

WHAT IS IT?

The American Psychological Association (APA) style is used for formatting and documenting work in a variety of disciplines. APA style emphasizes authors and publication dates of sources. Following are *basic* APA guidelines. For complete information, consult the APA handbook, 7th edition (2019) and visit the KSU Writing Center.

USING SOURCES IN APA

APA requires you to cite sources whenever you paraphrase or quote an author directly in order to situate your ideas in the research of those who influenced you. Outside sources included in your writing should support *your* ideas and research; they should not be the sole focus of your paper. Follow these tips for using source material effectively:

- Use your own words and voice to summarize and paraphrase source information.
- Limit your use of quotations *only* to instances in which the author's wording is unique or powerful, exact wording is necessary for accuracy, or the original wording adds proof to the argument.
- Page numbers are only required for direct quotations.
- Introduce summaries, paraphrases, and direct quotations with signal phrases that demonstrate your knowledge of the source or author and/or how the source fits into your research.
- For quotations longer than forty words, indent the entire quotation one-half inch from the left margin, continue double spacing, and omit quotation marks.
- If the context is clear, you may include the parenthetical citation at the end of the cited material.

In APA style, sources must be cited *both* in **in-text citations** and on a **references page**.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

PARENTHETICAL CITATION

The werewolf's savage appetites are reflective of the 19th century middle-class search for identity (Durante, 2006).

CITATION IN A SIGNAL PHRASE

As psychologist and paranormal researcher Durante (2006) stated, the prevailing definition of lycanthropy is "a clinical psychopathology in which a psychiatric patient believes him/herself to be an animal" (p. 22).

INDIRECT SOURCE CITATION

Rice mentions that "SS officers—called 'werewolves'—attacked coalition forces and engaged in sabotage" (as cited in von Hodenberg, 2008, p. 72).

MULTIPLE AUTHOR CITATIONS

Two authors: (Levitt & Dubner, 2009) or Levitt and Dubner (2009) explained . . .

Three or more authors: Smith et al. (2013) assert that . . .

REFERENCE PAGE ENTRIES

- The references page comes immediately after your paper's main body and is double-spaced. Center the word "References" on the first line, and begin entries on the next line using hanging indentation (first line of each entry is flush-left; subsequent lines are indented).
- Alphabetize entries by the last name of each work's first author. Use only initials for first and middle names.
- If no author is provided, use the name of the authoring organization or the title of the article.

- Capitalize the first letter of all major words in titles of journals. For other titles, capitalize only the first letter of the first word, proper nouns, and the first letter of the first word following a colon.
- Every work cited *in* your paper must have an entry on the references page; do not include works you did not cite.

Always include available DOIs for both print and electronic sources.

JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH A DOI

Carter, K. E. (2005). Werewolves, witches, and wandering spirits: Traditional belief and folklore in early modern Europe. *The Catholic Historical Review*, 91(3), 523–525. <https://doi.org/10.1353/cat.2005.0189>

JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT A DOI (NONDATABASE URL)

Du Coudray, C. B. (2002). Upright citizens on all fours: Nineteenth-century identity and the image of the werewolf. *Nineteenth-Century Contexts*, 24(1), 1-16. <http://www3.nd.edu/~ncc/index.htm>

ARTICLE FROM A JOURNAL, NEWSPAPER, OR MAGAZINE (PRINT or DATABASE WITHOUT A DOI)

Gagliani, W. D. (2011, October). Make way for the new monster in town. *Writer*, 124(10), 27-29.

ARTICLE PAGINATED BY ISSUE (PRINT or DATABASE WITHOUT A DOI)

Durante, C. (2006). On the existence of werewolves. *Philosophy Now*, 57(1), 22-24.

ARTICLE PAGINATED BY VOLUME (PRINT or DATABASE WITHOUT A DOI)

Whitney, E. (2004). Werewolves, Witches, and Wandering Spirits: Traditional Belief and Folklore in Early Modern Europe. *Renaissance Quarterly*, 57(2), 628.

ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER

Hurt, H. (1996, October 21). Werewolves come and go, but the business of Halloween is forever. *The New York Times*. p. C5. <https://nytimes.com/2006/10/21/business/werewolves-come-and-go-but-the-buisness-of-halloween-is-forever>

SHORT WORK FROM A WEBSITE

Veronese, K. (2011, December 30). The modern-day hunt for France’s beast of Gévaudan. *Gizmodo*. <https://io9.gizmodo.com/the-modern-day-hunt-for-france-s-beast-of-gevaudan-5871897>

WEBPAGE ON A NEWS WEBSITE

Richards, T. (2011, October 27). *Fantastic! The world’s best vampire-spotting locations*. CNN. <https://www.cnn.com/travel/article/vampire-tourism-lp/index.html>

YOUTUBE VIDEO

Mythology and Fiction Explained. (2017, October 25). *Why are werewolves so popular? The history of the werewolf legend*. [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZizDu1fi_g

FILM

Landis, J. (Director). (1981). *An American werewolf in Paris*. [Film]. Polygram Pictures.

BOOK

Summers, M. (2003). *The werewolf in lore and legend*. Dover Publications.

Priest, H. (2015). *She-wolf: A cultural history of female werewolves*. Manchester University Press. <https://doi.org/10.7228/manchester/9780719089343.001.0001>

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