.) or paragraph (para.) number for quotations

Full reference citations
- Place at the end of the document on a reference list
- Include enough information to lead the reader to the source
- Follow a standard structure

Short demonstration found here
Example of In-Text Citation for a Quote

- . . . “quote” (Author, year, p. #) or (Author, year, para. #).
- According to Author (year), . . . “quote” (p. #).
- Author (year) states that . . . “quote” (p. #).

For instance, Olaniran (2007) states that we must create equitable learning outcomes by accommodating different cultures, and one way we can do that is to acknowledge that while curriculum goals may be universal, “the process for accomplishing those goals must be pluralistic” (p. 28). In other words, the way we help or teach students to achieve learning goals may have to be modified from the culture that prepared the course content or the culture of the instructor.

Example of In-Text Citation for a Quote

When quoting, you have to put quotation marks around the borrowed text and identify the author’s last name, the publication year, and the page or paragraph number. You can either include the author’s name as part of your text in a signal phrase and then put the year and page in parenthetical citations, or you can follow the quoted text with a parenthetical citation having all three required elements.

When quoting, it’s also important to make the quote part of a larger sentence. If you just drop a quote into a paragraph, it’s as though someone just interrupted you. You are talking, then someone else chimes in. That is not okay in your paper. You want to lead into quotes, synthesizing them with your own ideas, and it’s a good practice to follow quotes with at least a sentence that comments on or interprets the quote.

In the last two examples on the slide, the author’s name is part of the sentence structure. The year follows the author’s name in parentheses, and the page number follows the quote in parentheses. Notice that there are quotation marks around the borrowed text, and the period ends the sentence after the parenthetical citation to enclose the citation in the sentence that it pertains to.
Example of In-Text Citation for a Paraphrase

• Paraphrase (Author, year).
• According to Author (year), paraphrase.
• Author (year) suggested paraphrase.

Example of In-Text Citation for a Paraphrase (or summary):
When paraphrasing or summarizing, you must identify the author’s last name and the publication year in the sentence. You can do this a couple ways: Write the paraphrase and put the author and year in a parenthetical citation at the end of it, or you can make the author’s name part of the sentence structure either in a signal phrase such as “according to Author,” or as a sentence subject as in the example: McCarty (2007) posits. . . . When you make the author’s name part of the sentence grammar, you still have to put the publication year in parentheses directly after it.
Full Reference Citation in APA Style

• Begin with author (individual or corporate).
• If no author is provided,
  1. Check source for credibility.
  2. If credible, begin with title instead.
• Follow pattern above.

It is helpful to know the basic elements of any reference. The APA Style Blog has a great article, “The Generic Reference”, on this approach. This article recommends that you ask four questions when constructing a reference: Who? When? What? Where?

The “who” will be the author, whether it is an individual author or a corporate or organizational author. The “when” is the year the source was published. The “what” is generally the title of the source, and the “where” is the retrieval information or publication information. If you do not have an author, then you can begin the reference with the title of the source. If there is no date give, then you can use the abbreviation n.d. which stands for no date. Please see this link for more information about the generic reference:
Match in-text and reference citations.

APA errors and unintentional plagiarism often happen when the in-text citations don’t match with the full citations on the reference list at the end of the paper. The full citation is missing; the in-text citation is missing; or incorrect formatting prevents the reader from knowing what reference citation goes with what in-text citation(s). In-text citations and reference list citations must match.

First, every source used in-text must have a corresponding reference on the reference list, and every source listed on the reference list must be cited at least once in the text. The name given in the in-text citation should be the same name that is flush with the margin of the full citation. Since the full reference citations are alphabetized according to that name and the citations use hanging indentations, when readers want more information about a source in the paper, they can flip to the reference list and easily scan down the page to find the corresponding full citation.
Use Cross-Referencing

To know how to cite, you also need to know how to cross-reference: taking your source, a journal article, for instance, and looking up in your style guide how to cite a journal article—what elements to include in the citation and in what order to put them. The style guide will also indicate the capitalization, font, and punctuation rules to follow. Our Common Citation tutorial is especially helpful for cross referencing ([https://kucampus.kaplan.edu/MyStudies/AcademicSupportCenter/WritingCenter/WritingReferenceLibrary/ResearchCitationAndPlagiarism/CommonCitationsInAPAformat.aspx](https://kucampus.kaplan.edu/MyStudies/AcademicSupportCenter/WritingCenter/WritingReferenceLibrary/ResearchCitationAndPlagiarism/CommonCitationsInAPAformat.aspx)).
Example of Cross-Referencing

- **Source:** Journal article by Diane Martinez titled “Writing in an Online Environment” in the *Journal of Online Writing* published in 2009. The journal volume is 3 and the issue number is 2. The article begins on page 17 and ends on page 34.

- **APA format for a journal article:** Author, First initial. Middle initial. (Year of publication). Title of article. *Title of the Journal, volume (issue), page-page.*

- **Citation:** Martinez, D. (2009). Writing in an online environment. *Journal of Online Writing, 3*(2), 17-34.

Example of Cross-Referencing

The source is a journal article by Diane Martinez titled “Writing in an Online Environment” in the *Journal of Online Writing* published in 2009. The journal volume is 3 and the issue number is 2. The article begins on page 17 and ends on page 34.

According to the Publication Manual of the *American Psychological Association*, you would put this information in the following format:

Author, First initial. Middle initial. (Year of publication). Title of article. *Title of the Journal, volume (issue), page-page.*

The APA citation would then look like this:

Learn General Formatting Guidelines

1. Headers
2. One-inch margins
3. Standard 12-point font
4. Double-spacing
5. Title, discussion, and reference list pages

If you have ever wondered why formatting matters, it’s really quite simple: writers want to make reading easy for their readers. These general guidelines, which apply to all three parts of an APA paper, make reading easy.

A header appears at the top of every page to identify the paper’s title and page number. In a moment, we will look at APA headers.

Margins of one inch on all four sides provide enough white space for reading and printing. Microsoft Word generally is pre-set for these margins, so you do not have to adjust them (unless you have an older version of the program).

Research has shown that left-aligned text standard font in 12-point size is generally the easiest to read. Times New Roman and Arial are standard fonts and often preferred or required by an assignment.

To double-space text correctly throughout your composition, go to the Paragraph menu and select Double under Line Spacing. Do this when you create the document, as creating format is much easier before word-processing than it is after completing your work.

The title, discussion, and reference pages follow certain guidelines as explained in following slides.
Formatting: Title Page

- Header should appear as follows: Running head: TITLE OF PAPER on the left and the page number on the right
- Use MS Word’s “Header” feature to insert header
- From top of page, click “Enter” about 7 times and type the composition title, your name, and the University name

The header runs along the top, spanning the width of the page. On the title page, it includes Running head: TITLE OF PAPER (in all caps) at the left and the page number at the right. The header is made with Microsoft Word’s special tool that will automatically place it correctly on the page. This tutorial demonstrates how to create a correct APA title page: title page video. We recommend watching the video several times and pausing it as you work through each of the steps. If you are not able to create a correctly formatted headers, page numbers, and title page, ensure that you have selected “Different first page” and that you are inserting a page break at the bottom of the title page. Missing either of these steps may cause issues. Also, if you are not able to format the headers and title page correctly, do not stress; instead send a question to the Writing Center or visit us during live tutoring. We are happy to help!

Just above the middle of the page, word-process the composition title (follow standard capitalization rules), the author’s name, and the university name.

If a professor asks you to add information, for example the name of the course, make sure
you follow those directions even if they contradict APA standard style.
Formatting – Body of Paper

• “Running head:” removed from header

• Essay title in header in ALL CAPS

• Composition title centered on the first discussion page

• Double-spacing with no extra spaces
KUWC Resources

- APA Demystified in 5 Minutes
- Basic Citation Guidelines
- Common Citations
- APA Title Page and Headers Tutorial
- APA Manuscript Style
For more writing support, connect with the KUWC’s newly redesigned webpage. You can actually Google and find this page. This is also a great way for you to stay connected to the KUWC through our blog and Twitter. Many of our resources are here as well.
Additional resources on APA and more are also available in the Writing Resources area of the Academic Support Center. Begin by selecting Academic Support Center under the My Studies tab.
Under the heading Manage Your Studies and Time, click the Research, Citation, and Plagiarism link. Other Writing Center services include Connect with a Tutor, Submit a Paper or Question, Webinars, and more. Notice, you can access the Kaplan Guide to Successful Writing on the left hand side in both print and audio form.
Contact Information
Nancy Feraldi, MA, Tutor
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Write us at kuwc@kaplan.edu!

Workshops are recorded and recording links, with an accompanying PowerPoint, are posted on the ASC Webinar Calendar after the workshop.

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