

APA BASICS WORKSHOP

OR EVERYTHING
YOU EVER
WANTED TO
KNOW ABOUT
PARENTHETIC
CITATIONS,
COMMAS, AND
REFERENCES
PAGES BUT WERE
AFRAID TO.
(OR DIDN'T
WANT TO) ASK...

WHAT'S THE POINT?

- Because learning to write means mastering an accepted and uniform style. This is especially true for anyone considering graduate work.
- Because APA is the most common writing style in education, human development, and other social sciences.
- Because often you are not present to defend your claims, so you need to make sure your reader can trace your steps.
- Because writing clearly doesn't mean just careful word choice.

WHAT'S IN (APA)PER?

- How your pages are formatted.
- How you cite your sources.
- Your references page.
- Your punctuation.
- Even your word choice.

WHAT'S IN (APA)PER?

- Anthropomorphism (3.09)
- Pronouns (3.06, 3.09, 3.20)
- Commas (3.04, 4.03, 4.10, 4.37, 6.27)

WHAT'S IN (APA)PER?

The title should be centered on the page, typed in 12-point Times New Roman font. It should not be bolded, underlined, or italicized.

The introduction presents the problem that the paper addresses. See the OWL resources on introductions: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resources/724/01/>

In-text citations that are direct quotes should include the author's/ authors' name/s, the publication year, and page number/s. If you are paraphrasing a source, APA encourages you to include page numbers: (Smith, 2009, p. 76).

VARYING DEFINITIONS OF ONLINE COMMUNICATION

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Varying Definitions of Online Communication and Their Effects on Relationship Research

The title of the paper is centered and not bolded.

Numerous studies have been conducted on various facets of Internet relationships, focusing on the levels of intimacy, closeness, different communication modalities, and the frequency of use of computer-mediated communication (CMC). However, contradictory results are suggested within this research because only certain aspects of CMC are investigated, for example, email only. Cummings, Butler, and Kraut (2002) suggest that face-to-face (FtF) interactions are more effective than CMC (read: email) in creating feelings of closeness or intimacy, while other studies suggest the opposite. To understand how both online (Internet) and offline (non-Internet) relationships are affected by CMC, all forms of CMC should be studied. This paper examines Cummings et al.'s research against other CMC research to propose that additional research be conducted to better understand how online communication affects relationships.

If an article has three to five authors, write out all of the authors' names the first time they appear. Then use the first author's last name followed by "et al."

Literature Review

In Cummings et al.'s (2002) summary article reviewing three empirical studies on online social relationships, it was found that CMC, especially email, was less effective than FtF contact in creating and maintaining close social relationships. Two of the three reviewed studies focusing on communication in non-Internet and Internet relationships mediated by FtF, phone, or email modalities found that the frequency of each modality's use was significantly linked to the strength of the particular relationship (Cummings et al., 2002). The strength of the relationship was predicted best by FtF and phone

APA requires you to include the publication year because APA users are concerned with the date of the article (the more current the better).

WHERE CAN
YOU GO FOR MORE
REFERENCES?

- APA Manual
- Various internet sites:
 - [The OWL at Purdue](#)
 - [Red Deer College APA Guide](#)
 - [Penn State University APA Guide](#)
 - [APA Style](#)
 - [McQuade Library APA Guide](#)
- The Writing Center

FREQUENT APA MISHAPS.

- Reference entry formatting.
- Appropriate sources
- Working with websites.
- Disconnected in-text citations.
- When to use et al. (and quoting basics)
- Indirect citations.
- Block quotes.
- Working with interviews.

REFERENCE ENTRY FORMATTING .

- All reference entries follow the same pattern: author, year, title of particular source, publication information.
- Pay attention to capitalization.
- Look for DOIs for journal articles.
- Don't forget hanging indents.
- The reference list is ordered alphabetically.
- The authors in each entry should be listed in the order they appear in the publication.

References

- Bawarshi, A.S. & Reiff, M.J. (2010). *Genre: An introduction to history, theory, research, and pedagogy*. West Lafayette, IN: Parlor.
- Bazerman, C. (1994). Systems of genres and the enactment of social intentions. In A. Freedman & P. Medway (Eds.), *Genre and the new rhetoric* (pp. 79-101). London: Taylor & Francis.
- Bazerman, C., Applebee, A.N., Berniger, V.W., Brandt, D., Graham, S., Matsuda, P.K, ... Schleppergrell, M. (2017). Taking the long view on writing development. *Research in the Teaching of English, 51*(3), 351-360. Retrieved from www.ncte.org/journals/rte.
- Devitt, A. (2004). *Writing genres*. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois UP.
- Devitt, A.J., Bawarshi, A., & Reiff, M.J. (2003). Materiality and genre in the study of discourse communities. *College English, 65*(5), 541-558. doi: 10.2307/3594252.
- Miller, C. (1984). Genre as social action. *Quarterly Journal of Speech, 70*, 151-167. Retrieved from <http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rqjs20/current>.

WORKING WITH WEBSITES.

- Websites can be tricky because of issues of authorship and publication dates.
- When quoting from websites, you need to provide a paragraph number because page numbers are not present (Hitchcock, 2017, para. 2).

WORKING WITH WEBSITES.

References

Department of Photographs, The Metropolitan Museum of Art. (2004). Early documentary photography. *Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History*. Retrieved from http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/edph/hd_edph.html

In-Text

According to the Department of Photographs, The Metropolitan Museum of Art (2004). ...

Or

“By the beginning of the twentieth century, photography was well on its way to becoming the visual language it is today, the pervasive agent of democratic communication” (Department of Photographs, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2004, para. 1).

WORKING WITH WEBSITES.

References

Understanding Alzheimer's disease: The basics. (2015). Retrieved from <http://www.webmd.com/alzheimers/guide/understanding-alzheimers-disease-basics>

In-Text

According to “Understanding Alzheimer's disease: The basics” (2015) ...

Or

“Alzheimer's is a disease that robs people of their memory” (“Understanding Alzheimer's,” 2015, para. 1).

DISCONNECTED IN-TEXT CITATIONS.

- In-text citations should mirror the way the reference entry starts.
- This can be done through either parenthetical citations or signal phrases.

DISCONNECTED IN-TEXT CITATIONS.

- Parenthetical citations go at the end of a sentence and only address the information in the sentences they end (Hitchcock, 2017).
- Signal phrases, according to Hitchcock (2017), are used to signal the source through the author and can cover a few paraphrased sentences.

DISCONNECTED
IN-TEXT CITATIONS.

- According to Miller (1984), genres are defined by the social conventions through which they act.
- Further, genres respond to iterative situations (Miller, 1984).

WHEN TO USE ET AL. (AND QUOTING BASICS)

- When quoting (or paraphrasing), if you have one author or two authors, use their name(s) and the year of publication every time you quote, and provide a page or paragraph number.
- With three to five authors, list all of their names the first time you cite the source with the year of publication, and then use et al. every time after that.
- With six or more authors, use et al. every time.

WHEN TO USE ET AL. (AND QUOTING BASICS)

- According to Miller (1984), “as meaningful action, genre is interpretable by means of rules” (p. 163).
- It is important to note “the way genres organize, generate, normalize, and help produce literary as well as non-literary social actions” (Bawarshi & Reiff, 2010, p. 23).

WHEN TO USE ET AL. (AND QUOTING BASICS)

- According to Devitt, Bawarshi, and Reiff (2003), “discourse communities may appear stable to advocates and critics assuming an imaginary consensus and a shared purpose” (p. 541).
- However, as Devitt et al. (2003) outline, this “does not reflect real experiences within communities” (p. 541).

WHEN TO USE ET AL.
(AND QUOTING
BASICS)

In “Taking the Long View on Writing Development,” Bazerman et al. (2017) outline that “in recent decades, our understanding of the complexity of writing in its many dimensions and manifestations has grown” (p. 352).

INDIRECT CITATIONS.

- Indirect citations are used when you are citing a source that is citing another source.
- It is usually best to find the original source, so be careful using these too often.

INDIRECT CITATIONS.

According to Bitzer (1968), a rhetorical situation is an iterative “complex of persons, events, objects, and relations” (as cited in Miller, 1984, p. 152).

BLOCK QUOTES.

“If the quotation comprises **40 or more words**, display it in a freestanding block of text and omit the quotation marks” (American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 171).

WORKING WITH INTERVIEWS.

- Interviews do not appear on the references page.
- In text, credit the interviewee (M. Hitchcock, personal communication, May 28, 2017)

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

According to the Purdue OWL (2014), the following NEED citations:

- Words or ideas presented in a magazine, book, newspaper, song, TV program, movie, Web page, computer program, letter, advertisement, or any other medium.
- Information you gain through interviewing or conversing with another person, face to face, over the phone, or in writing.
- When you copy the exact words or a unique phrase.
- When you reprint any diagrams, illustrations, charts, pictures, or other visual materials.
- When you reuse or repost any electronically-available media, including images, audio, video, or other media.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

According to the Purdue OWL (2014), the following DO NOT NEED citations:

- Writing your own lived experiences, your own observations and insights, your own thoughts, and your own conclusions about a subject.
- When you are writing up your own results obtained through lab or field experiments
- When you use your own artwork, digital photographs, video, audio, etc.
- When you are using "common knowledge," things like folklore, common sense observations, myths, urban legends, and historical events (but not historical documents)
- When you are using generally-accepted facts, e.g., pollution is bad for the environment, including facts that are accepted within particular discourse communities, e.g., in the field of composition studies, "writing is a process" is a generally-accepted fact.

THANKS!

