**Second year TTU**

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**APA REFERENCE LIST 7th ed.**

1. **Reference List Format and Order**

The following guidelines will help you properly format your reference list in

APA Style:

• Begin the reference list on a new page .

• Place the "References" in bold at the top of the page, centered.

• Order the reference list entries alphabetically by author, as described

• Double-space the entire reference list (both within and between entries).

• Apply a hanging indent of 0.5 in. to each reference list entry, meaning that

the first line of the reference is flush left and subsequent lines are indented

0.5 in. from the left margin. Use the paragraph-formatting function of your

word-processing program to apply the hanging indent.

• Arrange entries in alphabetical order by the surname of the first author followed

by the initials of the author's given name(s).

1. **Four Elements of a Reference**

A reference generally has four elements: author, date, title, and sourte. Each

element answers a question:

• author: Who is responsible for this work?

• date: When was this work published?

**• title:** What is this work called?

• source: Where can 1 retrieve this work?

Considering these four elements and answering these four questions will help

you create a reference for any type of work, even if you do not see a specific

example that matches it.

**Reference list entry:**

Botto, S. v., & Rochat, P. (2018). Sensitivity to the evaluation of others emerges by 24 months.

**Author Date Title**

*Deve/opmental Psychology,* 54(9), 1723-1734. https://doi.org/10.1037/devOOO0548

**Source**

Oshima, A., & Hogue, A.(2006).Writing academic English (4th ed.). Pearson Education, Inc.

Smith, S. (2003). Government and non profits in the modern age. *Society.40*(4), 36-45.

**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, the director of a film, the principal investigator

of a grant, a podcast host, and so on.

 **Format of the Author Element**

Follow these guidelines to format the author element.

• Invert all individual authors' names, providing the surname first, followed by

a comma and the initials: Author, A. A.

• Use a comma to separate an author's initials from additional author names,

even when there are only two authors; use an ampersand (&) before the final

author's name: Author, A. A., & Author, B. B.

• Do not use a comma to separate two group authors: American Psychologkal

Association & National Institutes of Health.

• Use a serial comma before the ampersand (&) with three or more authors.

• Provide surnames and initials for up to and including 20 authors. When

there are two to 20 authors, use an ampersand before the final author's name:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C.

• 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. For example:

 **Journal article with 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.orglfg6rf9

 **Group Authors**

Group authors may include government agencies, associations, nonprofit organizations,

businesses, hospitals, task forces, and study groups. A group may author a publication on its own

or in combination with individuals or other groups .

• Spell out the full name of a group author in the reference list entry, followed

by a period: National Institute of Mental Health.

 **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; or

• range of dates (e.g., range of years, range of exact dates).

For books, use the copyright date shown on the work's copyright page as the

date of publication in the reference, even if the copyright date is different than

the release date (e.g., 2020 would be the date in the reference for a book released

in December 2019 with a copyright date of 2020). For a journal article reference,

use the year of the volume, even if it is different than the copyright year.

 **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, gray

literature, dissertations and theses, informally published works, data sets, videos,

films, TV series, podcasts, social media, and works on websites) and works

that are part of a greater whole (e.g., periodical articles, edited book chapters,

and TV and podcast episodes). When a work stands alone (e.g., a report), the

title of that work appears in the title element of the reference. When a work is

part of a greater whole (e.g., a journal article or edited book chapter), the title of

the article or chapter appears in the title element of the reference and the title

of the greater whole (the journal or edited book) appears in the source element.

**Format of the Title Element**

Follow these guidelines to format the title element

o For works that are part of a greater whole (e .g., journal articles, edited book

chapters), do not italicize the title or use quotation marks, and capitalize it

using sentence case.

The virtue gap in humor: Exploring benevolent and corrective humor.

o For works that stand alone (e .g., books, reports, webpages and websites), italicize

the title, and capitalize it using sentence case .

*Adoption-specific therapy: A* guide to *helping* adopted *chi/dren and their families thrive.*

o For book and report references, enclose in parentheses after the title any

additional information given in the publication for its identification and

retrieval (e .g., edition, report number, volume number). Do not add a

period between the title and the parenthetical information, and do not italicize

the parenthetical information. If both edition and volume information

are included, separate these elements with a comma, placing the edition

number first.

*Nursing: A concept-based approach* to *leaming* (2nd ed., Vol. 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.

• The source for a work that is part of a greater whole (e.g., journal article,

edited book chapter) is that greater whole (i.e., the journal or edited book , plus any applicable DOI or URL.

• The source for a work that stands alone (e.g., whole book, report, dissertation,

thesis, film, TV series, podcast, data set, informally published work, social

media, webpage) is the publisher of the work, database or

archive , social media site, or website, plus any applicable DOI or URL .

• Works associated with a specific location (e .g., conference presentations)

include location information in the source and, depending

on the work, may also include a DOI or URL.

 **Format of the Source Element**

The source element of a reference has one or two parts, depending on the reference category. For example, the source for a print book without a DOI has

one part: the book publisher. However, the source for a journal article with a

DOI has two parts: the periodical information (the journal title, volume number,

issue number, and page range or article number) and the DOI.

 Information in the source may be omitted from the reference to avoid repetition. Namely, when the author and publisher or site name of a book, report

 **Periodical Sources**

When a periodical (i.e., journal, magazine, newspaper, newsletter, or blog) is

the source, provide the periodical title, volume number, issue number, and page

range or article number.

*Psychology* of *Popular Media Culture, 5*(2), 101-118.

• Capitalize the title of a periodical using title case, italicize it,

and place a comma (not italicized) after it.

• Reproduce periodical titles as shown on the cited work.

• Italicize the volume number.

• Include the issue number for all periodicals that have issue numbers. Place

the issue number immediately after the volume number (with no space in

between), and enclose the issue number in parentheses. Place a comma after

the closing parenthesis. Do not italicize the issue number, the parentheses, or

the comma after the issue number. -

• Write the page range (or article number) after a comma and

the issue number, without italics. Separate page numbers in a range by an en

dash, followed by a periodo Separate discontinuous page numbers by commas.

39-47,50.

• Finish the periodical information part of the source element with a period, followed by a DOl or URL as applicable .

**Edited Book Chapter and Reference Work Entry Sources**

For edited book chapters and entries in reference works (e.g. , dictionary definitions),

the source is the edited book or the whole reference work

• For works with editors, in the source element of the reference, write the

word "In" followed by the initials and surnames (not inverted) of the editors.

If there is one editor, follow that editor's name with "(Ed. )." If there are two or

more editors, follow the final editor's name with "(Eds.)." Then add a comma,

the title of the whole book or reference work in italic sentence case (see Section

6.17), the page (abbreviated "p.") or page range (abbreviated "pp.") of the

chapter or entry in parentheses without italics, and a periodo Then provide

the name ofthe publisher. In E. E. Editor (Ed.), *Title* of *book* (pp. xx- xx). Publisher.

• If the edited book or reference work has edition or volume information

in addition to page numbers, indude them in the same parentheses in the

following order: edition, volume number, and page numbers (separated by

commas).

*Title* of *book* (2nd ed., Vol. 3, pp. xx-xx).

• If a numbered book volume has its own title, indude the volume number and

title after the main title of the book. A colon follows the main title, "Volume"

is abbreviated "Vol.," and a period follows the volume number, after which

the volume title appears.

*Main title* of *book: Vol.* 2. *Vo/ume title* (2nd ed., pp. xx-xx).

• For a reference work (e.g., *Memam-Websters Dictionary, APA Dictionary* 01 *Psychology,*

mobile app reference work) with a group author, do not repeat the

group author name in the source element when the publisher is the same as

the author. Simply write "In" and the name of the reference work in italics

.

• TV episodes, podcast episodes, and songs from albums follow the same pattern

as edited book chapters and entries from reference works

• Finish the source element with a period, followed by a DOlor URL as applicable

**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.

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• When the author of the work is the same as the website name, omit the site

name from the source element to avoid repetition . In this case, the source element will consist of only the URL of the work.

**When to Include DOIS and URLs**

The DOl or URL is the final component of the reference list entry. Because

so much scholarship is available and/or retrieved online, most reference list

entries end with either a DOl or a URL. A DOI, or *digital abject identifier,* is a

unique alphanumeric string that identifies content and provides a persistent

link to its location on the internet. It is typically located on the first page of an

article near the copyright notice, and it starts with "https://doi.orgl" or ''http://

dx.doi.org" or "DOI:" and is followed by a string of letters and numbers.

A URL, or *uniform resource locater,* specifies the location of

digital information on the internet and can be found in the address bar of your

internet browser.

**APA References: Examples**

**BOOKS**

**1. Authored book without a DOI**

Burgess, R. (2019). *Rethinking global health: Frameworks* of *power.* Routledge.

**2. Authored book with a DOI**

Brown, L. S. (2018). *Feminist therapy* (2nd ed.). American Psychological Association.

https://doi.org/10.1 037/0000092-000

**3. One volume of a multivolume work**

Fiske, S. T. , Gilbert, D. T., & Lindzey, G. (2010). *Handbook* of *social psychology* (5th ed.,

Vol. 1). John Wiley & Sonso. https://doi.org/1O.1002/9780470561119

**4. Edited BOOK**

Allender, T., Clark, A., & Parkes, R. (Eds.). (2019). Historical thinking for history teachers: A new approach to engaging students and developing historical consciousness. Allen & Unwin.

**5. Chapter in an edited book without a DOI**

Weinstock, R., Leong, G. B., & Silva, J. A. (2003). Defining forensic psychiatry: Roles and

responsibilities. In R. Rosner (Ed.), *Principles* and *practice* of *forensic psychiatry* (2nd

ed., pp. 7-13). CRC Press.

**6. Entry in a dictionary, thesaurus, or encyclopedia, with individual author**

Graham, G. (2019). Behaviorism. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford encyc/opedia* of *philosophy*(Summer 2019 ed.). Stanford University. https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/

sum2019/entries/behaviorism/

**Periodicals**

**1. 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/10.1 037/ rev0000126

**2. Journal article without a DOI**

Anderson, M. (2018). Getting consistent with consequences. *Educational Leadership, 76(1),*

26-33.

**3. Journal article with a URL**

Ahrnann, E., Tuttle, L. J., Saviet, M., & Wright, S. D. (2018). A descriptive review of

ADHD coaching research: Implications for college students. *Journal* of *Postsecondary*

*Education* and *Disability,* 31(1), 17-39. https://www.ahead.org/ professional-resources/

pu bl ications/j ped/ a rch ived-j ped/j ped-volu me-31

**4. Newspaper article**

Goldman, C. (2018, November 28). The complicated calibration of love, especially in

adoption. *Chicago Tribune.*

**5.Online Newspaper article**

Guarino, B. (2017, December 4). How will humanity react to alien life? Psychologists

have some predictions. *The Washington* Post. https://www.washingtonpost.com/

news/speaking-of-science/wp/2017/12/04/how-wiII-humanity-react-to-alien-I ifepsychologists- have-some-predictions

**6. Magazine article**

Bergeson, S. (2019, January 4). Really cool neutral plasmas. *Science,* 363(6422), 33-34.

https://doi.org/l0.1126/science.aau7988

**Webpage on a website with an individual author**

Martin Lillie, C. M. (2016, December 29). *Be kind* to *yourself:* How *self-compassion can*

*improve your resiliency.* Mayo Clinic. https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/

aduIt -heaIth/i n-depth/ seIf-compassion-can-im prove-you r-resiIiency / art -20267193

• When the author and site name are the same, omit the site name from the

source element.

**Unpublished dissertation or thesis**

Harris, L. (2014). *Instructionalleadership perceptions and practices* of *elementary school*

*leaders* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.