

## APA Style Version 7 Quick Guide (This manuscript is based on OWL at Purdue University)

[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_style\\_introduction.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_style_introduction.html)

### How to cite this manuscript:

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## APA Style Version 7 Quick Guide

### 1) Parenthetical Citations

Any time you use a source in writing the body of your manuscript, a parenthetical citation should be made. When you just paraphrase materials from a source, the parenthetical citation should only indicate the author's/authors' last name(s) plus date of publication. For quotations, however, the page(s) references should also be identified:

What you do	How you write your parenthetical citation
1) Cite from a primary source	(Last name, year)
2) Cite from a secondary source	(Last name, year, as cited in Last name, year)
3) Quote from a primary source	(Last name, year, page)
4) Quote from a secondary source	(Last name, year, as cited in Last name, year, page)

### Examples for citations:

(Smith, 2007)  
(Smith, 2007, as cited in Johnson, 2011)

### Examples for quotations:

(Smith, 2007, p. 29)  
(Smith, 2007, as cited in Johnson, 2011, p. 37)

Most sources you cite/quote will include only one author; however, there are cases in which a source you use in writing your paper includes more than one author. You should write your parenthetical citations so that they will look like:

How many authors the source has?	Example of how you write your parenthetical citation
1 author	(Smith, 2007) or Smith (1997)
2 authors	(Smith & Johnson, 2007) or Smith and Johnson (2007)
3 or more authors	(Rupert et al., 2011) or Rupert et al. (2011)

If you're citing multiple works with similar groups of authors, and the shortened "et al" citation form of each source would be the same, you'll need to avoid ambiguity by writing out more names. If you cited works with these authors:

Jones, Smith, Liu, Huang, and Kim (2020)  
Jones, Smith, Ruiz, Wang, and Stanton (2020)

They would be cited in-text as follows to avoid ambiguity:

(Jones, Smith, Liu, et al., 2020)  
(Jones, Smith, Ruiz, et al., 2020)

There are rare occasions when one paper uses sources with authors whose last names as well as whose dates of publication are the same; in this case, initials should also be used (*e.g.*, Jackson, M., 2011; Jackson, J., 2011).

## 2) In-Text Citations

As indicated above, *IJLS* uses the author-date format for in-text citations. Here are some examples:

### 2.1. In-text citations from one-author sources

... the photoelectric effect (Einstein, 1906)  
Einstein's description of the photoelectric effect (1906)  
In 1906, Einstein published a paper on the photoelectric effect.

### 2.2. In-text citations from sources with two authors (compare & with and)

... the photoelectric effect (Einstein & Johnson, 1906)  
Einstein and Johnson's description of the photoelectric effect (1906)  
In 1906, Einstein and Johnson published a paper on the photoelectric effect.

### 2.3. In-text citations from sources with three or more authors

Barrett et al. (1997) found ...

#### **Note:**

If two or more papers would have the same abbreviation under APA rules (*e.g.*, Einstein, Rush, and Oppenheimer, 1950, and Einstein, Bohr and Teller, 1950), provide as many names as are needed to distinguish between the papers:

Einstein, Rush et al. (1950) and Einstein, Bohr et al. (1950) found ...

### 2.5. In-text citations from sources with no authors

Include the title and date:

... the book *Pregnancy and poverty* (1979) argues that ...

#### **Note:**

For articles or book chapters, put the title in double quotation marks

... the study on health care ("America suffers," 1997)

If the writer is listed as "Anonymous," cite accordingly: (Anonymous, 1956)

If no author or date is given, use the title in your signal phrase or the first word or two of the title in the parentheses and use the abbreviation "n.d." (for "no date").

Another study of students and research decisions discovered that students succeeded with tutoring ("Tutoring and APA," n.d.).

### 2.6. In-text citations from multiple works within the same citation

To cite two or more works by the same author, list the author's name once, followed by the dates of publication in chronological order:

... as has been shown (Hewlett, 1989, 1993, 1994)

To cite different authors, list them **alphabetically and then chronologically**; separate the authors

using **semicolons**; the order in which the works appear must be the same as the ones in the reference list:

... seminal papers in physics (Einstein, 1905a, 1905b; Johnson & Bohr, 1940; Teller, 1951)

**Note:** In Einstein, 1905a, 1905b, to decide which source is 1905a and which 1905b, you must first list the sources on the basis of the alphabetical ordering of their titles in your reference list and give them a, b, etc. indexes there, and then use the same indexing in the running text of your manuscript.

To separate a major citation from other citations, list the primary source first, followed by a semicolon, then insert a “**see also**” before listing the remaining citations in **alphabetical order**:

... studies suggest (Strickley, 1997; **see also** Blake, 1995; Masters, 1986)

## 2.7. Cross-listings

To cite two or more works published in a single year by the same authors, distinguish between them in the text and in references by adding a letter to the year (according to the A-Z listing of the source titles):

Crowley et al., 1923a, 1923b, 1923c

If two authors cited have the same last name, give their initials in all references:

A. J. Einstein and Wilson (1905) and J. C. Einstein and Hartley (1961) found . . .

## 2.8. Classical works

- Classical works, such as the **Quran**, the **Bible** and **Greek and Roman texts**, should be cited in the text but do not need to be included in the reference list at the end of the paper.
- Translations of classical works should be noted: (Plato, trans. 2001). Translations also should be included in the reference list.
- When citing specific sections of classical works, use **line numbers, chapters, and so on instead of page numbers**, which typically apply only to a single edition.
- When citing a reprint of an older work, indicate both the date of the original publication and the date of the reprint, separated by a slash: (Freud, 1901/1961)

## 2.9. Personal communication

Personal communications (such as **email, letters, or conversations**)

- Cite in the text but do not include in the reference list: (J. M. Hamilton, **personal communication, December 17, 2003**)

## 2.10. Secondary sources

- Indirect references (works not referenced directly but discussed in a secondary source)
- If you wish to mention an article by Jones that you did not read directly but learned about in a book by Adamson, cite as follows:

Jones’s study (as cited in Adamson, 1994)

- Include **ONLY** the **secondary source** (in above example, Adamson) in the reference list.

## 2.11. Works still in press

Rather than cite a predicted publication date, indicate that the work is still in press; it means that

the work has been accepted for publication and will definitely be published in a near future:

(Horace, in press)

### 3) Quotations

If you directly quote fewer than **40 words** from a source, include it in the running text, surrounded by double quotation marks:

#### Example:

International Journal of Language Studies (IJLS), Vol. 5(2), 2011 | 69

requests, indirect or off-record requests, and hybrid requests (i.e., a compromise between direct and indirect requests). It is generally agreed that indirect strategies are used for politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1987; Clark, 1979; Clark & Schunk, 1980; Lakoff, 1973; Leech, 1983; Searle, 1975). Searle (1975, p. 64) suggested that "politeness is the chief motivation for indirectness." He argued that in indirect speech acts, "the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on

If you directly quote **40 words or more** from a source, set them off from the text in left-indented block form without quotation marks.

#### Example:

was the internal organization of writing. Personal letters, novels, and academic articles were examples of social genre. Sequence of events and argue points of view were kinds of rhetorical purposes which were related to cognitive genres.

The differences between social genre and cognitive genre were made more clear in Bruce's own statements (p. 39):

*Social genre refers to socially recognized constructs according to which whole texts are classified in terms of their overall social purpose. Purpose here is taken to mean the intention to consciously communicate a body of knowledge related to a certain context to a certain target audience . . . . Cognitive genre refers to the overall cognitive orientation and internal organization of a segment of writing that realizes a single, more general rhetorical purpose to represent one type of information within discourse. Examples of types of general rhetorical purpose relating to cognitive genres are: to recount sequenced events, to explain a process, to argue a point of view, each of which will employ a different cognitive genre. [italics mine]*

According Hyland (1999) genre studies had two significant motivations: (a) finding the relationship between language and the context where language was used, and (b) helping students to produce authentic text by introducing

- To indicate errors in the original source, use sic, italicized and bracketed:  
**Example:** "is one of the main biological [sic] predictors of . . ."
- Use an ellipsis (. . .) to indicate omission in the original source; add a period (. . . .) if the omission comes between sentences.
- Use square brackets to insert materials which are not part of the quotation.

- If someone other than the original author has italicized words for emphasis, add the words **[italics added]** in square brackets after the words.
- Cite quotations in the following ways (depending on quote length and use of author name):  
     Horner (1967) found that “Children raised in stable two-parent families . . .” (p. 438).  
     He found that “Children raised . . .” (Horner, 1967, p. 438).
- Avoid long quotations. A maximum of 5% to 10% of your work may be directly quoted from elsewhere. Notice that you may need to obtain copyright permission for long quotations; if so, indicate whether permission has been obtained.

#### 4) Abbreviations and Statistical Symbols

For abbreviations and statistical/mathematical symbols, Go by the conventions of **APA Editorial Style (7<sup>th</sup> ed.)**.

#### 5) Reference List

##### 5.1. General considerations

- All references cited in the text should also appear in the reference list (**except for classical works and personal communications**). All works that are used in the paper and identified by a parenthetical reference require a listing in the References so that the reader can verify or locate the original source.
- The reference list must be sorted **first alphabetically** and **then chronologically**.
- Each reference entry must be as complete and detailed as it can get.
- Do not use quotation marks for book chapters/paper titles.
- Make sure you use hanging indentation (0.5 inch or 1.27cm); The first line of each entry must be flush with the left margin.
- Do **NOT** number the reference entries.
- Use the same font style and size as the rest of the paper.
- Give the last name and first/middle initials for all authors of a particular work up to and including 20 authors (**this is a new rule, as APA 6 only required the first six authors**). Separate each author’s initials from the next author in the list with a comma. Use an ampersand (&) before the last author’s name. If there are 21 or more authors, use an ellipsis (but no ampersand) after the 19th author, and then add the final author’s name.

**Note:** We strongly recommend that you see OWL at Purdue for a detailed style guide:  
[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_formatting\\_and\\_style\\_guide/reference\\_list\\_basic\\_rules.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/reference_list_basic_rules.html)

##### 5.1.1. How to list authors

- Do **NOT use ellipsis dots . . .** in the reference list for sources with **less than 21 authors**. Here are some examples:

1 author: Smith, J.

2 authors: Smith, J., & Jones, M.

3-20 authors (list all and use & before the last author): Smith, J., Jones, M., & Johnson, R.

**If there are 21 or more authors, use an ellipsis (but no ampersand) after the 19th author, and then add the final author’s name. There should be no more than 20 names in your listing.**

21+ authors: Pegion, K., Kirtman, B. P., Becker, E., Collins, D. C., LaJoie, E., Burgman, R., Bell,

R., DelSole, R., Min, D., Zhu, Y., Li, W., Sinsky, E., Guan, H., Gottschalck, J., Metzger, E. J., Barton, N. P., Achuthavarier, D., Marshak, J., Koster, R., . . . Kim, H.

**Note:** For 21 or more authors, list by last names and initials; commas separate author names. After the 19th author's name, use ellipsis dots in place of the author names. Then provide the final author name. There should be no more than 20 names in your listing.

**See Also:**

[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_formatting\\_and\\_style\\_guide/reference\\_list\\_author\\_authors.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/reference_list_author_authors.html)

5.1.2. *How to show dates* (**Note:** Works with only a year should be listed before those with a more specific date.)

- Enclose the date (year first) in parenthesis after the author's name, follow with a period.

Year only: (2007).

Month/Year: (2007, September).

Two Months: (2007, September/October).

Complete date: (2007, September 12).

- Note that **NOT ALL** sources require months/days to be identified in their references entries

## 1. Reference List: Articles in Periodicals

### BASIC FORM

APA style dictates that authors are named with their last name followed by their initials; publication year goes between parentheses, followed by a period. The title of the article is in sentence-case, meaning only the first word and proper nouns in the title are capitalized. The periodical title is run in title case, and is followed by the volume number which, with the title, is also italicized. If a DOI has been assigned to the article that you are using, you should include this after the page numbers for the article. If no DOI has been assigned and you are accessing the periodical online, use the URL of the website from which you are retrieving the periodical.

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article: Subtitle of article. *Title of Periodical*, volume number(issue number), pages. <https://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyy>

### ARTICLE IN PRINT JOURNAL

Brown, J. D. (2013). My twenty-five years of cloze testing research: So what? *International Journal of Language Studies*, 7(1), 1-32.

**Note:** APA 7 advises writers to include a DOI (if available), even when using the print source. The example above assumes no DOI is available.

### ARTICLE IN ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

As noted above, when citing an article in an electronic journal, include a DOI if one is associated with the article.

Baniya, S., & Weech, S. (2019). Data and experience design: Negotiating community-oriented digital research with service-learning. *Purdue Journal of Service-Learning and International Engagement*, 6(1), 11-16. <https://doi.org/10.5703/1288284316979>

DOIs may not always be available. In these cases, use a URL. Many academic journals provide stable URLs that function similarly to DOIs. These are preferable to ordinary URLs copied and pasted from the browser's address bar.

Brown, J. D. (2013). My twenty-five years of cloze testing research: So what? *International Journal of Language Studies*, 7(1), 1-32. <http://ijls.net/sample/71-1.pdf>

#### **ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE**

Peterzell, J. (1990, April). Better late than never. *Time*, 135(17), 20–21.

#### **ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER**

Schultz, S. (2005, December). Calls made to strengthen state energy policies. *The Country Today*, 1A, 2A.

#### **REVIEW**

Baumeister, R. F. (1993). Exposing the self-knowledge myth [Review of the book *The self-knower: A hero under control*, by R. A. Wicklund & M. Eckert]. *Contemporary Psychology*, 38(5), 466–467.

### **2. Reference List: Books**

**Note:** If available, APA 7 requires a DOI for all works that have one — whether print or digital. If a print work does not have a DOI do not include it in the reference citation.

#### **BASIC FORMAT FOR BOOKS**

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher Name. DOI (if available)

Stoneman, R. (2008). *Alexander the Great: A life in legend*. Yale University Press.

#### **EDITED BOOK, NO AUTHOR**

Editor, E. E. (Ed.). (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Publisher. DOI (if available)

Leitch, M. G., & Rushton, C. J. (Eds.). (2019). *A new companion to Malory*. D. S. Brewer.

#### **EDITED BOOK WITH AN AUTHOR OR AUTHORS**

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (E. Editor, Ed.). Publisher. DOI (if available)

Malory, T. (2017). *Le morte darthur* (P. J. C. Field, Ed.). D. S. Brewer. (Original work published 1469-70)

## A TRANSLATION

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (T. Translator, Trans.). Publisher. (Original work published YEAR) DOI (if available)

Plato (1989). *Symposium* (A. Nehamas & P. Woodruff, Trans.). Hackett Publishing Company. (Original work published ca. 385-378 BCE)

**Note:** When you cite a republished work, like the one above, in your text, it should appear with both dates: Plato (385-378/1989)

## EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (# edition). Publisher. DOI (if available)

Belcher, W. (2019). *Writing your journal article in twelve weeks: A guide to academic publishing success* (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press.

## ARTICLE OR CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In E. E. Editor & F. F. Editor (Eds.), *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (pp. pages of chapter). Publisher. DOI (if available)

**Note:** When you list the pages of the chapter or essay in parentheses after the book title, use "pp." before the numbers: (pp. 1-21). This abbreviation, however, does not appear before the page numbers in periodical references. List any edition number in the same set of parentheses as the page numbers, separated by a comma: (2nd ed., pp. 66-72).

Armstrong, D. (2019). Malory and character. In M. G. Leitch & C. J. Rushton (Eds.), *A new companion to Malory* (pp. 144-163). D. S. Brewer.

## MULTIVOLUME WORK

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle* (Vol. #). Publisher. DOI (if available)

David, A., & Simpson, J. (Eds.). (2006). *The Norton anthology of English literature: The Middle Ages* (8th ed., Vol. A). W. W. Norton and Company.

## 3. Reference List: Other Print Sources

**Important Note:** Because the 7th edition of the APA Publication Manual heavily emphasizes digital and electronic sources, it does not contain explicit instructions for certain less-common print sources that earlier editions covered. For this reason, some of the examples below have been adapted from the instructions for sources with similar attributes (e.g., the conference proceedings example is derived from the instructions the 7th edition manual gives for citing edited collections). Every example below that has been adapted in this way is accompanied by a note explaining how it was adapted.

**Please also note:** While this resource contains many examples of citations for uncommon print sources that we think are helpful, it may not account for every possibility. For even more examples of how to cite uncommon print sources, please refer to the 7th edition of the APA Publication Manual.

### **ENTRY IN A DICTIONARY, THESAURUS, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA WITH A GROUP AUTHOR**

The 7th edition of the APA manual does not provide specific guidance on how to cite physical reference works such as dictionaries, thesauruses, or encyclopedias. Therefore, this citation, as well as the one for an individual author of an entry in a reference work, is modeled on that of a chapter in an edited book or anthology, both which are similar in format to reference works.

Institution or organization name. (Year). Title of entry. In *Title of reference work* (edition, page numbers). Publisher name.

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated. (1997). Goat. In *Merriam Webster's collegiate dictionary* (10th ed., pp. 499-500). Merriam-Webster, Incorporated.

### **ENTRY IN A DICTIONARY, THESAURUS, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA WITH AN INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR**

Lastname, F. M. (Year). Title of entry. In F. M. Lastname (ed.), *Title of reference work* (edition, page numbers). Publisher.

Tatum, S. R. (2009). Spirituality and religion in hip hop literature and culture. In T. L. Stanley (ed.), *Encyclopedia of hip hop literature* (pp. 250-252). Greenwood.

### **WORK DISCUSSED IN A SECONDARY SOURCE**

Provide the source in which the original work was referenced:

Nail, T. (2017). What is an assemblage? *SubStance*, 46(1), 21-37.  
<http://sub.uwpress.org/lookup/doi/10.3368/ss.46.1.21>

**Note:** Provide the secondary source in the references list; in the text, name the original work, and give a citation for the secondary source. For example, if Deleuze and Guattari's work is cited in Nail and you did not read the original work, list the Nail reference in the References. In the text, use the following citation:

Deleuze & Guattari's concept of the assemblage (as cited in Nail, 2017)....

### **DISSERTATION ABSTRACT**

The 7th edition of the APA manual does not provide specific guidance on how to cite dissertation abstracts. Therefore, this citation models that of a journal article, which is similar in format.

Lastname, F. M. (Year). Title of dissertation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, Vol., Page.

Angeli, E. L. (2012). Networks of communication in emergency medical services. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 74, 03(E).

### **DISSERTATION OR MASTER'S THESIS, PUBLISHED**

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of dissertation/thesis* (Publication No.) [Doctoral dissertation/Master's thesis, Name of Institution Awarding the Degree]. Database or Archive Name.

Angeli, E. L. (2012). *Networks of communication in emergency medical services* (Publication No. 3544643) [Doctoral dissertation, Purdue University]. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

**Note:** If the dissertation or thesis is not published in a database, include the URL of the site where the document is located.

#### **DISSERTATION OR MASTER'S THESIS, UNPUBLISHED**

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of dissertation/thesis* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation/master's thesis]. Name of Institution Awarding the Degree.

Samson, J. M. (2016). *Human trafficking and globalization* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

#### **FEDERAL OR STATE STATUTE**

Name of Act, Public Law No. (Year). URL

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Publ. L. No. 111-148, 124 Stat. 119 (2010). <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-111publ148/pdf/PLAW-111publ148.pdf>

#### **REPORT BY A GOVERNMENT AGENCY OR OTHER ORGANIZATION**

Organization Name. (Year). *Title of report*. URL

United States Government Accountability Office. (2019). *Performance and accountability report: Fiscal year 2019*. <https://www.gao.gov/assets/710/702715.pdf>

#### **REPORT BY INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS AT GOVERNMENT AGENCY OR OTHER ORGANIZATION**

Lastname, F. M., & Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of report*. Organization Name. URL

Palanker, D., Volk, J., Lucia, K., & Thomas, K. (2018). *Mental health parity at risk: Deregulating the individual market and the impact on mental health coverage*. National Alliance on Mental Illness. <https://www.nami.org/About-NAMI/Publications-Reports/Public-Policy-Reports/Parity-at-Risk/ParityatRisk.pdf>

#### **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

The 7th edition of the APA manual does not provide guidance on citing conference proceedings. Therefore, this citation models that of an edited collection, which is similar in format.

Lastname, F. M., & Lastname, F. M. (Eds.). (Year). *Title of Proceedings*. Publisher. URL (if applicable)

Huang, S., Pierce, R., & Stamey, J. (Eds.). (2006). *Proceedings of the 24th annual ACM international conference on the design of communication*. ACM Digital Library. <https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1166324&picked=prox>

#### **4. Reference List: Electronic Sources**

**Important Note:** Some electronic citations necessitate the use of brackets. APA style dictates that brackets should directly surround their content without spaces (e.g., [bracketed content] should look like this). When possible, include the year, month, and date in references. If the month and date

are not available, use the year of publication. Additionally, APA 7th edition no longer requires the use of “Retrieved from” before URLs or DOIs; special exceptions, however, are made for resources that are unarchived. Including the retrieval date for these sources indicates to readers that the version of the work they retrieve may be different than what was originally used.

**Please note:** the following contains a list of the most commonly cited electronic sources. For a complete list of how to cite electronic sources, please refer to the 7th edition of the APA Publication Manual.

### **WEBPAGE OR PIECE OF ONLINE CONTENT**

If the page names an individual author, cite their name first:

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). *Title of page*. Site name. URL

Price, D. (2018, March 23). *Laziness does not exist*. Medium. <https://humanparts.medium.com/laziness-does-not-exist-3af27e312d01>

If the resource was written by a group or organization, use the name of the group/organization as the author. Additionally, if the author and site name are the same, omit the site name from the citation.

Group name. (Year, Month Date). *Title of page*. Site name. URL

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (2019, November 21). Justice served: Case closed for over 40 dogfighting victims. <https://www.aspca.org/news/justice-served-case-closed-over-40-dogfighting-victims>

If the page's author is not listed, start with the title instead. Additionally, include a retrieval date when the page's content is likely to change over time (like, for instance, if you're citing a wiki that is publicly edited).

*Title of page*. (Year, Month Date). Site name. Retrieved Month Date, Year, from URL

*Tuscan white bean pasta*. (2018, February 25). Budgetbytes. Retrieved March 18, 2020, from <https://www.budgetbytes.com/tuscan-white-bean-pasta/>

If the date of publication is not listed, use the abbreviation (n.d.).

Author or Group name. (n.d.). *Title of page*. Site name (if applicable). URL

National Alliance on Mental Illness. (n.d.). *Mental health conditions*. <https://www.nami.org/Learn-More/Mental-Health-Conditions>

### **WIKIPEDIA ARTICLE**

APA 7 treats Wikipedia articles as special instances of entries in reference works. Thus, there are a few differences between reference entries for pages on Wikipedia and those for generic webpages.

Title of article. (Year, Month Date). In *Wikipedia*. URL of archived version of page

Quantum mechanics. (2019, November 19). In *Wikipedia*. [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Quantum\\_mechanics&oldid=948476810](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Quantum_mechanics&oldid=948476810)

Wikipedia articles often update frequently. For this reason, the date refers to the date that the cited version of the page was published. Note also that the manual recommends linking to the archived version of the page, rather than the current version of the page on the site, since the latter can change over time. Access the archived version by clicking "View History," then clicking the date/timestamp of the version you'd like to cite.

### **ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE: CITING DOIS**

**Please note:** Because online materials can potentially change URLs, APA recommends providing a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), when it is available, as opposed to the URL. DOIs are an attempt to provide stable, long-lasting links for online articles. They are unique to their documents and consist of a long alphanumeric code. Many—but not all—publishers will provide an article's DOI on the first page of the document.

**Note** also that some online bibliographies provide an article's DOI but may "hide" the code under a button which may read "Article" or may be an abbreviation of a vendor's name like "CrossRef" or "PubMed." This button will usually lead the user to the full article which will include the DOI. Find DOIs from print publications or ones that go to dead links with doi.org's "Resolve a DOI" function, available on the site's home page. APA 7 also advises writers to include a DOI (if available), even when using the print source.

### **ARTICLE FROM AN ONLINE PERIODICAL WITH DOI ASSIGNED**

Lastname, F. M., & Lastname, F. M. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, Vol.(Issue), page numbers. DOI

Drollinger, T., Comer, L. B., & Warrington, P. T. (2006). Development and validation of the active empathetic listening scale. *Psychology & Marketing*, 23(2), 161-180. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mar.20105>

### **ARTICLE FROM AN ONLINE PERIODICAL WITH NO DOI ASSIGNED**

If an online scholarly journal article has no DOI and is published on a website, include the URL. If an online scholarly article has no DOI and is published on a database, do not include a URL or any database information. The only exception is for databases that publish articles that are in limited circulation (like ERIC) or that are only available on that particular database (like UpToDate). Note that retrieval dates are required for unarchived sources that are likely, or intended, to change over time.

Perreault, L. (2019). Obesity in adults: Role of physical activity and exercise. *UpToDate*. Retrieved January 12, 2020, from <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/obesity-in-adults-role-of-physical-activity-and-exercise>

### **ABSTRACT**

APA 7th edition does not provide guidance on how to cite abstracts. However, if you only use information from the abstract but the full text of the article is also available, we advise you to add "[Abstract]" after the article or source name. If the full text is not available, you may use an abstract that is available through an abstracts database as a secondary source.

### **ONLINE NEWS ARTICLE**

**Note:** The format for this type of source depends on whether your source comes from a site with an associated newspaper. If the source does come from a site with an associated newspaper, leave the title of the article unformatted, but italicize the title of the newspaper.

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). Title of article. *Title of Publication*. URL

Richards, C. (2019, December 9). Best music of 2019: Lana Del Rey sings lullabies about the end of America. *Washington Post*. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/entertainment/music/best-music-of-2019-lana-del-rey-sings-lullabies-about-the-end-of-america/2019/12/06/6e82c5ec-15d8-11ea-a659-7d69641c6ff7\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/entertainment/music/best-music-of-2019-lana-del-rey-sings-lullabies-about-the-end-of-america/2019/12/06/6e82c5ec-15d8-11ea-a659-7d69641c6ff7_story.html)

On the other hand, if the source doesn't come from a site with an associated newspaper, italicize the title of the article, but leave the name of the site unformatted.

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). *Title of article*. Name of publishing website. URL

Jones, J. (2020, May 10). *Why flats dominate Spain's housing market*. BBC. <https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200506-why-do-flats-dominate-spains-housing-market>

### **ELECTRONIC OR KINDLE BOOKS**

It is not necessary to note that you have used an eBook or audiobook when the content is the same as a physical book. However, you should distinguish between the eBook or audiobook and the print version if the content is different or abridged, or if you would like to cite the narrator of an audiobook.

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of book*. Publisher. URL

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of book* [eBook edition]. Publisher. URL

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of book* (N. Narrator, Narr.) [Audiobook]. Publisher. URL (if applicable)

### **DISSERTATION/THESIS FROM A DATABASE**

Lastname, F. M. (Year). *Title of dissertation or thesis* (Publication No.) [Doctoral dissertation or master's thesis, Name of Institution Awarding Degree]. Database Name.

Duis, J. M. (2008). *Acid/base chemistry and related organic chemistry conceptions of undergraduate organic chemistry students*. (Publication No. 3348786) [Doctoral dissertation, University of Northern Colorado]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

### **ENTRY IN AN ONLINE DICTIONARY, THESAURUS, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA WITH A GROUP AUTHOR**

**Note:** An online dictionary, thesaurus, or encyclopedia may be continuously updated and therefore not include a publication date (like in the example below). If that's the case, use "n.d." for the date and include the retrieval date in the citation.

Institution or organization name. (Year). Title of entry. In *Title of reference work*. URL

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Braggadocio. In *Merriam-Webster.com dictionary*. Retrieved January 13, 2020, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/braggadocio>

### **ENTRY IN AN ONLINE DICTIONARY, THESAURUS, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA WITH AN INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR**

Lastname, F. M. (Year). Title of entry. In F. M. Lastname (ed.), *Title of reference work* (edition). Publisher. URL or DOI

Martin, M. (2018). Animals. In L. A. Schintler & C. L. McNeely (Eds), *Encyclopedia of big data*. SpringerLink. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-32001-4\\_7-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-32001-4_7-1)

**Note:** If the dictionary, thesaurus, or encyclopedia does not include an edition, simply skip that step.

## DATA SETS

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group (Year). *Title of dataset* (Version No.) [Data set]. Publisher. DOI or URL

Grantmakers in the Arts. (2019). Arts funding trends, United States, 1994-present (ICPSR 37337) [Data set]. *National Archive of Data on Arts & Culture*. <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NADAC/studies/37337>

## GRAPHIC DATA (E.G. INTERACTIVE MAPS, INFOGRAPHICS, AND OTHER GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS OF DATA)

Give the name of the organization or individual followed by the date and the title. If there is no title, in brackets, you should provide a brief explanation of what type of data is there and in what form it appears. Include the URL and the retrieval date if there is no publication date.

HatchMed. (2017). *8 ways to improve patient satisfaction* [Infographic]. HatchMed.com. <https://www.hatchmed.com/blog/2017/1/30/8-ways-to-improve-patient-satisfaction>

Google. (n.d.). [Google Map of Purdue University]. Retrieved January 12, 2020, from <https://www.google.com/maps/@40.4237095,-86.9233886,17z>

## QUALITATIVE DATA AND ONLINE INTERVIEWS

If an interview is not retrievable in audio or print form, cite the interview only in the text (not in the reference list) and provide the month, day, and year in the text. If the interview transcript is published in an online periodical, like a magazine, cite the interview the same way you would cite the medium where it is published, as shown below:

Schulman, M. (2019, December 8). Peter Dinklage is still punk rock. *The New Yorker*. <https://www.newyorker.com/culture/the-new-yorker-interview/peter-dinklage-is-still-punk-rock>

If it is an audio file or transcript published in a database, credit the interviewee as the author and use the following model:

Paynter, W. (1970, September 17). *Interview with Will Paynter* [Interview]. Studs Terkel Radio Archive; The Chicago History Museum. <https://studsterkel.wfmt.com/programs/interview-will-paynter>

## ONLINE LECTURE NOTES AND PRESENTATION SLIDES

When citing online lecture notes, be sure to provide the file format in brackets after the lecture title (e.g. PowerPoint slides, Word document).

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). *Title of presentation* [Lecture notes, PowerPoint slides, etc.]. Publisher. URL

Smith, C. (2017, October 13). *AI and machine learning demystified* [PowerPoint slides]. SlideShare. <https://www.slideshare.net/carologic/ai-and-machine-learning-demystified-by-carol-smith-at-midwest-ux-2017>

## COMPUTER SOFTWARE/DOWNLOADED SOFTWARE

Do not cite standard office software (e.g. Word, Excel) or programming languages. Provide references only for specialized software.

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group. (Year). *Title of software* (Version No.). Publisher. URL

Maplesoft. (2019). *Maple companion* (Version 2.1.0). Cybernet Systems Co. <https://www.maplesoft.com/products/MapleCompanion/>

## EMAIL

E-mails are not included in the list of references, though you should parenthetically cite them in your main text:

(E. Robbins, personal communication, January 4, 2001).

## ONLINE FORUM OR DISCUSSION POSTING

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group [username]. (Year, Month Date). *Title of post* [Online forum post]. Publisher. URL

Stine, R. L. [RL\_Stine]. (2013, October 23). *I'm R.L. Stine and it's my job to terrify kids. Ask me anything!* [Online forum post]. Reddit. <https://www.reddit.com/r/IAmA/comments/1p32dl/>

## TWEET

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group [@username]. (Year, Month Date). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words*[Tweet]. Site Name. URL

**Note:** If the tweet includes images, videos, or links to other sources, indicate that information in brackets after the content description. Also attempt to replicate emojis if possible.

National Geographic [@NatGeo]. (2020, January 12). *Scientists knew African grays are clever, but now they've been documented assisting other members of their species—even strangers* [Tweet; thumbnail link to article]. Twitter. <https://twitter.com/NatGeo/status/1216346352063537154>

## TWITTER PROFILE

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group [@username]. (n.d.). *Tweets* [Twitter profile]. Retrieved Month Date, Year, from URL

MLA Style [@mlastyle]. (n.d.). *Tweets* [Twitter profile]. Retrieved January 12, 2020, from <https://twitter.com/mlastyle>

## FACEBOOK POST

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group. (Year, Month Date). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words* [Type of post]. Site Name. URL

**Note:** If the Facebook post includes images, videos, or links to other sources, indicate that information in brackets after the content description. Also attempt to replicate emojis if possible.

U.S. Department of the Interior. (2020, January 10). *Like frosting on a cake, snow coats and clings to the hoodoos at Bryce Canyon National Park in Utah* [Image attached] [Status update]. Facebook. <https://www.facebook.com/USInterior/photos/a.155163054537384/2586475451406120/?type=3&theater>

### FACEBOOK PAGE

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group. (n.d.). *Home* [Facebook page]. Site name. Retrieved Month Date, Year, from URL

Little River Canyon National Preserve (n.d.). *Home* [Facebook page]. Facebook. Retrieved January 12, 2020 from <https://www.facebook.com/lirinps/>

### INSTAGRAM PHOTO OR VIDEO

Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group [@username]. (Year, Month Date). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words* [Type of post]. Site Name. URL

BBC [@bbc]. (2020, January 12). *Skywatchers have been treated to the first full moon of 2020-known as a "wolf moon"-at the same time as a* [Photograph]. Instagram. <https://www.instagram.com/p/B7OkWqbBwcf/>

### BLOG POST

Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). Title of post. *Publisher*. URL

Axelrod, A. (2019, August 11). A century later: The Treaty of Versailles and its rejection of racial equality. *Code Switch, NPR*. <https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2019/08/11/742293305/a-century-later-the-treaty-of-versailles-and-its-rejection-of-racial-equality>

### YOUTUBE OR OTHER STREAMING VIDEO

Last Name, F. M. [Username]. (Year, Month Date). *Title of video* [Video]. Streaming Service. URL

Lushi, K. [Korab Lushi]. (2016, July 3). *Albatross culture 1* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AMrJRQDPjk&t=148s>

**Note:** The person or group who uploaded the video is considered the author. If the author's name is the same as the username, you can omit the [Username].

### TED TALK

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Date). *Title of talk* [Video]. TED. URL

Al-Mutawa, N. (2010, July). *Superheroes inspired by Islam* [Video]. TED. [https://www.ted.com/talks/naif\\_al\\_mutawa\\_superheroes\\_inspired\\_by\\_islam#t-4909](https://www.ted.com/talks/naif_al_mutawa_superheroes_inspired_by_islam#t-4909)

### Or (if on YouTube)

Username. (Year, Month Date). *Title of talk* [Video]. YouTube. URL

Tedx Talks. (2011, Nov. 15). *TEDxHampshireCollege - Jay Smooth - How I learned to stop worrying and love discussing race* [Video]. YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbdxeFcQtaU>

## PODCAST EPISODE

Host, A. A. (Host). (Year, Month Date). Title of episode (No. if provided) [Audio podcast episode]. In *Name of podcast*. Publisher. URL

Prime, K. (Host). (2019, March 29). For whom the cowbell tolls [Audio podcast episode]. In *Radiolab*. WNYC Studios. <https://www.wnycstudios.org/story/whom-cowbell-tolls>

## 5. Reference List: Audiovisual Media

The term "audiovisual media" refers to media that contain both audio components, visual components, or a combination of both. In general, the citation style for audiovisual media varies depending on whether the piece stands alone or is part of a larger work. The following examples provide sample references for some of the most common audiovisual sources.

Please note: the following contains a list of the most commonly cited audiovisual sources. For a complete list of how to cite audiovisual sources, please refer to the 7th edition of the APA Publication Manual.

### FILM OR VIDEO

Director, D. D. (Director). (Date of publication). *Title of motion picture* [Film]. Production company.

Loyd, P. (Director). (2008). *Mamma mia!* [Film]. Universal Pictures.

### FILM OR VIDEO IN ANOTHER LANGUAGE

Director, D. D. (Director). (Date of publication). *Title of motion picture in original language* [Translated title] [Film]. Production company.

Del Toro, G. (Director). (2006). *El laberinto del fauno* [Pan's labyrinth] [Film]. Warner Bros. Pictures.

### TV SERIES

Executive Producer, P. P. (Executive Producer). (Date range of release). *Title of series* [TV series]. Production company(s).

Sherman-Palladino, A., Palladino, D. (Executive Producers). (2017-present). *The marvelous Mrs. Maisel* [TV series]. Dorothy Parker Drank Here Productions; Picrow, Amazon Studios.

### TV SERIES EPISODE

Writer, W. W. (Writer), & Director, D. D. (Director). (Original air date). Title of episode (Season number, Episode number) [TV series episode]. In P. Executive Producer (Executive Producer), *Series title*. Production company(s).

Korsh, A. (Writer & Director). (2019, September 25). One last con (Season 9, Episode 10) [TV series episode]. In D. Liman & D. Bartis (Executive Producers), *Suits*. Untitled Korsh Company; Universal Content Productions; Open 4 Business Productions.

## YOUTUBE VIDEO

Person or group who uploaded video. (Date of publication). *Title of video* [Video]. Website host. URL  
Tasty. (2018, March 7). *7 recipes you can make in 5 minutes* [Video]. Youtube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=95wHw6l11o>

## MUSIC ALBUM

Recording artist. (Year of release). *Title of album* [Album]. Record label.  
The National. (2019). *I am easy to find* [Album]. 4AD.

**Note:** If you are referencing a re-recorded version of a classical work, list that album title in brackets following the name of the album.

## SINGLE SONG OR TRACK

Recording artist. (Year of release). Title of song [Song]. On *Title of album* [Album]. Record label.  
Dacus, L. (2018). Night shift [Song]. On *Historian* [Album]. Matador Records.

**Note:** If the song is a piece of classical music, you can list the composer instead of the recording artist.

**Also Note:** If the song does not have an associated album, simply omit the section with the album.

## PODCAST

Executive Producer, E. P. (Executive Producer). (Range of publication). *Title of podcast* [Audio podcast]. Production company. URL

Bae, P. (Executive Producer). (2017-present). *The big loop* [Audio podcast]. QRX. <https://www.thebigloopodcast.com/>

**Note:** In place of the executive producer, you can also list the host of the podcast.

**Also Note:** If you did not access the podcast via an online source (e.g., if you used a podcast app), omit the URL.

## SINGLE PODCAST EPISODE

Executive Producer, E. P. (Executive Producer). (Date of publication). Title of podcast episode (Episode number) [Audio podcast episode]. In *Title of podcast*. Production company. URL

Koenig, S. (Host). (2014, October 3). The alibi (No. 1) [Audio podcast episode]. In *Serial*. WBEZ Chicago. <https://serialpodcast.org/>

**Note:** In place of the executive producer, you can also list the host of the podcast.

**Note:** If you did not access the podcast via an online source (e.g., if you used a podcast app), omit the URL.

## ARTWORK IN A MUSEUM OR ON A MUSEUM WEBSITE

Artist, A. (Year of release). Title of artwork [medium]. Name of museum, City, State, Country. URL of museum

Hopper, E. (1942). Nighthawks [Painting]. Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL, United States. <https://www.artic.edu/artworks/111628/nighthawks>

**Note:** If the artwork is available via a museum website, cite that website at the end of the citation. If there is no associated website, simply omit the URL.

**Note:** If the artwork does not have a title, briefly describe the work and put that description in square brackets.

## PHOTOGRAPH (NOT ASSOCIATED WITH A MUSEUM)

Photographer, P. (Year of publication). Title of photograph [Photograph]. *Source*. URL

Ryan, S. (2019). [Sea smoke on Lake Michigan] [Photograph] *New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/world/year-in-pictures.html>

**Note:** If the photograph does not have a title, describe the photograph and put that description in square brackets.

## 6. Reference List: Other Non-Print Sources

Please note: the following contains a list of the most commonly cited non-print sources. For a complete list of how to cite non-print sources, please refer to the 7th edition of the APA Publication Manual.

### INTERVIEWS

Interviews fall into three categories: published interviews, personal interviews, and research participant interviews. However, only published interviews require a formal citation in your reference list.

A published interview is found in places like a radio show, newspaper, or magazine. To cite a published interview, adhere to the format for that particular reference type (i.e., if the interview is on a podcast, cite the podcast). For more information on citing sources where an interview might appear, visit the Articles in Periodicals page or the Electronic Sources page.

A personal interview is considered personal communication and does not require a formal citation in your reference list. See below for more information.

A research participant interview is an interview conducted as part of your research project. You might address this in the body of your paper, saying something like, "As part of my study, I interviewed fifty participants about their involvement with intramural sports." However, you do not need to formally cite this in your reference list.

### Presentation at Conference or Symposium

Whether you're citing a keynote address, a paper presentation as part of a symposium, or a poster presentation, follow the guidelines below. While some presentations are published after they're

given, others do not have a written component. If the presentation is published, follow the guidelines for citation as laid out in the Other Print Sources page. Be sure to include a URL if the publication is available online.

#### **PRESENTATION WITHOUT AN ONLINE SOURCE**

Contributor, A. A., Contributor, B. B., Contributor, C. C., & Contributor, D. D. (Year, Month Day). *Title of contribution* [Description of contribution]. Title of Symposium/Conference, Location.

Matson, E. (2018, Nov. 5). *Drones and autonomous vehicles: The latest new technology to come with potential threat* [Conference session]. Dawn or Doom 2018 Conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, United States.

#### **PRESENTATION WITH ONLINE SOURCE**

Contributor, A. A., Contributor, B. B., Contributor, C. C., & Contributor, D. D. (Year, Month Day). *Title of contribution* [Description of contribution]. Title of Symposium/Conference, Location. URL

Bailey, C. (2019, April 5). *How to get your brain to focus* [Address]. TEDxManchester, Manchester, U.K. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hu4Yvq-g7\\_Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hu4Yvq-g7_Y)

#### **INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATION IN A LARGER SYMPOSIUM/PANEL**

Contributor, A. A., Contributor, B. B., Contributor, C. C., & Contributor, D. D. (Year, Month Day). Title of contribution. In E. E. Chairperson & F. F. Chairperson (Chairs), *Title of larger symposium/panel* [Description of symposium/panel] Title of symposium/conference, Location. URL if available

Fabian, J. J. (2020, May 14). UX in free educational content. In J. S. Doe (Chair), *The case of the Purdue OWL: Accessibility and online content development* [Panel presentation] Computers and Writing 2020, Greenville, NC, United States.

#### **UNPUBLISHED WORKS**

You may find yourself needing to cite a dissertation or a manuscript that has not yet been formally published. To correctly classify the work, describe the work and put that description in square brackets. Be sure the date you list is the year the work was completed, whether it's the final version or not.

#### **UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT**

Barkley, S., Chen, M., & McDonald, P. (2018). *The effects of sodium on children's health* [Unpublished manuscript]. Department of Biology, University of Cincinnati.

#### **MANUSCRIPT IN PREPARATION**

Glass, A. (2019). *How avocados changed America* [Manuscript in preparation]. Department of Sociology, Michigan State University.

#### **MANUSCRIPT SUBMITTED FOR PUBLICATION**

Jones, R. (2019). *Walt Whitman and the American Dream* [Manuscript submitted for publication]. Department of English, University of Mississippi.

## PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Any communication that cannot be directly retrieved by a reader is considered "personal communication." Emails, phone conversations, text messages, and social media messages are all examples of personal communication. You do not include personal communication in your reference list; instead, parenthetically cite the communicator's name, the phrase "personal communication," and the date of the communication in your main text only.

(E. Robbins, personal communication, January 4, 2019).

If you reference personal communication in a footnote, as is common practice in certain fields and publications, you can document it in the same way.

1. P. Smith (personal communication, November 3, 2019) also claimed that many of her students had difficulties with APA style.

Although you do not need to cite personal communication, do try to locate a source when possible. For example, if your friend told you about a research study he heard on a podcast, and you want to include that information in your essay, it is best to cite the original podcast, rather than the communication with your friend.

## TABLE AND FIGURE CAPTIONS:

Table and figure captions in version 7 are styled according to table captions in version 6. The only difference between them is that a figure number is followed by a period (e.g., Figure 1., Figure 2., etc.).

- 1) Place on 2 lines (Line 1: Figure/Table and its number | line 2: italicized caption).
- 2) Line 1: **Figure X.** or **Table X** (depending on whether you are captioning a table or a figure).
- 3) Line 2: Table/Figure captions are italicized and all content words (as well as five-plus-letter functors) are capitalized.

**See the examples below:**

Table 1

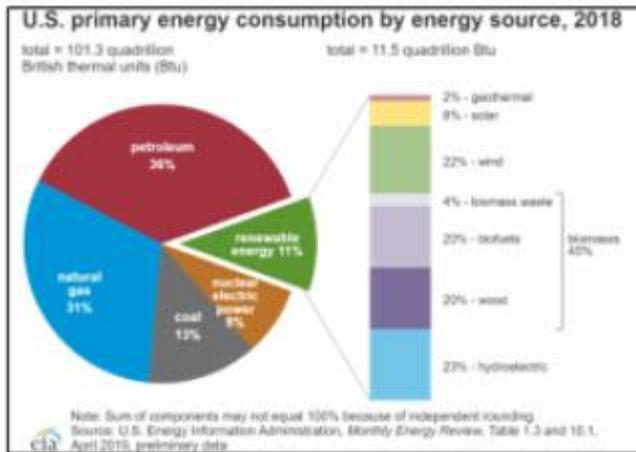
*Top 3 NBA Season Leaders 2019*

Team	Points Per Game
Milwaukee Bucks	119.8
Houston Rockets	119.1
Dallas Mavericks	116.8

Note: This data was collected on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. Retrieved from <https://stats.nba.com/teams/>

Figure 1.

*US Primary Energy Consumption by Energy Source, 2018*



**For more help, also see the OWL at Purdue:**

[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_style\\_introduction.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_style_introduction.html)