

Composition I: Join the Conversation

COMPOSITION I: JOIN THE CONVERSATION

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PART I

APA FORMAT

1

APA STYLE

Additional Resource

- APA Format PowerPoint, available in Blackboard

The APA Style is spelled out in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 7th edition, but the APA also maintains its own website with multiple examples of how to format your paper and cite your sources. If you're unable to find the answer to your question here, check the APA Manual 7th edition or the APA website. Be sure to check with your instructor to determine what the expectations are for your paper.

Papers for this course should be constructed according to APA guidelines and should include the following elements:

- Title Page
- Body
- References

Each of these elements should begin on a separate page.

The APA style demo in this section will provide you with more information regarding APA basic formatting, in-text citations, and the references list.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
<https://open.oclearnok.org/lstuckeycomp1/?p=125#h5p-46>



Figure 1. The APA 7th Edition Publication Manual cover.

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APA DOCUMENT FORMATTING

APA papers should have 1-inch margins at the top, bottom, left, and right of the page. The font should be easy to read and in a standard size, such as 12-point Times New Roman, 11-point Calibri, or 11-point Arial. The paper should be double-spaced with the text aligned on the left margin, with the first lines of paragraphs indented. Page numbers should be listed in the top-right corner of the page.

APA Title Page

APA papers should begin with a title page that includes:

- A page number at the top right corner (title page is page 1)
- The title centered in the upper half of the page
- Your name centered 1-2 double spaces below the title
- Your affiliation (name of your school) centered below your name
- Your course name
- Your instructor's name
- The due date



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://open.ocolearnok.org/lstuckeycomp1/?p=131#oembed-1>

You can view the transcript for “Formatting a student version of an APA-Style Paper in Google Docs (APA 7th Edition)” here (opens in new window).



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APA REFERENCES PAGE

Every cited source from your essay, with the exception of personal communications, should appear in your References page, which comes at the end of the essay.

The References page must conform to the following rules:

- Begin on a separate page at the end of your essay, using the same format as your essay (i.e., one-inch margins and page number).
- Entries in your list of references should be alphabetized by the authors' last names. Use the title if a work does not have an author. (Don't use any article in alphabetizing – *The new America* gets alphabetized under "n.")
- Center and bold the word **References** at the top of the page.
- Double-space all references, even within individual references.
- Use a hanging indent of 0.5 inches for each reference. This means the first line of each entry will be flush against the left margin, and subsequent lines are indented 0.5 inches.
 - In Microsoft Word, for example, you simply highlight your citations, click on the small arrow right next to the word "Paragraph" on the home tab, and in the popup box choose "hanging indent" under the "Special" section. Click OK, and you're done. In Google Docs, highlight the area you want to indent then choose Format > Align & Indent > Indentation options > Select "Special," then "Hanging" > Apply.
- All book and articles titles in APA appear in sentence case, meaning that the capitalization rules here are different than what you are accustomed to seeing:
 - only the first word and proper nouns are capitalized (*The great Gatsby*). The first word of a subtitle that comes after a colon is also capitalized.
 - books are italicized and articles have neither italics nor quotation marks (A study of symbolism in American movies).
 - Journal titles are capitalized and italicized (*New Jersey English Journal*).

Click on the following pages to view information on how to create a specific reference entry for your source type.

Watch It

In this video on APA format, you'll see a sample references list with some tips on creating a references list of your own.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://open.ocolearnok.org/1stuckeycomp1/?p=129#h5p-47>

— You can view the transcript for “APA References Seventh Edition” here (opens in new window).

Print Books

Single Author

Elements: Author’s Last name, Author’s First and Middle initials. (Year of publication). *Title italicized*. Publisher.

Larson, M. S. (1977). *The rise of professionalism*. University of California Press.

Multiple Authors (two to 20)

List up to 20 authors by their last names followed by initials. Use an ampersand (&) before the last author.

Rivano, N. S., Hoson, A., & Stallings, B. (2001). *Regional integration and economic development*. Palgrave.

Online Books

Elements: Author’s Last name, Author’s First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other authors, if any. (Year of publication). *Title of the book italicized*. URL to the full text ebook or to the distributor’s homepage

Austen, J. (1813). *Pride and prejudice*. <http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/1342>

Online Book with a DOI

Smith, J. (2018). *Women’s support groups*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10/1022/0000091-00>

Edited Ebook from a Library Database

NOTE: Use (Ed.) if there is a single editor.

Randall, S. & Ford, H. (Eds.) (2011). *Long term conditions: A guide for nurses and health care professionals*. <http://www.ebrary.com>

Print Journal Article

Elements: Author’s Last name, Author’s First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other authors, if any. (Year of publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal italicized*, *Volume number italicized*(Issue Number), Page numbers.

Winans, A. D. (1992). The Mafioso and American political culture. *Journal of Popular Culture*, 22(1), 21-47.

Online Journal Article

Journal Article with a DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

Elements: Author’s Last name, Author’s First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other authors, if any. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Journal italicized*, *Volume number italicized*(Issue number), Page numbers. DOI

Herbst-Damm, K. L., & Kulik, J. A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology, 24*(2), 225-229. <https://doi.org/10.1037/027806133.24.2.225>

Journal Article without a DOI, with a Nondatabase URL

Elements: Author's Last name, Author's First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other authors, if any. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Journal italicized, volume number italicized*(Issue number), Page numbers. URL

Kelley, H., & Betsalel, K. (2004). Mind's fire: Language, power, and representations of stroke. *Anthropology & Humanism, 29*(2), 104-116. <http://www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/&28ISSN%291548-1409>

Journal Article without a DOI from Academic Research Database

NOTE: Do not include the database name or URL.

Anderson, H. (2019). Teaching during times of trauma. *Education Today, 36*(1), 35-43.

Magazine Articles

Print Magazine Article

NOTE: Magazine citations are similar to journal citations, but they include additional information about the publication date. For monthly magazines, the month is included. For weekly magazines, both the month and day are included.

Elements: Author's Last name, Author's First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other authors, if any. (Year, Month and Day of publication). Title of article. *Title of Magazine italicized, Volume number italicized*(Issue number, if available), Page numbers.

Cooper, H. (1998, May). The trouble with debt. *Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine, 43*, 100-103.

Online Magazine Article

Elements: Author's Last name, Author's First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other authors, if any. (Year, Month and Day of publication, if available). Title of article. *Title of Magazine italicized, Volume number italicized*(Issue number, if available). URL or DOI link

Vogel, C. (2008, June). A honeymoon cut short: How one couple survived the sinking of the Lusitania. *American Heritage*. <http://www.americanheritage.com/honeymoon-cut-short>

Article from a Database

NOTE: If an article from a database includes a DOI, provide the DOI link as you would for any online journal article. If the article does not include a DOI, the reference will look like a print version of the article. The 7th edition of American Psychological Association Publication Manual states, "Do not include the database name or URL."

Elements: Author's Last name, Author's First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other authors, if any. (Date). Title of article. *Title of Journal italicized, Volume number italicized*(Issue number), Page numbers.

Mershon, D. H. (1998, November). Star trek on the brain: Alien minds, human minds. *American Scientist*, 86(6), 585.

Online Newspaper Article

Elements: Author's Last name, Author's First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other authors, if any. (Year, Month and Day of publication). Title of article. *Title of Newspaper italicized*. URL for article

Hunter, J.D. (2019, April 14). Pressure cooker: A Tiger Woods recipe. *The Oregonian*. <https://www.oregonlive.com/sports/2019/04/pressure-cooker-a-tiger-woods-recipe-commentary.html>

Webpage on a News Website

Elements: Author's Last name, Author's First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other authors, if any. (Date published or updated). *Title of webpage italicized*. Site Name. URL

Street, F. (2020, January 9). *How the village that inspired 'Frozen' is dealing with overtourism*. CNN. <https://www.cnn.com/travel/article/overtourism-frozen-hallstatt-austria/index.html>

Webpage

Elements: Author (person or organization). (Date published or updated). *Title of webpage italicized*. Site Name. URL

Boyd, V. (2012, January 15). *About Zora Neale Hurston*. Zora Neale Hurston. <http://zoranealehurston.com/about/>

NOTE: If the above example had no author or date, the title of the webpage would be moved to the front, and (n.d.) should be used to reflect that no date is available.

About Zora Neale Hurston. (n.d.). Zora Neale Hurston. <http://zoranealehurston.com/about>

Television Broadcast

Elements: Last name, First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other primary contributors, if any. (Function). (Year, Month and Day, if available). Title of episode. In First and middle initials followed by Last name (Executive Producer or Producers), *Title of series italicized*. Production company.

Levy, S. (Director). (2017, October 27). Chapter three: The pollywog. In M. Duffer, R. Duffer, S. Levy, D. Cohen, & I. Paterson (Executive Producers), *Stranger Things*. 21 Laps Entertainment; Netflix.

YouTube or Other Streaming Video

Elements: Last name, First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other primary contributors, if any. (Year released, Month and Day). *Title of the video italicized* [Video]. Streaming Service. URL

Ezekiel, S. (2012, March 21). *MIT understanding laser and fiberoptics: Fiberoptics fundamentals* [Video]. YouTube. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0DCrIAxEv_Y

Podcast

NOTE: Provide the podcast episode number after the title of the episode in parentheses, but this can be omit-

ted if the series does not number episodes. In the brackets after the episode title and number, specify if the podcast is audio or video. If the URL of the podcast is not known (if accessed via an app), simply omit the URL.

Elements: Last name, First and Middle initials, & Last names and initials of other primary contributors, if any. (Function). (Year, Month and Day, if available). Title of episode (No. episode number) [Audio or video podcast episode]. In *Title of the series in italics*. URL

Garber, J. (Host). (2019, November 22). The grazing revolution: A radical plan to save the Earth (No. 638) [Audio podcast episode]. In *The farming podcast*. <https://www.thefarmingpodcast.com/2019/11/>

Tweet

Elements: Last name, First and Middle initials or Name of Group. [@username]. (Year, Month and Day). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words italicized* [Description of audiovisuals] [Source type]. Site Name. URL

NASA. [@NASA]. (2020, January 5). *A team of astronomers have found EGS77—the farthest galaxy group known to date!* [Video attached] [Tweet]. Twitter. <https://twitter.com/NASAUniverse/status/1213925744352661504>

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APA IN-TEXT CITATIONS

APA citations follow specific conventions that distinguish them from other styles. In most cases, APA citations in your text will follow the guidelines illustrated below. If you have questions or need further instruction, visit the APA Style Guide, the Excelsior Online Writing Lab, the Purdue Online Writing Lab, or the APA Guide from Santa Fe College.

Watch It

This video will show you what in-text citations should look like and explain why you must use them.



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<https://open.ocollearnok.org/lstuckeycomp1/?p=127#h5p-48>

You can view the transcript for “APA In-Text Citations Seventh Edition” here (opens in new window).

Single Author

When listing the source of information you are using in your paper, list the last name of the author (without their initials), followed by a comma, and then the year of publication. When referring to the author(s) directly in the text (also called a narrative citation), then list only the year (and page number, if needed for a direct quote). For example:

- One scholar argued that it is impossible to measure social class (Calvert, 1982).
- Calvert (1982) argued that it is impossible to measure social class.

Two Authors

Authors should be presented in the order that they appear in the published article. If they are cited within closed brackets, use the ampersand (&) between them. If they are not enclosed in brackets, then use the spelled out “and.” For example:

- A well-known study argued that social class is rapidly becoming obsolete (Calvert & Liu, 1987).
- Calvert and Liu (1987) argued that social class is rapidly becoming obsolete.

Three or More Authors

Starting with the first author mentioned in the text, the correct format is (Author et al., year). This includes even the first citation. All authors, up to 20, should be listed in the corresponding reference.

- Calvert et al. (1987) argued that the concept of social class is rapidly becoming obsolete.
- The concept of social class is rapidly becoming obsolete (Calvert et al., 1987).

Group Authors

With Abbreviations

For group authors with abbreviations, use the full name and the abbreviation in the first citation. Then, use only the abbreviation in subsequent citations.

- According to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2019), women between the ages of 40 and 59 have the highest rates of depression in the United States.
- Women between the ages of 40 and 50 have the highest rates of depression in the United States (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2019).

Without Abbreviations

For group authors without abbreviations, simply list the group author with the usual citation format.

- According to Stanford University (2018), first-generation college students face many obstacles as they work to complete their degrees.
- First-generation college students face many obstacles as they work to complete their degrees (Stanford University, 2018).

Multiple Publications, Same Author

If an author has multiple publications you need to cite, use a comma to separate the years of publication in chronological order (oldest to most recent). If the publications occur in the same year, the American Psychological Association Publication Manual recommends using suffixes a, b, c, etc. **NOTE:** The corresponding letters should be used in the reference list, and these references should be ordered alphabetically by title.

- A recent study argued for the abolition of social class (Calvert, 2004, 2005a, 2005b).

Multiple Publications, Different Authors

When citing multiple authors for the same information, use semicolons to separate the different citations. The authors should be cited in alphabetical order, and, if there is a need to cite more than one source by the same author within a citation for multiple publications, place the years of publication in chronological order (oldest to most recent).

- A recent study argued for the abolition of social class (Calvert, 1987; Liu, 2004, 2005; Smith, 2003).

Direct Quotes

When citing a direct quotation, follow the corresponding rules for the in-text citation type and add a page number to the end of the citation.

When using the author or authors' names within the text (also called a narrative citation), the year citation comes after the author's name, and the page number citation should be placed after the direct quotation. Be sure to put quoted material inside quotation marks. Place the period after the citation for all quotes shorter than 40 words.

- According to Smith (2018), “the number of birds in North America has declined by 2.9 billion since 1970” (p. 31).
- “The number of birds in North America has declined by 2.9 billion since 1970” (Smith, 2018. p. 31).

NOTE: For multiple pages, use pp. instead of the single p.

No Page Numbers

To cite quotations of material without page numbers, the American Psychological Publication Manual recommends providing section names, heading names, or paragraph numbers—essentially providing readers with the necessary information to locate the quotation.

- According to Williams (2019), “gravity is actually the bending of space” (para. 5).

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