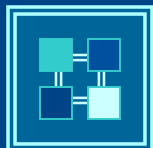


Documenting Sources: Using APA Format

A workshop brought to you
by the Purdue University
Writing Lab

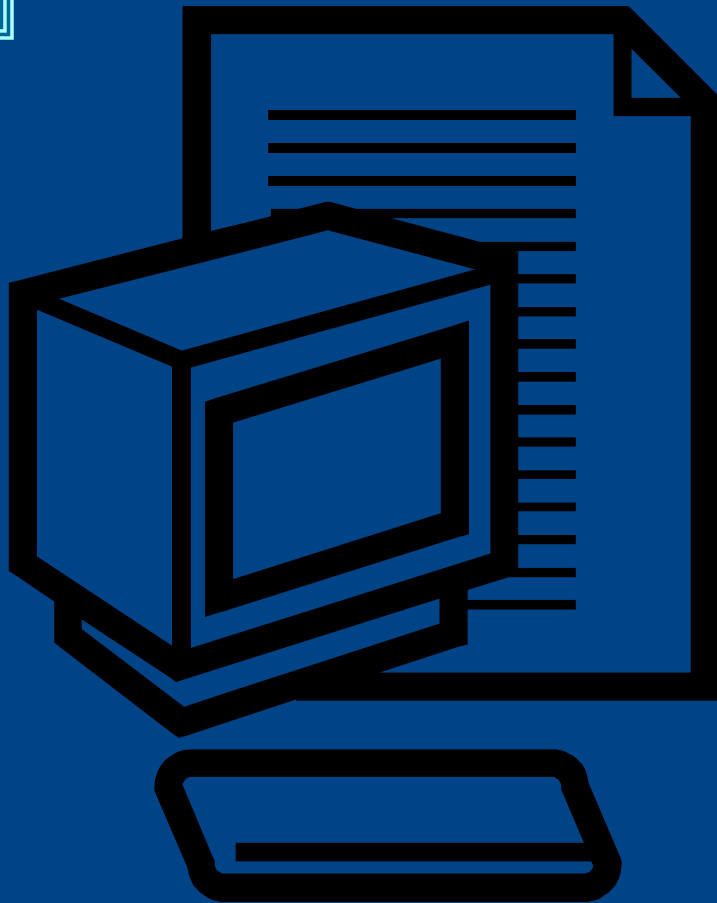
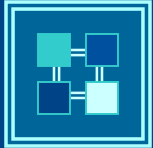


Why Use APA Format?



- ▣ **Allows readers to cross-reference your sources easily**
- ▣ **Provides consistent format within a discipline**
- ▣ **Gives you credibility as a writer**
- ▣ **Protects yourself from plagiarism**

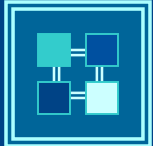
Using a Consistent Format



Using a consistent format helps your reader understand your arguments and the sources they're built on.

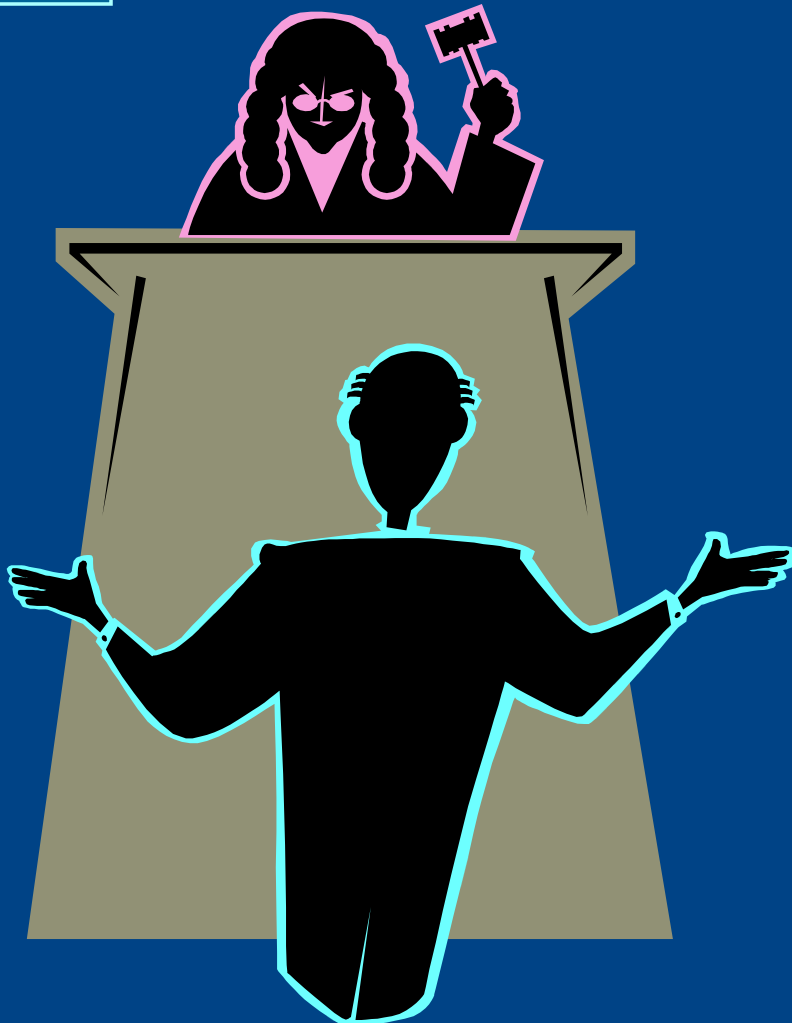
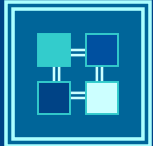
It also helps you keep track of your sources as you build arguments.

Establishing Credibility



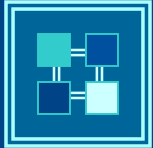
The proper use of APA style shows the credibility of writers; such writers show accountability to their source material.

Avoiding Plagiarism



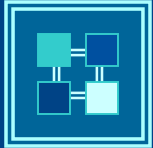
Proper citation of your sources in APA style can help you avoid plagiarism, which is a serious offense. It may result in anything from failure of the assignment to expulsion from school.

Where Do I Find APA Format?

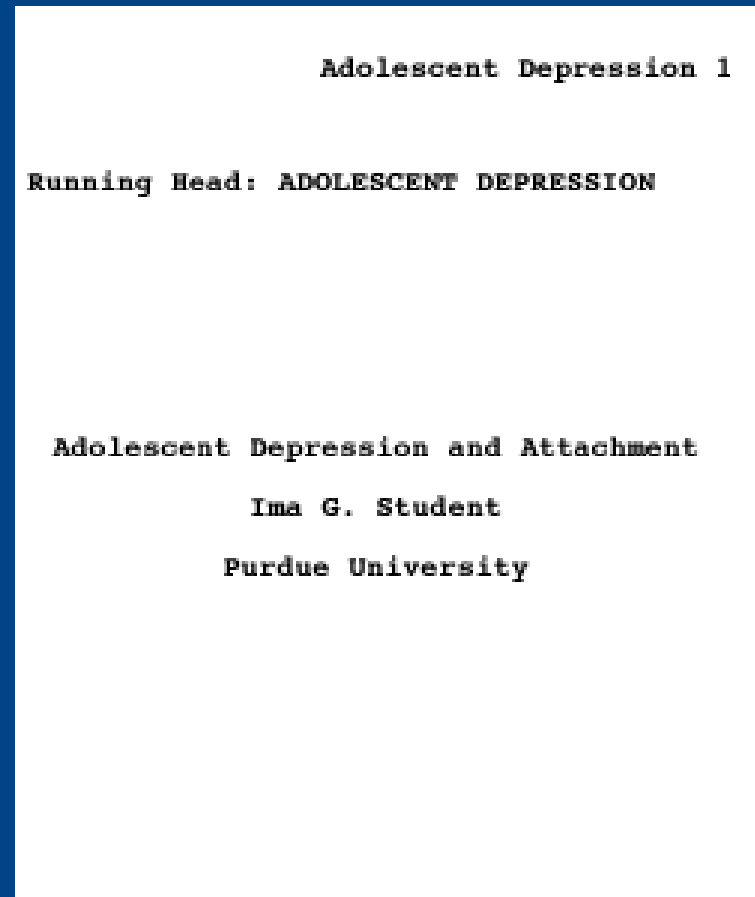


- ▣ *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 5th ed.
- ▣ www.apastyle.org
- ▣ Composition textbooks
- ▣ OWL website: owl.english.purdue.edu
- ▣ Writing Lab Grammar Hotline:
494-3723

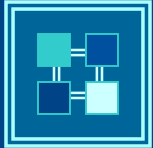
Title Page



- ❑ Papers in APA style require a title page.
- ❑ The running head will be used as the header for the whole paper.
- ❑ Include the paper's title and the author's name and affiliation.



APA Style: Two Main Concerns



- Reference Page
- Parenthetical Citations



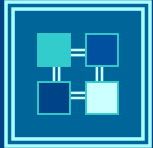
Reference Page



- ❑ A list of every source that you make reference to in your essay.
- ❑ Provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any sources cited in your essay.
- ❑ Each retrievable source cited in the essay must appear on the reference page, and vice versa.



A Sample Reference Page

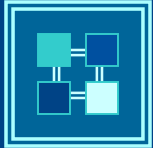


Shell Shock 12

References

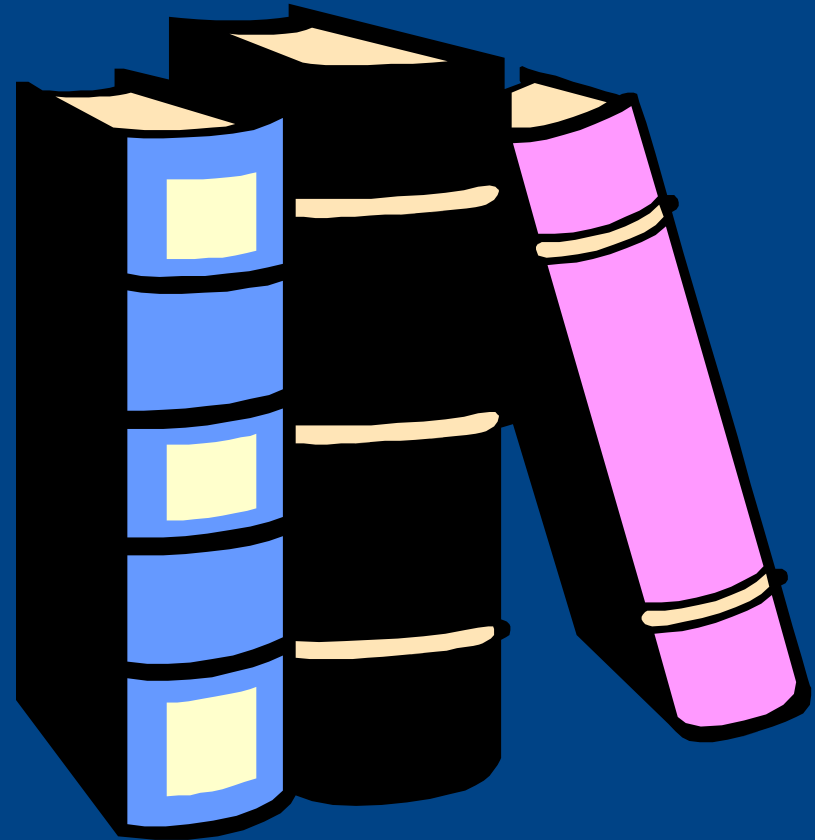
- Fussell, P. (1975). *The Great War and modern memory*. New York: Oxford UP.
- Marcus, J. (1989). The asylums of Antaeus: Women, war, and madness—is there a feminist fetishism? In H. A. Veenser (Ed.), *The New Historicism* (pp. 132-151). New York: Routledge.
- Mott, F. W. (1916). The effects of high explosives upon the central nervous system. *The Lancet*, 55(2), 331-38.
- Showalter, E. (1997). *Hystories: Hysterical epidemics and modern media*. New York: Columbia UP.

Reference Page

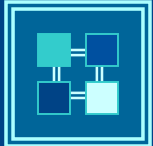


Most citations should contain the following basic information:

- ▣ Author's name
- ▣ Title of work
- ▣ Publication information



References: Some Examples



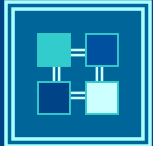
▣ Book

Shay, J. (1994). *Achilles in Vietnam: Combat trauma and the undoing of character*. New York: Touchstone.

▣ Article in a Magazine

Klein, J. (1998, October 5). Dizzy days. *The New Yorker*, 40-45.

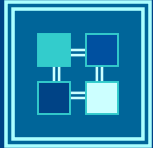
References: Some Examples



- ▣ Web page

Poland, D. (1998, October 26). The hot button. *Roughcut*. Retrieved October 28, 1998 from <http://www.roughcut.com>

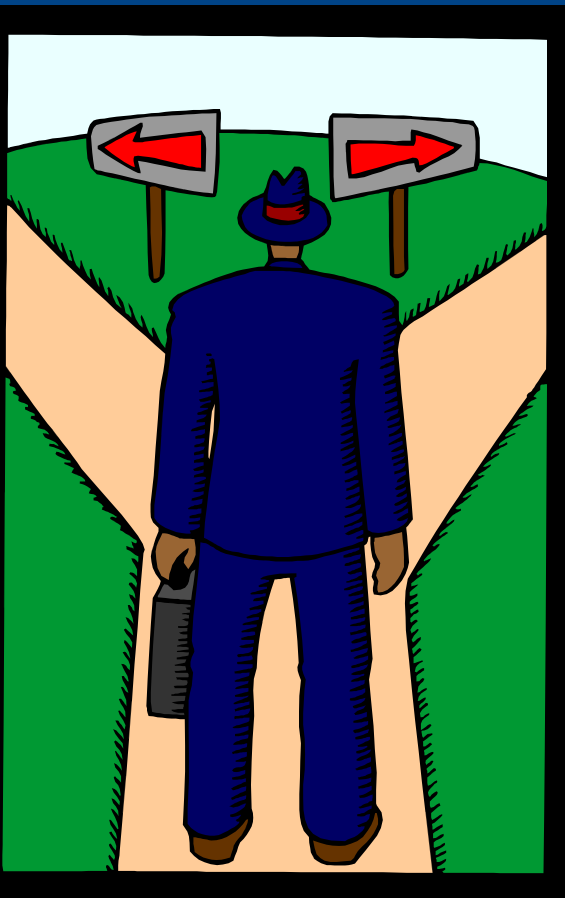
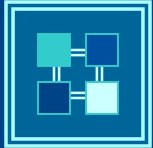
References: Some Examples



- ▣ A newspaper article
Tommasini, A. (1998, October 27). Master teachers whose artistry glows in private. *New York Times*, p. B2.

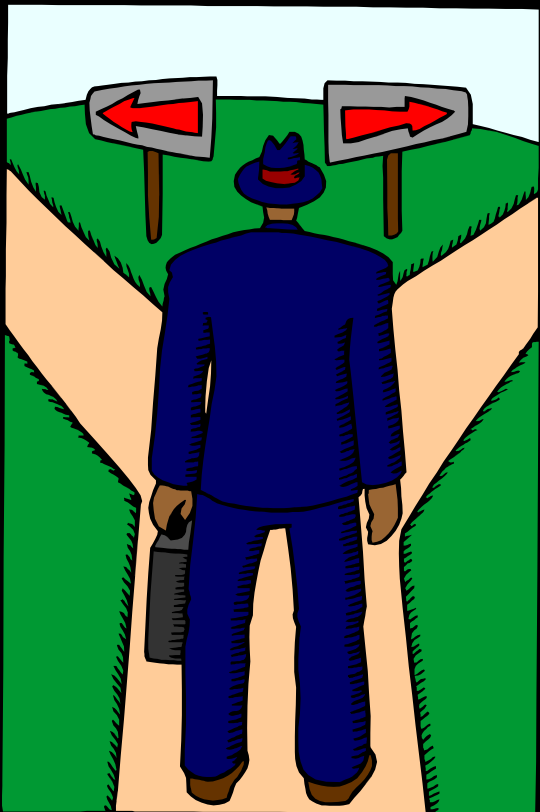
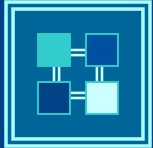
- ▣ A source with no known author
Cigarette sales fall 30% as California tax rises. (1999, September 14). *New York Times*, p. A17.

When Should You Use Parenthetical Citations?



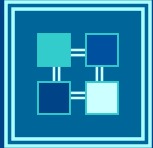
- ▣ When **quoting** any words that are not your own
 - ⊕ Quoting means to repeat another source word for word, using quotation marks

When Should You Use Parenthetical Citations?



- ▣ When **summarizing** facts and ideas from a source
 - ⊕ Summarizing means to take ideas from a large passage of another source and condense them, using your own words
- ▣ When **paraphrasing** a source
 - ⊕ Paraphrasing means to use the ideas from another source but change the phrasing into your own words

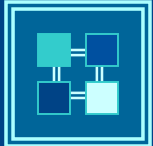
Keys to Parenthetical Citations



Readability

- ▣ Keep references brief
- ▣ Give only information needed to identify the source on your reference page
- ▣ Do not repeat unnecessary information

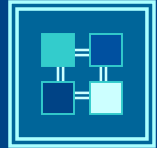
Handling Quotes in Your Text



- Author's last name, publication year, and page number(s) of quote must appear in the text

Caruth (1996) states that a traumatic response frequently entails a “delayed, uncontrolled repetitive appearance of hallucinations and other intrusive phenomena” (p.11).

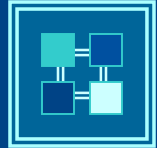
A traumatic response frequently entails a “delayed, uncontrolled repetitive appearance of hallucinations and other intrusive phenomena” (Caruth, 1996, p.11).



Handling Parenthetical Citations

Sometimes additional information is necessary . . .

- ▣ More than one author with the same last name
(H. James, 1878); (W. James, 1880)
- ▣ Two or more works in the same parentheses
(Caruth, 1996; Fussell, 1975; Showalter, 1997)
- ▣ Work with six or more authors
(Smith et al, 1998)
- ▣ Specific part of a source
(Jones, 1995, chap. 2)

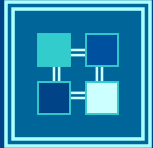


Handling Parenthetical Citations

- ▣ If the source has no known author, then use an abbreviated version of the title:
Full Title: “California Cigarette Tax Deters Smokers”
Citation: (“California,” 1999)



Handling Parenthetical Citations



- ▣ A reference to a personal communication:

Source: email message from C. Everett Koop

Citation: (C. E. Koop, personal communication, May 16, 1998)

- ▣ A general reference to a web site

Source: Purdue University web site

Citation: (<http://www.purdue.edu>)

