**Larbi Ben M’hidi University**

**English Department**

**Research Methodology/ 2nd Year**

**S. AROUF**

**Reference List2**

**APA 7th Edition Referencing Style**

**1 Reference Elements (continued)**

**1.1 Author**

**1.1.1 Definition of Author**

In a reference, the author refers broadly to the person(s) or group responsible for a work. This element includes not only author(s) of articles, books, reports, and other works but also others who played primary roles in the creation of a work, such as the editor(s) of a book.

An author may be

* an individual,
* multiple people,
* a group (institution, government agency, organization)

**1.1.2 Format of the Author Element**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Types of Authors** | **Example** |
| **An individual author:**  **-**Write the author’s last name, followed by first and middle initial(s).  -Put a comma between the last name and initials.  -Put a period and space after each initial.  - When the author’s first name is hyphenated, retain the hyphen and include a period after each initial but no space.  - Indicate any specialized role in parentheses after the author’s name and end with a period.  **Muliple authors**  - If there are between **2 and 20** authors, list them in the order given in the publication. List each author in this manner: Last name, First initial. Middle initial. with commas between authors, and an ampersand (&) between the last two.  - When there are **21 or more** authors, include the first 19 authors’ names, insert an ellipsis (but no ampersand), and then add the final author’s name | Henderson, F. M. Bilias-Lolis, E.  Xu, A.**-**J., for Ai-Jun Xu  Schmid, H.-J. **(Ed.).**  Schwartz, R. C.**,** **&** Sweezy, M.  Wong, C. T.**, &** Music, K. (Eds.).  Schott, R. F.**,** Wiley, M. P.**,** **&** Sumor, L. M.  Abdel Hadi, S.**,** Mojzisch, A.**,** Parker, S. L.**, &** Häusser, J. A.  Kalnay, E., Kanamitsu, M., Kistler, R., Collins, W., Deaven, D., Gandin, L., Iredell, M., Saha, S., White, G., Woollen, J., Zhu, Y., Chelliah, M., Ebisuzaki, W., Higgins, W., Janowiak, J., Mo, K. C., Ropelewski, C., Wang, J., Leetmaa, A., **. . .** Joseph, D. |
| **Group author: -**Provide the full name of the group. Put a period after  the group name.  -Do not use a comma to separate two group authors | Merriam Webster.  World Health Organization.  American Psychological Association & National Institutes of Health. |
| **No Author**  A work is treated as having no author when its author is unknown or cannot reasonably be determined. In this case, move the title of the work to the author position (followed by a period), before the date of publication.  -Do not italicize or use quotation marks for the titles of articles.  - Make the titles of books in italic sentence case.    If, and only if‚ the work is signed “Anonymous,” use “Anonymous” as the author. | Giving solid documentation advice. (2019).  Generalized anxiety disorder. (2019).  *The complete encyclopaedia of garden flowers*. (2007).  Anonymous. (2017). |

**1.2 Date**

**1.2.1 Definition of Date**

In a reference, the date refers to the date of publication. The date may take one of the following forms:

year only;

year, month, and day (i.e., an exact date);

year and month;

year and season

For books, use the copyright date shown on the work’s copyright page as the date of publication in the reference.

**1.2.2 Format of the Date Element**

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| --- | --- |
| **Types of Dates** | **Example** |
| **Year only:** Use the year for most works (e.g., journal article, book). Put the year in parentheses. End with a period. | (2022). |
| **Specific date:**  **For magazines and newspapers:**  -If only month and year, write the year, a comma, and the month in parentheses.  -If day, month, and year are given, write the year, comma, the month and day in the parentheses.  - If season and year are given, write the year first, followed by a comma, and then the season.  -Write out month and season names in full. Put the date in parentheses. End with a period.  **For websites:**  -If there is a date given for the part you are using, use that date. (as above) | (2019, June).  (2020, August 26).  (2019, June 12).  (2020, Spring/Summer). |
| **No date:**  If there is no date for the work, write “n.d.” in parentheses.  **Note:**  If you have several works by the same author, and one of the works has no date but the other works are dated, (n.d.) is treated as *the oldest* work for ordering your references. This means that "(n.d.)" comes first before any works with specific publication years. | (n.d.).  Smith, J. (n.d.).  Smith, J. (2005a).  Smith, J. (2005b). |
| **In press:**  If a work has been accepted for publication but is not yet published, use the term “in press” instead of a year.  **Note:**  -When you have a work by the same author that is "(in press)" along with other works that have specific publication years, the "(in press)" work is placed last in the reference list, after the works with specific publication dates. | (in press).  Smith, J. (n.d.).  Smith, J. (2020).  Smith, J. (in press). |
| **Retrieved dates**  Some reference types require a retrieval date in the reference list, because the work might change or be removed.  The retrieval date goes before the URL or the DOI and follows the pattern below:  **Retrieved Month DD, YYYY, from URL/DOI**  This should be the last date you checked to make sure the information was still current and accessible. | James Cook University Library [JCU  Library]. (n.d.). *Library and*  *Information Services* [Facebook  page]. Facebook. Retrieved June 11,  2019, from  <https://www.facebook.com/JCULibr>ary |

**1.3 Title**

**1.3.1 Definition of Title**

In a reference, the title refers to the title of the work being cited. Titles fall into two broad categories: works that stand alone (e.g., whole books, reports, , dissertations and theses, videos, films, TV series, social media, and works on websites) and works that are part of a greater whole (e.g., periodical articles, edited book chapters, and TV episodes).

**1.3.2 Format of the Title Element**

Follow these guidelines to format the title element.

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| --- | --- |
| **Types of Titles** | **Example** |
| **Works that stand alone (e.g., book, report, film, social media post, webpage):**  -Italicize the title, and capitalize it using sentence case.  - For books and reports, enclose any identifying information (e.g., edition, volume, report number) in parentheses after the title.  -Put a period after, but not before, the parenthetical information.  - Do not italicize the period or parenthetical information.  -Add a description of the work in square brackets after the title (before the period) if helpful in identifying it, and place it after any parenthetical information.  -Capitalize the first letter of the description, but do not italicize the description. | *Entrenchment and the psychology of*  *language learning: How we*  *reorganize and adapt linguistic*  *knowledge.*  *Practical ethics for psychologists: A*  *positive approach* (3rd ed.).  *Guide to patient and family*  *engagement: Environmental scan*  *report* (Publication no. 12-0042-EF).  *Inside the mind of a master*  *procrastinator Tim Urban* [Video].  *Comprehensive meta-analysis* (Version  3.3.070) [Computer software]. |
| **Works that are part of a greater whole (e.g., journal articles, edited book chapters):**  -Write the title without italics or quotation marks, and capitalize it using sentence case. | Experimental evidence for the effects  of job demands and job control on  physical activity after work.  Mindful gratitude in the schools:  Building capacity across the tiers. |

**1.4 Source**

**1.4.1 Definition of Source**

In a reference, the source indicates where readers can retrieve the cited work. As with titles, sources fall into two broad categories: works that are part of a greater whole and works that stand alone.

**1.4.2 Format of the Source Element**

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| **Types of Sources** | **Example** |
| **Works that stand alone (e.g., whole book, report, dissertation, thesis, film, TV series, social media, webpage):** The source is the publisher of the work, database or archive, social media site, or website, plus any DOI or URL. | Imagine Entertainment.  Instagram.https://www.instagram.com/  p/CGDaLBKplB- |
| **Works that are part of a greater whole (e.g., journal article, edited book chapter):** The source is that greater whole (i.e., the  journal or edited book), plus any applicable DOI or URL. | *Journal of Consulting and Clinical*  *Psychology, 88*(5), 445–454.  <https://doi.org/10.1037/>  ccp0000494  In J. A. J. Smits, M. W. Otto, M. B.  Powers, & S. O. Baird (Eds.), *The*  *clinician’s guide to anxiety*  *sensitivity treatment and*  *assessment* (pp. 179–193). Elsevier  Academic Press.  <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12->  813495-5.00009-7 |
| **Periodical Sources:** When a periodical (i.e., journal, magazine, newspaper, newsletter, or blog) is the source, provide the periodical title, volume  number, issue number (if present), and page range or article number.  - Capitalize the title of the periodical using title case, italicize it, and place a comma (not italicized) after it.  - Italicize the volume number.  - Put the issue number (not italicized) in parentheses directly after the volume number with no space in between.  - Put a comma after the closing parenthesis, and then write the page range (or article number).  - Do not italicize the issue number, the parentheses, or the comma after the issue number.  -Separate the continuous page numbers by an en dash and follow with a period.  - Separate discontinuous page numbers by commas.  - Follow with a period.  - End with any DOI or URL written as a hyperlink in the format:  https:// doi.org/xxxxx | *Social Psychology*, *51*(4), 219–238.  <https://doi.org/10.1027/1864->  9335/a000411  *Journal of Affective Disorders*, *273*,  265–273.  [https://doi.org/10.1016](https://doi.org/10.1016       /j.jad)  [/j.jad](https://doi.org/10.1016       /j.jad).2020.03.182  *PLoS ONE*, *15*(8), Article e0238415.  <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone>  .0238415  *Time*, *176*(18), 40–50. |
| **Books and reports:**  - Do not include the place of publication.  -Write the publisher name as shown on the work and without italics, followed by a period.  - Write out the names of associations, corporations, and university presses.  -Do not include designations of business structure (e.g., *Inc., Ltd., LLC*).  - Do not include the words *Publisher, Publishing, Co*. if part of the publisher’s name.  - Include the words Books and Press if part of the publisher name.  -If two or more publishers are listed, include all of them in the order shown, separated by semicolons.  -When the author is the same as the publisher, omit the publisher from the source. | The Guilford Press.  Oxford University Press.  Agency for Healthcare Research and  Quality.  <https://www.ahrq.gov/research/>  findings/final-reports/ptfamilyscan  /index.html  Cambridge University Press.  American Psychological Association; De  Gruyter Mouton.  https://doi.org/10.1037/15969-000 |
| **Edited book chapters:**  The **source** is the book of which the chapter is a part.  -Write the word “In” followed by the initials and surnames (not inverted) of the editor(s), followed by “(Ed.).” for one editor and “(Eds.).” for two or more editors.  - Then put a comma, the title of the book in italic sentence case, and the page (abbreviated “p.”) or page range (abbreviated “pp.” and separated by an en dash) of the chapter.  - Follow with a period.  - End with the publisher namer, a period, and any DOI or URL. | In C. Maykel & M. A. Bray (Eds.),  *Applying psychology in the schools.*  *Promoting mind–body health in*  *schools: Interventions for mental*  *health professionals* (pp. 161–172).  American Psychological Association.  <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000157->  011 |
| **Website Sources:**  When a website is the source for a webpage, follow these guidelines to format the website source.  - Provide the website name (in title case without italics) in the source element.  - Include a period after the website name, followed by the URL.  - When the author of the work is the same as the website name, omit the site name from the source element to avoid repetition. | World Health Organization.  <https://www.who.int/mental_health/>  evidence/special\_initiative\_2019  \_2023/ en/    Centers for Disease Control and  Prevention. (2018, March 7).  *Cigarette smoking and tobacco use*  *among people of low socioeconomic*  *status*.  [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/dispar](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/disparities)  ities/low-ses/index.htm  World Health Organization. (2019,  October 31). *New WHO report to*  *bolster efforts to tackle leading*  *causes of urban deaths*.  <https://www.who.int/news->  room/feature-stories/detail/new-  who-report-to-bolster-efforts-to-  tackle-leading-causes-of-urban-  deaths |

**Notes:**

**DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI):**

* The digital object identifier (DOI) is a number that has been assigned to articles archived on the Web so that they can be found no matter where they reside.
* Include the DOI if one is assigned to an article.
* The DOI is typically found on the first page of an electronic journal article near the copyright notice.
* The DOI can also be found on the database landing page for the article.
* Because the DOI can be long, it is a good idea to copy and paste it from the electronic source to your citation.
* Use this format for the DOI in references: <https://doi.org/xxxxxx>
* It is acceptable to use either the hyperlink or plain text that is no underlined for DOIs.

**URLs IN REFERENCE CITATIONS**

* Do not begin a URL with “Retrieved from”.
* Transcribe the URL exactly. (Copy and paste may be the best way to do this.)
* Do not manually break a URL. If your word-processing program breaks it, that is okay.
* Do NOT add a period at the end of a citation that ends in a URL.

**Further Examples:**

**Journal article with a DOI**

McCauley, S. M., & Christiansen, M. H. (2019). Language learning as language use:

A cross-linguistic model of child language development*. Psychological Review*,

*126*(1), 1–51. [https://doi.org/10.1037/rev 0000126](https://doi.org/10.1037/rev%200000126)

**Journal, magazine, or newspaper article without a DOI, from most academic research databases or print version**

Anderson, M. (2018). Getting consistent with consequences. *Educational*

*Leadership*, *76*(1), 26–33.

**Journal article with a DOI, 21 or more authors**

Kalnay, E., Kanamitsu, M., Kistler, R., Collins, W., Deaven, D., Gandin, L., Iredell,

M., Saha, S., White, G., Woollen, J., Zhu, Y., Chelliah, M., Ebisuzaki, W.,

Higgins, W., Janowiak, J., Mo, K. C., Ropelewski, C., Wang, J., Leetmaa, A., . . .

Joseph, D. (1996). The NCEP/NCAR 40-year reanalysis project. *Bulletin of*

*the American Meteorological Society*, *77*(3), 437–471. <http://doi.org/fg6rf9>

**Journal article with an article number or eLocator**

Burin, D., Kilteni, K., Rabuffetti, M., Slater, M., & Pia, L. (2019). Body ownership

increases the interference between observed and executed movements.

*PLOS ONE*, *14*(1), Article e0209899.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0209899>

**References**

American Psychological Association (2020). Publication manual of the American psychological association (7th ed.).