Citing References APA Style Instructor: Nguyen Ngoc Vu, Ph.D.

Why citing?

- To acknowledge intellectual debt
- To lend support to arguments by referring to authoritative sources
- To help readers verify your claims
- To show research done

Manuscript Format

- Formatting your paper in APA style means paying attention to mechanical details such as type face, <u>line spacing</u>, <u>margins</u>, and headers.
- Use a serif typeface such as <u>Times New Roman</u> for text of your manuscript.
- <u>Double Space</u> the entire manuscript.
- <u>Double Space</u> between lines of body text and titles, headings, and block quotations.
- <u>Double Space</u> the Reference List and figure captions.
- <u>Indent</u> the first line of every paragraph ½ inch.
- Align the text to the <u>left-hand margin</u>, leaving a <u>ragged</u> right margin.

Basic Components

- I. <u>Full Name</u> or Names of author(s)
- 2. <u>Publication or Copyright</u> date
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Publication

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General Format for Print Magazine/Journal Article

Author, A. A. (Date of Publication). Title of article: Subtitle of article. Magazine/Journal Title, Volume number, (issue number only if each issue begins on page 1), pages.

Example of Cite for Print Magazine/Journal Article

Stacks, D. W., & Hickson, M. (1991). The communication investigator: Teaching research methods to undergraduates. Communication Quarterly, 39, 351-357.

General Format for Book or Edited Book

Author/Editor. (Date of Publication). Title: Subtitle. (Edition). Place of Publication: Publisher.

Example of Cite for Book or Edited Book

Chickering, A. W., & Smith, L. E. (Eds.). (1981). The modern American college: Responding to the new realities of diverse students and a changing society. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

General Format for an Article in an Edited Book

Author. (Date of Publication). Article title. In Book Editor (Ed.), Title: Subtitle. (Edition, pages). Place of Publication: Publisher.

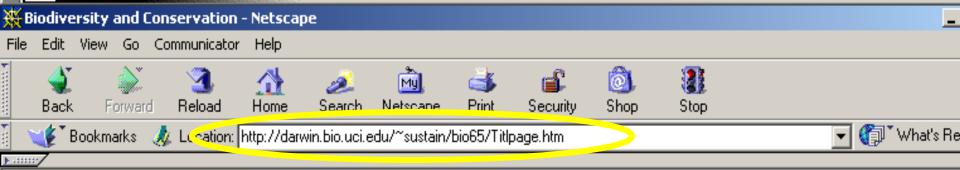
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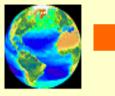
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Chapter 2: THE AGE OF MAMMALS

Chapter 3: EXTINCTION AND DEPLETION FROM OVER-EXPLOITATION

Chapter 4: WHALING AND FISHING

Chapter 5: OVEREXPLOITATION THREATENING LIVING SPECIES A Hypertext Book by Peter J. Bryant

School of Biological Sciences, University or California, Irvine

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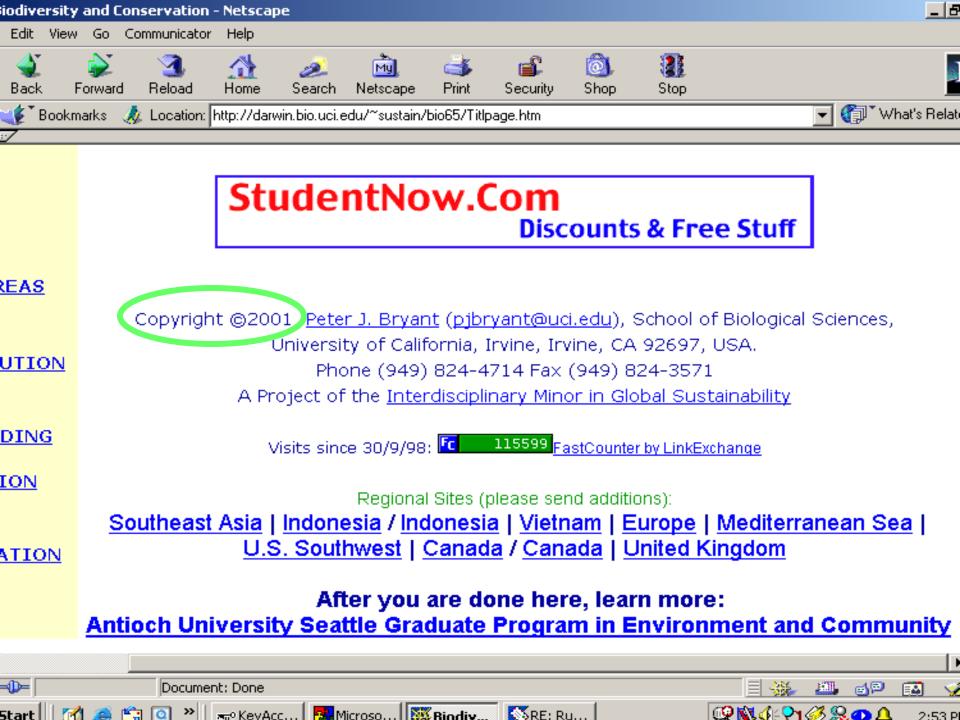
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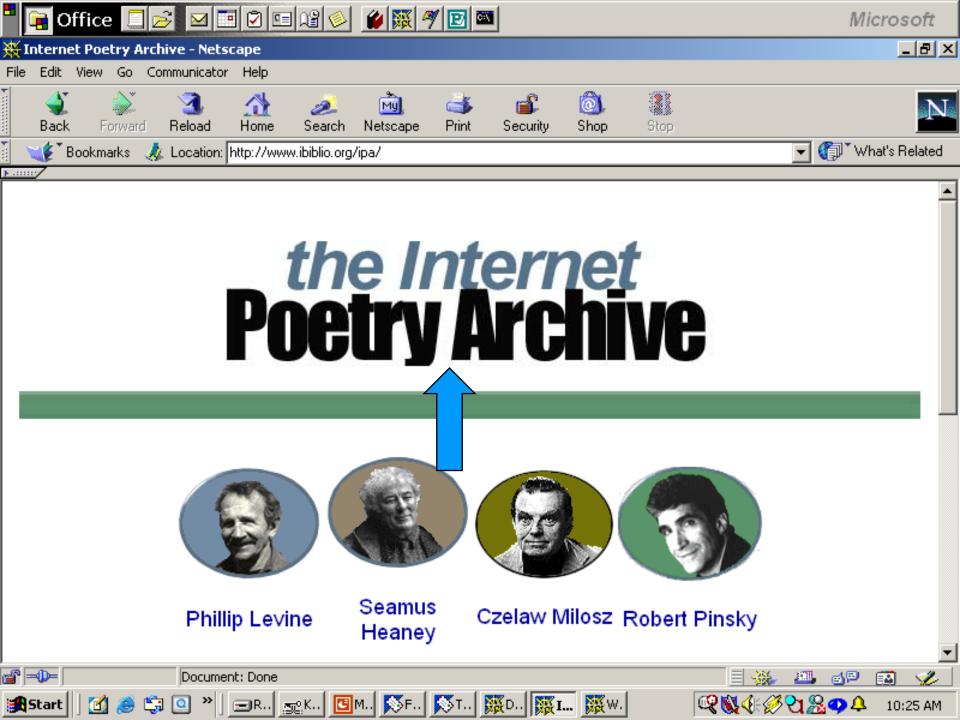
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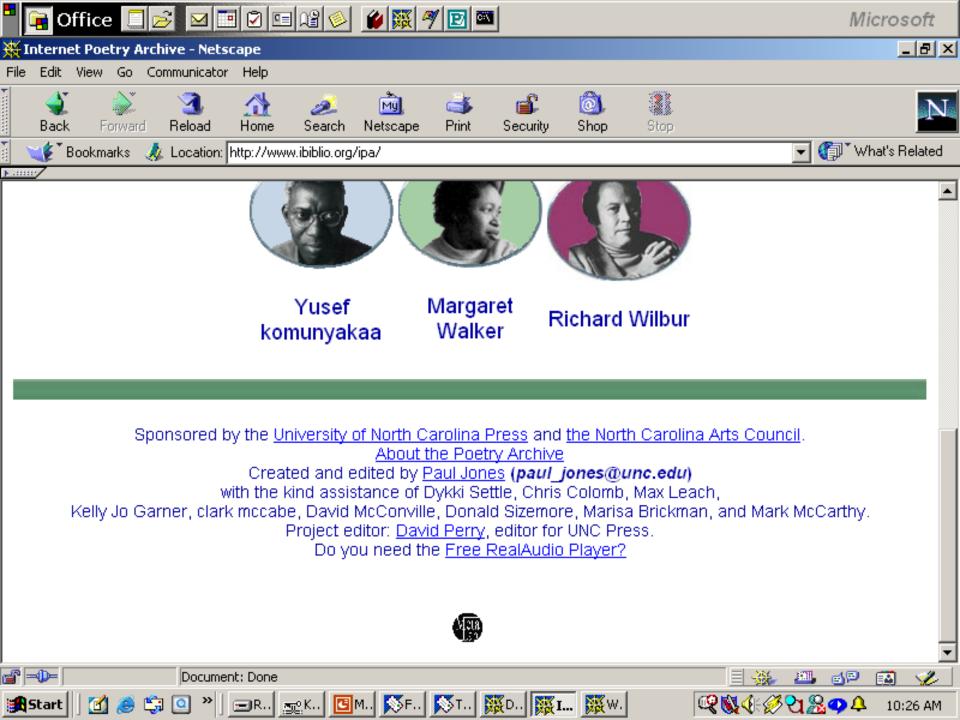
bio65/Titlpage.htm

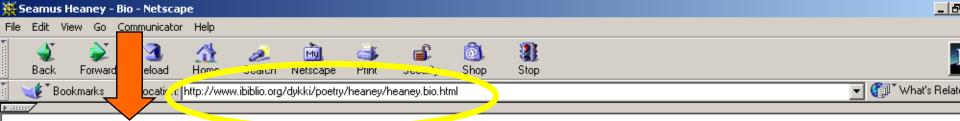
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Seamus Heaney

Heaney was born on April 13, 1939, the eldest of nine children, to Margaret and Patrick Heaney, at the family farm, Mossbawn, about 30 miles northwest of Belfast in County Derry. He attended the local school at Anahorish until 1957, when he enrolled at Queen's College, Belfast and took a first in English there in 1961. The next school year he took a teacher's certificate in English at St. Joseph's College in Belfast. In 1963 he took a position as a lecturer in English at the same school.

While at St. Joseph's he began to write, publishing work in the university magazines under the pseudonym Incertus. During that time, along with Derek Mahon, Michael Longley, and others, he joined a poetry workshop under the guidance of Philip Hobsbaum. In 1965, in connection with the Belfast Festival, he published *Eleven Poems*. In August of 1965 he married Marie Devlin. The following year he became a lecturer in modern English literature at Queen's College, Belfast, his first son Michael was born, and Faber and Faber published *Death of a Naturalist*. This volume earned him the E.C. Gregory Award, the Cholmondeley Award in 1967, the Somerset Maugham Award in 1968, and the Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize, also in 1968. Christopher, his second son, was born in 1968.

His second volume, *Door into the Dark*, was published in 1969 and became the Poetry Book Society Choice for the year. In 1970-71 he was a guest lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley. He returned to Northern Ireland in 1971, and in 1972 he resigned his lecturship at Queens College, moved his family to Glanmore, in County Wicklow, and published *Wintering Out*. In 1973 his daughter, Catherine Ann, was born. During this year he also received the Denis Devlin Award and the Writer in Residence Award from the American Irish Foundation. In 1975 *North* was published, winning the E.M. Forster Award and the Duff Cooper Memorial Prize. During these years at Glanmore, Heaney also gave many readings in the United States and England and edited two poetry anthologies.

In 1975 Heaney began teaching at Carysfort College in Dublin. In 1976 the family moved to Sandymount, in Dublin, and Heaney became Department Head at Carysfort. In 1979 he published *Field Work*, and in 1980, *Selected Poems* and *Preoccupations: Selected Prose*. In 1981 he gave up his post at Carysfort to become a visiting professor at Harvard. In 1982 he won the Bennett Award, and Queen's University in Belfast conferred on him an honorary Doctor of Letters degree. He cofounded Field Day Publishing with Brian Friel and others in 1983. *Station Island*, his first collection in five years, was published in 1984. During that year he was elected the Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard, and Open University awarded him an honorary degree. Also in 1984 his mother, Margaret Kathleen, died. *The Haw Lantern*, published in 1987, contains a brilliant sonnet sequence memorializing her. Heaney's father, Patrick, died after this, and Heaney's latest collection, *Seeing Things*, published in 1991, contains many poems for his father.

Robert Lowell has deemed Heaney "the most important Irish poet since Yeats." Critics have been largely positive about his verse, and he is undoubtedly the





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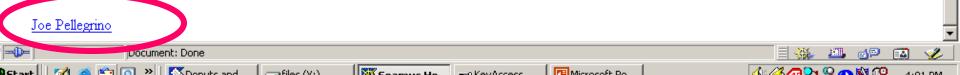
end of art is peace." Further explorations of Heaney's thoughts on his own poetry can be found in his two collections of essays, the previously mentioned *Preoccupations* and *The Government of the Tongue*. He is an insightful critic of both the Romantic tradition and the poetry of the twentieth century.

Perhaps his most moving works are the series of sonnets called "Clearances," written as a memorial to his mother. The two poems we have here, <u>the third</u> and <u>fifth</u> of the sequence, show him taking firm hold of the sonnet form and bending it to his own interpretation of the elegaic tradition. These poems possess a soft power that bathes all in the golden haze of memory while presenting stark images of the spaces that death leaves between us. In "When all the others were away at Mass" Heaney moves from the distant past of the first two quatrains, through a telling break in lines, the into a place nearer the present in the final quatrain. But this present reality is too much to bear, and he retreats again to the past in the final couplet. In this way memory serves as a shield to protect him from his mother's death. "The cool that came off sheets just off the line" takes place entirely in the past, as he recalls the intricate dance he and his mother performed in folding bed linens. His comment on their relationship, "Coming close while again holding back," speaks to a lifetime of memories, and the space that her absence leaves in his life.

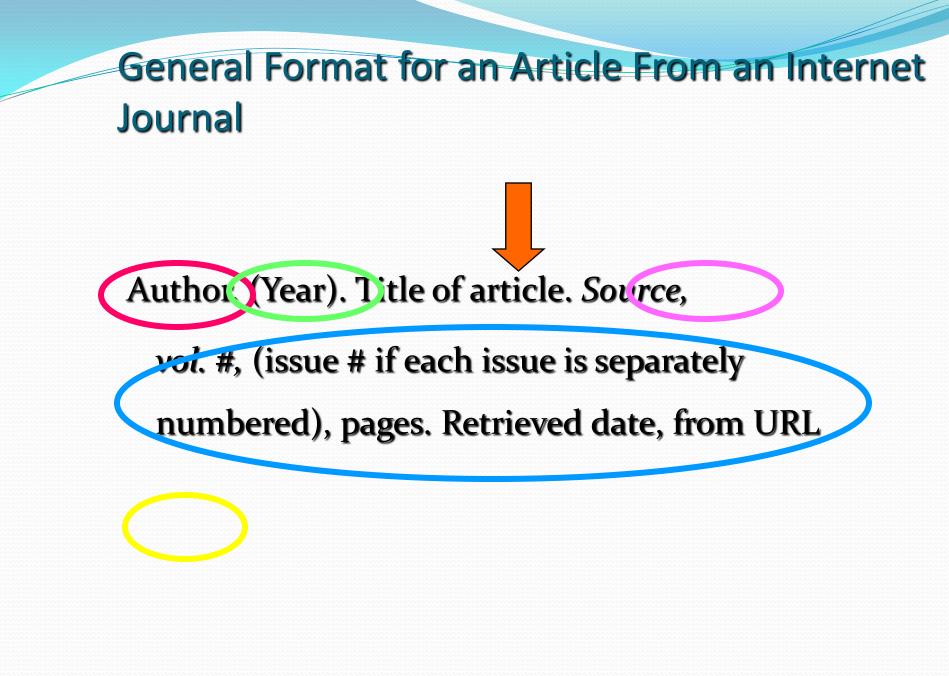
<u>His final poems here, from "Lightenings,"</u> take up again thoughts of death, the afterlife, and other planes of existence. The structure of these poems, with their three-line stanzas, recalls Dante's *Divine Comedy*, where the poet as pilgrim is guided through the afterlife. Heaney has remarked that, since the death of his parents, he feels as if "the roof has blown off" his life. We are all inevitably relased from both the weight and the shield of our ancestors. This lightening, when we are finally exposed to the elements, to the cosmos, is both freeing and frightening. The first poem acknowledges the transience of life, framing death in the religious terms of the particular and universal judgements that come at the end of an individual life and the end of the world. Recognition of the fact that "there is no next-time-round" carries with it a mixture of fear and freedom.

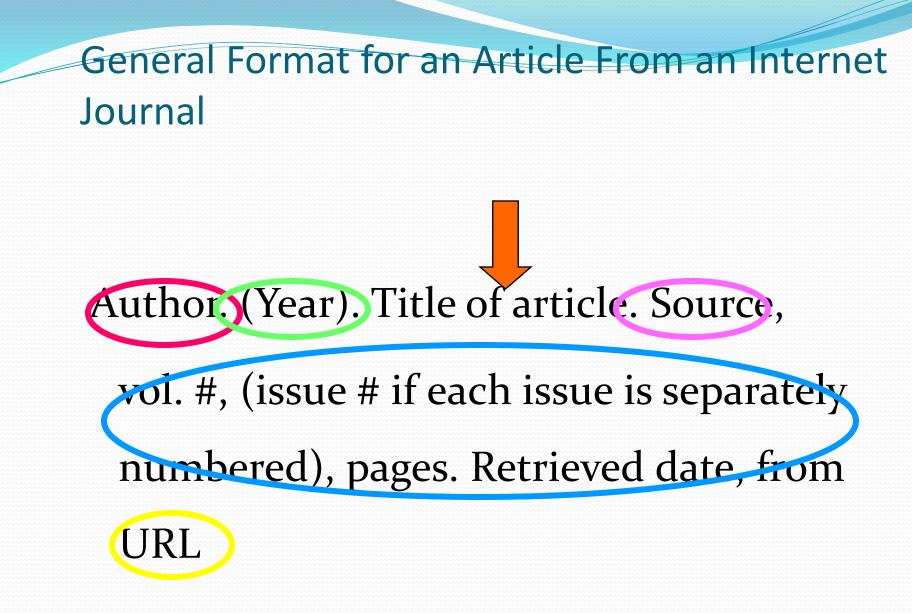
Heaney discusses that mixture again in the Hardy lyrics, and explores the questions that the nearness of death brings. Hardy pretends to be dead in "vi," and, being dead, "He experimented with infinity." He claims that the recognition of death is a necessary act for a poet, for it alone opens the poet up to what the universe has to say. In "vii" Heaney admits to the frailty of memory, a fragility that makes what is remembered all the more dear. Hardy's communion with the frightened sheep holds the anticipated sorrow that would later fill his poetry at bay for a moment. Again, the nearness of death, or, for Hardy, the pretending to be dead, is an essential component, if not the ultimate font, of poetry. The final poem here ends on a life-affirming note, for Heaney recognizes the beauty of earthly existence, placing that beauty in a religious context that not only enhances it, but holds out hope for more wonders to come after death.

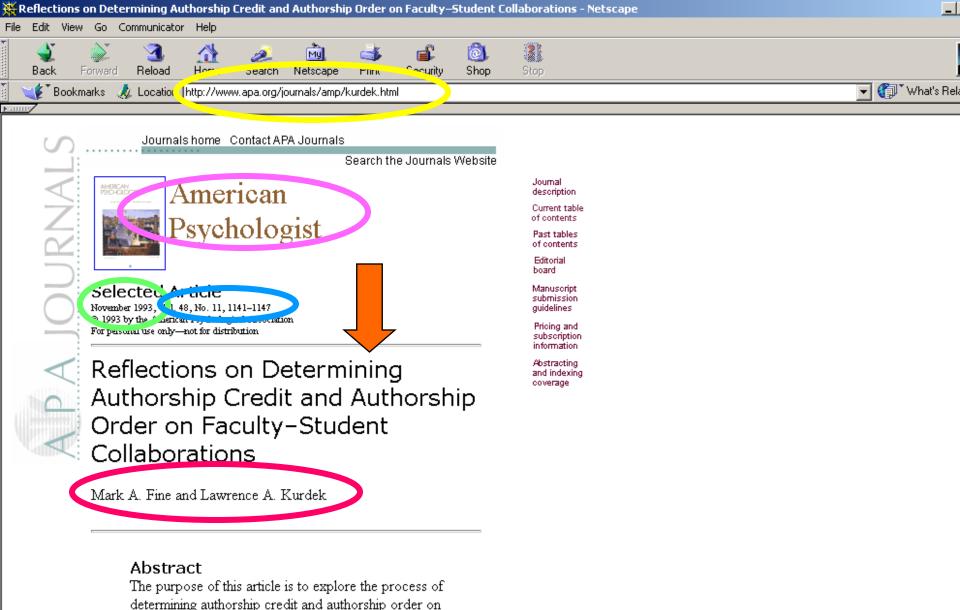
Heaney's work is filled with images of death and dying, and yet it is also firmly rooted in the life of this world. His tender elegies about friends and family members who have died serve many purposes: they mourn great losses, celebrate those who have gone before us, and recall the solace that remains to us, our memories. When asked recently about his abiding interest in memorializing the people of his life, he replied, "The elegaic Heaney? There's nothing else."



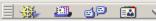
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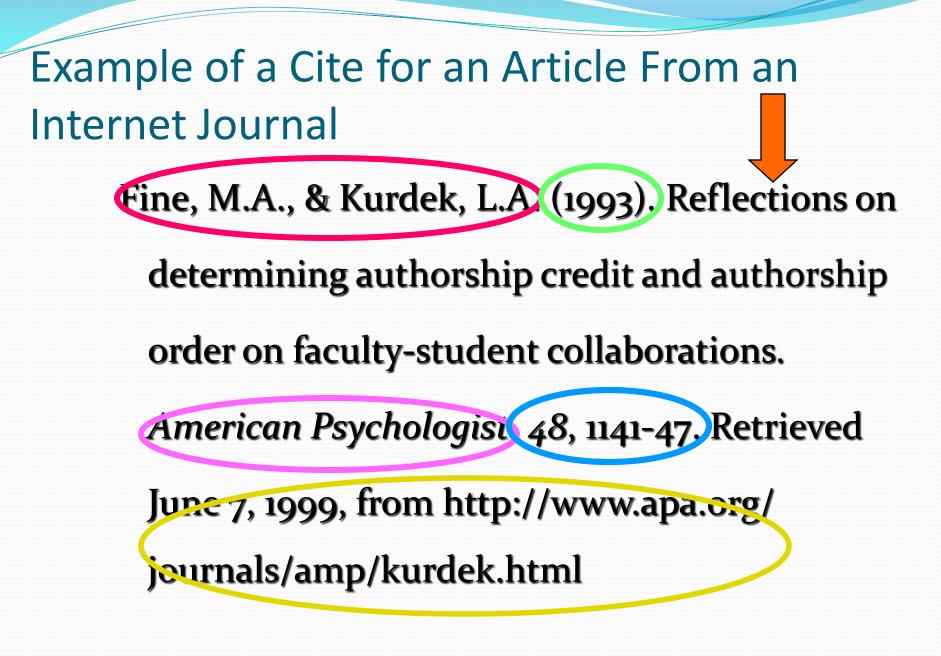






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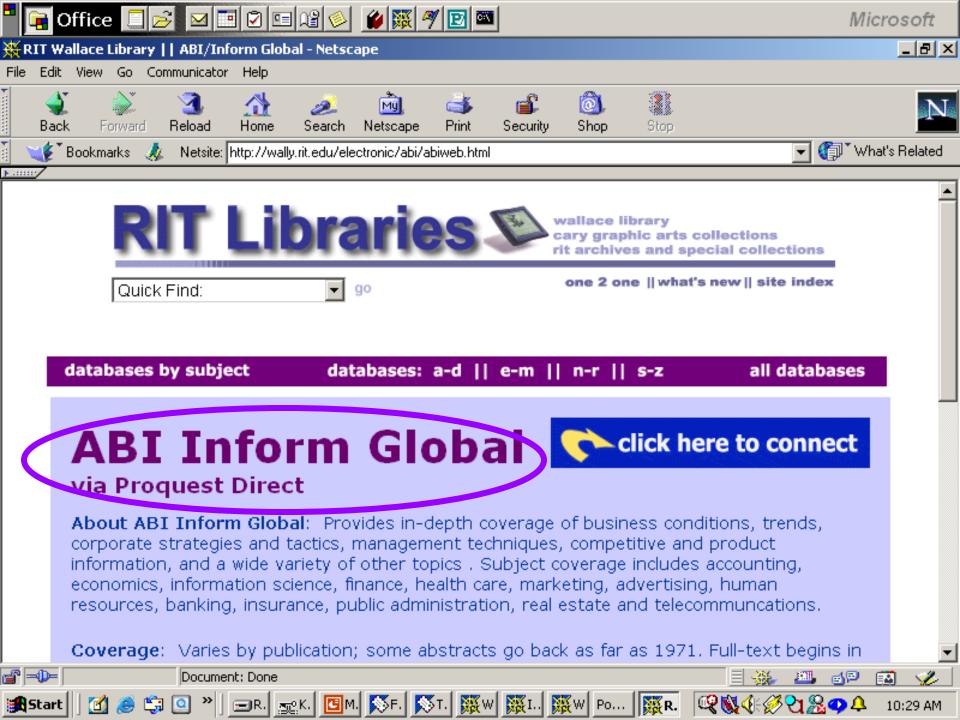


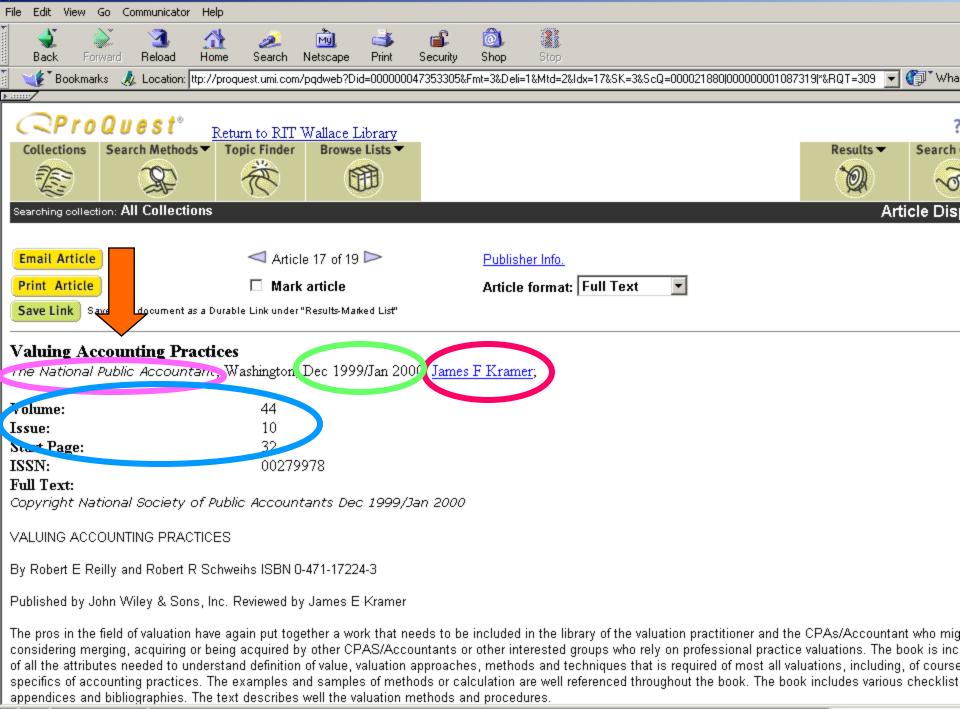
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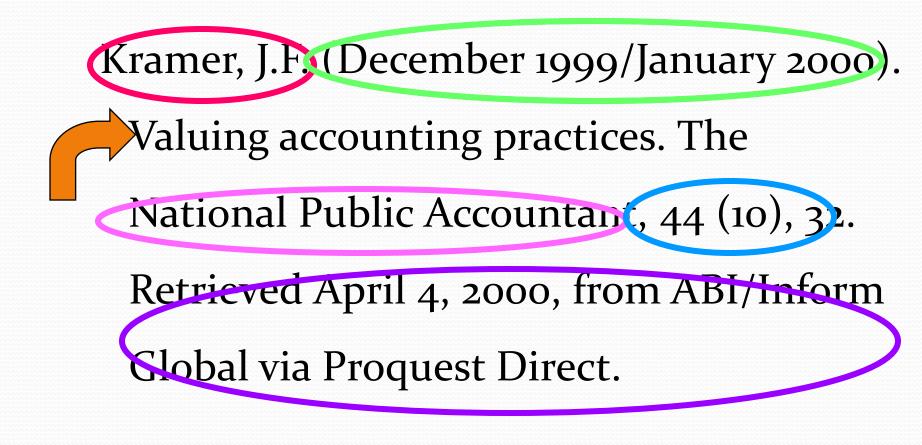
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E-books

- Leitch, T. M. (2002). Crime movies [Electronic verison]. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Nelson, E. S. (Ed.). (2000). African-American authors: A bio-bibliographical critical sourcebook [Electronic version]. Westport, USA: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Movies



Jackson, P. (Director). (2002). *The lord of the rings: The fellowship of the ring* [Motion picture]. USA: New Line Entertainment.

Loach, K. (Director). (1994). Ladybird, ladybird [Motion picture]. England: Channel Four Films.

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- Harvard Referencing System
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- CBE Council of Biology Editors
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