Research Documentation

APA FORMAT
THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RECENTLY UPDATED ITS FORMAT FOR WRITING PAPERS. PLEASE CONSULT WWW.APA.ORG FOR ANY CHANGES IN FORMAT NOT RELATED TO RESEARCH DOCUMENTATION.
• Once you learn the proper format, writing a research paper isn’t as difficult as it looks.

• This presentation will outline the major components of an APA research paper.

• You’ll begin by setting up a header, which will be on every page of your paper.
1. Double click at the top of the page in the margin space
2. Check the box that reads “Different First Page”
3. Click on “Page Number” and choose plain option located at the top of the page
4. Before the page number type “Running head:” followed by a short version of your title IN ALL CAPS, and press tab twice
5. Go to the second page and repeat the same steps starting with step number 3 to set up your page number, but this time only type the short version of your title IN ALL CAPS
Here is what your title page header should look like:

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Running head: AN ACCURATE REPRESENTATION 1
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Here is what your second page header and the rest of your pages should look like:

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AN ACCURATE REPRESENTATION 2
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Setting Up the Paper

• Next, set your page margins at 1 inch.

• This is also a good time to set your spacing to Double Space.

• This is the set up for every page of your paper.
On your title page, you need the following, centered on your paper:

The title of your paper
Your name
The name of your school

Your instructor may require additional information. See an example of page 41 of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, Sixth Edition.
An Accurate Representation:

An Exploration Mel Stuart’s *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory* and Tim Burton’s *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*

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Stark State College
An abstract is a short summary of your *entire* paper.

At the top of the page, centered, is the heading Abstract.

When read alone, the abstract should convey the meaning of the paper.

The abstract is typically 150-200 words long.

The first paragraph is not indented.
AN ACCURATE REPRESENTATION

Abstract

The movies *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory* and *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* are two very different interpretations of R. Dahl’s book *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. Through the examination of J. Depp’s version of a more childlike Wonka character, this paper shows that, while G. Wilder’s version is usually more commonly accepted by the public, it is not necessarily the most accurate or true version. This paper also examines Dahl’s title character Charlie and his role in each of the movies. While it is important to acknowledge that neither movie is entirely accurate in its portrayal of the book, through the close examination of these two factors, an argument can be made that *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* is indeed the most precise movie version.
The Body is the main portion of your paper.

On the first page of your Body, at the top, centered, type your Title again.

On the next line, begin the text of your paper.
AN ACCURATE REPRESENTATION

An Accurate Representation:

An Exploration Mel Stuart’s Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory and Tim Burton’s Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

In her 2005 review of T. Burton’s Charlie and the Chocolate Factory “Depp’s ‘Chocolate Factory:’ Not a Tasty Morsel,” N. Grant writes, “[. . .] as friend who tagged along with me to the screening admitted, ‘I like the original much better, not that this was bad; it was great! It just wasn’t—Johnny Depp doesn’t compare to Gene Wilder.’” The indication in this quote is one that is accepted throughout the cinematic world, and rarely questioned as false. The original usually is better than the sequels or remakes. However, what the speaker fails to take into account is that M. Stuart’s version of Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory starring G. Wilder is not the original. The original is the children’s book written by R. Dahl, and, while many will claim that the book is always better than the movie, it is important to consider the
The purpose of a research paper is not to give your opinion, but to report what others have written about a topic.

However, in some other types of papers, argumentative papers, for example, you may use research to back up your opinions.

You increase your credibility (and usually your grade!) when you include references (called citations) to scholars who have written about your topic.

You do this by including summaries, paraphrases, and direct quotes in your paper.
APA format uses parenthetical citations in the body to give credit to sources, which are paraphrased, summarized, or quoted in your paper.

- Include the author’s last name, year of publication, and, if quoting or using statistics, page number, all separated by commas.

  "Quote" (Smith, 2004, p. 42).
If no author is given, use a shortened form of the title in quotation marks. This shortened form should use the first major title word (not “a” or “the”) used to alphabetize your source on the references page.


Parenthetical Citations
• If there is no date of publication given, use the abbreviation “n.d.” in place of the year.

  ○ “Quote” (Smith, n.d., p. 42).

• If you are paraphrasing, and you are not using statistics from the text, you do not need to include the page number.


Parenthetical Citations
• If you are citing a webpage that has no page numbers but does have visible paragraph numbers, use the paragraph numbers.
  ○ “Quote” (Smith, 2006, para. 2).

• If you citing a webpage that has no page or paragraph numbers, use the title of the section, and count the paragraphs in the section to find the paragraph number.

Parenthetical Citations
Signal Phrases

- What is a signal phrase?
  - A signal phrase introduces the author, the title of the document, author credentials, or context for the quote or paraphrase being used

- How do I cite a signal phrase?
    - The signal phrase is in red.
    - Notice that the parenthetical citation does not need to include the author’s name or the publication year because it is already mentioned in the signal phrase.
### Summary vs. Paraphrase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Paraphrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A summary is a shortened version of a passage rephrased in your own words.</td>
<td>A paraphrase is approximately the same length as the original passage but is rephrased in your own words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A summary is briefer than the original text and only contains main ideas.</td>
<td>It contains main ideas and sub-points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include a parenthetical citation followed by a period.</td>
<td>Include a parenthetical citation followed by a period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Summary (Smith, 2004).</td>
<td>• Paraphrase (Smith, 2004).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A direct quote is an original text’s words copied exactly.

Direct quotes should be introduced by a *signal phrase*, a short, introductory phrase to give the quote context.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Breast Cancer is the number one cause of cancer death on Hispanic women” (Smith, 2006, p. 42).

The quote should be enclosed with a set of quotation marks, followed by a citation with the year and a page number.

“Quote” (Smith, 2004, p. 42).
At the conclusion of *Lord of the Flies*, Ralph and the other boys realize the horror of their actions:

The tears began to flow and sobs shook him. He gave himself up to them now for the first time on the island; great, shuddering spasms of grief that seemed to wrench his whole body. (Golding, 1954, p. 186)
References Page

All sources cited within your paper should be included on your References page.

- Top of page should contain Title/Page header and the phrase References centered in the middle of the page.
- Double space citations throughout.
- Alphabetize by author’s last name (or title if no author).
- Use hanging indent format.
References


More Sample References


- Another sample references page can be found at http://flash1r.apa.org/apastyle/basics/index.htm
Common Items on a References Page

- The next few slides show the format for the most common References citations.

- If you are trying to cite a source not covered in this presentation, check the “Reference Examples” section of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, Sixth Edition for a more extensive list of sources and their formats.
Citing a Book

- Author. (Year). Title. City: Publisher.


Citing an Article


Citing Electronic Sources

Citing electronic sources is similar to citing print sources, but you will need to include additional information, including the digital object identifier (DOI) or the URL of the website.

It is helpful to use the Cut/Paste feature in your word processor. Simply highlight and cut the DOI or URL, then paste it into the References page.
Citing Electronic Sources

The DOI should be placed at the end of the citation (see following examples on the next slide).

If the DOI is not available, use the URL for the website’s main page.

You may also need to remove the hyperlink if the address appears blue. To remove the hyperlink, right click on the address and select “Remove Hyperlink” in the menu that appears.
Citing a Journal Article from a Database

- Author. (Year, Month). Title. Journal, Volume(Issue), Pages. doi number.


Citing a Web Page


Citing from an Article on a Website


  Notice that the volume and issue number were not included in the example. This is because none were listed.
Additional Help

If you have additional questions about APA citations, consult the following resources:

- Your instructor
- The Writing Center
- The APA website: http://www.apa.org
- The Purdue OWL APA website: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/
Research Documentation: APA Format was presented by the Stark State Writing Center, room G200a.

Created July 2008
Updated August 2011
Updated June 2012