Complete Title of Paper (2.01, p. 23)

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This guide is designed to help you find the examples and descriptions in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (American Psychological Association, 2010a). (see Citing References in Text portion of the APA guide, 6.11-6.21, p. 174) You must check every entry and style question against what the APA guide recommends. Learning the fundamentals of APA style is one of the purposes of all papers in my classes.

Additional resources are available, but always remember that the APA guide is the final authority. If you are unable to find what you need in the text, check the online section of the APA guide (APA, 2010b) for electronic media updates. If you still are unable to determine the best way to document something, try additional references such as Gordon's (2002) syllabus for his Psychology 109 at the University of Vermont. This site has lots of reference materials and URLs for APA writing and would helpful.

Another online site (Land, 1998) that may prove helpful presents a slightly modified style. This location also has additional sites and URLs that might answer some of your questions. Use these modifications only if you are unable to find anything in the APA guide or at the University of Vermont site.

I would be happy to answer any additional questions, if you have attempted to find the answer in your APA book. You will be using APA throughout the rest of your academic and professional career so make a note of these sites and refer to them as you complete your written work for your Communication Sciences and Disorders coursework.
Here is an additional bit of information for those students completing a paper using the International Phonetics Alphabets. The purpose of this paper is to use phonetic transcription (IPA) in a paper using APA style. Although it does not make any sense in this context, it will illustrate how it should appear within the paper.

According to Smith and Webb (2004), Southern dialect differs from General American dialect in three specific areas. The first involves omitting the final "r" from words ending in er (/ər/). In this case, the word car (/kər/) would become /kə/.

Speakers of Southern dialect also modify the /æɪ/ diphthong by deleting the final /i/ (Thompson, 1999). This would result in the word ice (/aɪs/) being pronounced as /aɪs/.
References


