AAA STYLE GUIDE

AAAStyle Guide

Writing & Learning Centre 2021





AAA STYLE GUIDE 2

Table of Contents

Welcome to AAA	3
When to Cite	4
What to Cite	4
In-Text Citations Basics	4-6
Incorporating in-text citations	4-5
In-text Citation Examples: Citing Authors' Names	5
Consecutive Citations: Using the Same Source Multiple Times	6
References Basics	6-7
Formatting Authors' Names	7
Multiple Authors	7
Organizations as Authors	7
No Authors	7
Capitalization	7
Citing Online Sources	8-12
Journal Articles from Online Databases	8
Article from a Website	9
Chapter from an Online Textbook	10
E-book	10
Online Image	11
Citing Print Sources	11-12
Book	11
Anthology	12
Class Notes from Lectures	12
Citing Recorded Media	13
Films Viewed on DVD or Streaming Services (Netflix, Kanopy)	13
Videos Viewed on Online Video Sites (YouTube)	13
Sample References	14

Welcome to AAA

This quick guide to AAA style citations contains sample in-text citations and renference entries for the sources **most commonly used** by students.

If your instructor gives specific instructions for format or citations, follow their guidelines.

Academic Integrity

Citations are **mandatory** for all academic papers and presentations. Whenever you use outside information in your writing, you must use citations to show where the information came from!

Using citations will help you:

- Avoid plagiarism and Academic Alerts.
- Acknowledge the efforts of the original author.
- Prove your arguments are credible and can be backed up with reliable research.
- Show your readers where you found the information so they can chech your sources.

If you have any questions about citations or academic integrity, come visit the Writing & Learning Centre.

Paper Formatting

**Formatting a paper in AAA is similar to APA or CMS. Please check with your instructor for their preference before submitting your assignment. You can refer to the APA or CMS workshops on Canvas for more information: https://canvas.alexandercollege.ca/courses/641

Where to Cite Your Sources

You must include your citations in **two places** in your paper:

- In-text citations in the body of your paper.
 - In a bracket at the end of each sentence where outside information is used.
- References at the end of your paper.
 - Complete list of all your sources in alphabetical order on a separate page.

In-text citations: the Basics

When to Cite

You must include in-text citations for:

- Direct quotes use quotation marks " to show that the quote is the autho's original words.
- Paraphrases and summaries.
- General ideas or concepts of another author.
- Research data, statistics, or line of argument.

What to Cite

To cite **direct quotes** in-text, include a bracket at the end of each sentence where you quote, with the following information:

- Author last name(s)
- Publication year
- Page number
- If the page number is not available, include the paragraph number using the abbreviation "para."

To cite **paraphrases or summaries in-text**, include a bracket at the end the setence with the following information:

- Author last name(s)
- Publication year (If no date is provided then use n.d.).
- Page number is not required, but it helps your reader locate your source.

Incorporating In-text Citations

1. Parenthetical

When referring to your source, you can cite the author, publication year and page number in a bracket at the end of your sentence.

Example

Jingmei begins her journey, looking at the busy city of Guangzhou through the lens of

a foreigner when she thinks that "OSHA [would] have a field day here" (Tan 1989, 278).

2. Textual/Narrative:

To make clear to your reader which source you are referencing, you are encouraged to incorporate the author name and/or article title in your textual discussion. This is a more sophisticated way of integrating research into your writing.

If the author's name is mentioned in-text, place the year after it in a bracket. If it is a direct quote, you must place the page number in a bracket at the end of the sentence.

Example

Author Amy Tan (1989) examines the busy city of Guangzhou through the lens of her character, Jingmei, who claims that "OSHA [would] have a field day here" (278).

Example of incorporating in-text citations

Propaganda is ideology or biased information spread to the public through repetition. Often misleading or inconsistent with the truth, propaganda can be used by the government or by other groups to affect the recipients' attitudes of political events and manipulate their actions. The damage can be extensive, precisely because of how wide-reaching the messages can be. In the case of the Mexican drug wars, the consequences of the cartel propaganda are far more damning than the legal drugs themselves as seen in a number of factors.

In the article "Propaganda in Mexico's Drug Wars," author America Y. Guevara (2013)

expressed that since 2006, the frug wars have been "claiming the lives of approximately 50,000 to 100,000 people" (131). The cartel propaganda that has been embedded in Mainstream Mexico are partly to blame (Guevara 2013).

All sources cited in-text must be listed in the References.

Citing Authors' Names

The following table shows how to do in-text citations for one to three, or more authors.

	Direct Quotes	Paraphrases/Summaries
1 Author	(Smith 2014, 45)	(Smith 2014)
2 - 3 Authors	(White and Haines 2008, 35)	(White and Haines 2008)
4 or More Authors	(Adler et al. 2007, 37)	(Adler et at. 2007)
Organization as Author*	(WHO 2020, 6)	(WHO 2020)
No Author	("Sowing the Seeds" 2017, 2)	("Sowing the Seeds" 2017)

Organization as Author: When organizations, companies, or institutions are credited with the authorship of a source publication, the organization is listed as the author. When the organization's name is longer than two words, use an abbreviation for the intext citation.

E.g. World Health Organization = (WHO).
 Immigration, Refugees and Citezenship Canada = (IRCC).
 Health Canada = (Health Canada).

No Author: If there is **NO** author, use a shortened title of the article (up to 4 key words) enclosed with quotation marks.

NOTE: Editors are **NEVER** used in place of authorship.

Consecutive Citations: Using the Same Source Multiple Times

When using the **same page** of a source more than once in the **same paragraph**, you only need to include author, date, and page number, if applicable, after the last reference or at the end of the paragraph.

Example

The billions of dollars generated from the sale of illegal drugs in the US cannot be used in any sort of legal transactions and must go through a process known as "money laundering." Launderers may deposit funds in anonymous foreign bank accounts in countries like Cayman Islands, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland (Adler et al. 2007, 180).

*Because both sentences are from p.180 and there is no other information between both sentences, a citation is only needed after the last sentence.

When using **different pages** of the same source in the **same paragraph**, you must include a full citation for the first citation and provide only page numbers thereafter.

Example

Atkin et al. (2013) found that "participants experienced greater happiness when engaging in the act of gift-giving as opposed to receiving" (8). They note that previous studies have likewise observed "similar acts of generosity" in people across cultures and age groups (13). While these results are not conclusive, they provide more evidence that humans desire the "emotional rewards" associated with prosocial behaviour (20).

References: the Basics

The Reference list is the complete list of all the **sources** used in your paper.

- It is on a separate page at the end of your paper.
- Centre the word References at the top of the page
- Sources in the References are listed <u>alphabetically</u> and are double-spaced.
- Entries must have a hanging indent of .5 inches (1.27 cm).
- For multiple articles by the same author (or groups of authors), list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent.
- If there is no author identified, use the title.
 - When the title of a work begins with an article (A, An, The) use the first significant word to determine its place in the list.
 - E.g. the film, *The Hunger Games* would be listed under 'H'.

Formatting Authors' Names

List <u>all</u> the authors in the order they appear on the source you are citing.

- Only the first author's name is inverted (last name is listed first).
- Write the author's surname exactly as it appears in the published works; this includes hyphenated surnames.

Example:

Authors' names on the book cover: James Arthur Jones and Derek S. Lewis

References:

Jones, James Arthur and Derek S. Lewis.

Organization as Author

If the organization is abbreviated in-text, the entry must be alphabetized under the abbreviation followed by the organization's name in brackets

- E.g. WHO (World Health Organization).
- When the publisher and organization as author are the same, include the name in both places in your reference entry.

No Authors

- Use the full title of the article.
- Use the word "Anonymous" in place of author only if the author is credited as "Anonymous" in the publication.
- If there is no author, alphabetize the source by the next most important word ignore "A", "An", and "The".
- Alphabetize titles with numerals as if they were spelled out:
 - E.g. "Best 9 films of all time" would be listed before "Best 2 films of all time" because "n" in "nine" precedes "t" in two.

Capitalization

- Capitalize the first letter of each major of the title, including the first and last words.
- Proper nouns are always capitalized.
- Journal Titles are capitalized <u>exactly</u> as they appear on the cover of the journal

Example

Title in Article: Top U.S. fuel pipeline down for fourth day as hackers issue statement

Title in References: "Top U.S. Fuel Pipeline Down for Fourth Day as Hackers Issue

Statement."

Citing Online Sources

- Use the Alexander College Library databases first.
- For help with the databases, please consult one of our librarians.
- Not all websites are credible. Before using a website for your research, check with your instructor.
- Check the date before using this website. The information may be outdated.
 - Include the date of the last revision (if available).
 - If there is no date, check with your instructor before using the website.
- Use English-language sources ONLY.
- Provide complete URLS or DOIs when citing an online source.

Journal Article from Online Database

- Titles of Journals and Databases are italicized.
- Volume and issue numbers must be included; if not available, omit them.

References	Author's name, inverted.	Published year.	"Article Title."	Journal Title,						
Format	Volume # (Issue #),	Full page range.	URL or DOI							
References example (DOI)	Hughes, Lorine A., and Jan	Hughes, Lorine A., and James F. Short. 2014. "Partying, Cruising, and								
	Hanging in the Stre	ets: Gangs, Routine	e Activities, and	l Delinquency						
	and Violence in Ch	icago, 1959-1962."	Journal of Qua	ıntitative						
	Criminology, 30 (3)	, 415-51. https://do	oi 10.1007/s109	40-013-9209-у						
References example	Hansen, Berit Hjelde, Bene	edicte Skirbekk, Be	ate Oerbeck, To	ore Wentzel						
(URL)	Larsen, and Hanne	Kristensen. 2013. "	Persistence of S	Sleep Problems						
	in Children with Ar	nxiety and Attention	n Deficit Hyper	activity						
	Disorders." Child F	Sychiatry & Humai	n Development,	44 (2), 290-						
	304. http://184.71.1	80.254/login?url=	http:// search.							
	ebscohost.com/logi	n.aspx?direct= true	& db=ssf&AN=	=86177275						
	&site=ehost-live&	scope=site								

Article from a Website

Anyone can create a webpage and write whatever they want. Before using a website for your research, make sure it is a credible academic source.

How to tell if a website is a credible source:

- Author with proper credentials (affiliation to reputable universities/professional organization).
- Date last updated.
- Government/official website.
- Domain name:
 - .com, .org and .net can be bought and used by anyone.
 - .edu is reserved only for colleges and universities.
 - .gov are government websites.
- Academic/professional writing style.

Article from a Website with an Author

References	Author's last name, inverted.			Publication year. "Article tit				
Format		[Website Name] website, Publication D			ate.	te. Accessed [date].		URL
References Example	Chan,	Anthony. B. 2019. "Constitution website, May 22. Acoustic http://www.thecanaconadians.	ccesse	ed July 30, 202	20.			lopedia

Article from a Website without an Author

References	"Article tit	le."	Publication year.	[Website Name] website, Publication da				
Format		Acce	essed [Month Date].	U	JRL			
References Example			Innovation." 2020.	Gov	vernme	ent of Canada w	ebsite, July 6.	
	A	Accessed July 30, 2020.						
	h	ttps://	/www.canada.ca/ei	n/ser	rvices/s	science.html		

Chapter from an Online Textbook

In a multiauthor book or a textbook, each chapter usually requires its own reference entry.

■ Pay close attention to ensure you cite the authors and editors in the appropriate places in your entry. Remember, when the author is known, a source is always listed by its author.

References Format	Author'	s name, inverted.	Publication year.		"Chapter Title."		In Book Title	Θ,	
Tormat		Edited by [editor's	s name],	Full page range.		URL			
References Example	Medeiro	Medeiros, Priscilla and Emily Cowall. 2020. "The Culture Context." In							
	I	Perspectives: An Open Invitation to Cultural Anthropology, Edited by							
	1	Nina Brown, Laur	a Tubelle	de Gonz	alez and T	Γhoma	s McIlwraith	, 29-	
	4	4. https://perspec	culture-conce	ept/					

E-Book

References	Auth	or's name, i	nverted.	Publicati	on year.	Book Title (edition if applicable).					
Format		Ebook.	City: Pu	ublisher.	blisher. [URL]		Accessed [Month Date,				
References Example	Fernal	Fernald, L. Dodge. 2008. Psychology: Six Perspectives. Ebook. New York:									
		SAGE Publication, Inc.									
		http://184	1.71.180	.254/login	ı?url=htt	p://s	earch.ebscohost.com/				
		login.aspx?direct=true&db=e000xna&AN=474599&site=eds-									
		live&sco	pe=site.	Accessed	Septem	ber 9	, 2020.				

Online Image

References	Author's name, inverted.			Publication year.	Image	Title.	Image.				
Format		[URL], accessed [Month Date,									
References	Hero I	ero Images. 2019. Having More People on the Land Isn't the problem, It's									
Example		the Solution. Image.									
		http://184.71.2	180.	254/login?url=http	://searc	h.ebsc	ohost.com/				
		login.aspx?direct=true&db=e000xna&AN=474599&site=eds-									
		live&scope=s	ite, a	accessed Septembe	er 9, 202	20.					

Citing Print Sources

Book

If there is more than one author, follow the guidelines on P.6

References	Author's name, inverted.			ıblication year.	Book title (edition if applicable).			
Format		City: Publisher.						
References Example	Adler,	Adler, Freda, Gerhard O. Mueller, William Laufer and Jana Grekul. 2012.						
		Criminology (2 nd e	ed.).	New York: Mc	Graw-Hill.			

Anthology (Edited Collection)

How to tell if your source is an anthology:

- Thick printed book.
- Contains articles/short stories by many different authors.
- Editors' names on the cover.

How to cite an anthology:

- Cite the editors in the References after the title of the anthology.
 - Title of the anthology is *italicized*.
- List the full page range of the selection from the anthology.

References	Author'	s name, inverted.	Publication year.		"Article Title."		In Book Title,		
Format		Edited by [editor's name],		Full page range.		City:	Publisher.		
References Example	Anagnos	Anagnost, Ann. 1989. "Prosperity and Counter-Prosperity: The Moral							
•	I	Discourse on Wealth in Post-Mao China." In Marxism and the Chines							
	ϵ	experience, edited by Arif Dirlik and Maurice Meisner, 210-34. New							
	Y	York: M.E. Sharpo	e, Inc.						

Class Notes, Lecture, or Speech

 To cite your class notes, a lecture or a speech in-text, you need to include the instructor's or speaker's last name and the year.
 E.g. (Lindstrom, 2014).

References	Instructor's/Speaker's name, invert	. year.	Lecture/Speech Title.
Format	[Format]. Location.		
References Example	Lindstrom, Elin. 2014. Introduction	to Sociol	ogy. Lecture. Online.

Citing Recorded Media

Films Viewed on DVD

• To cite a movie in-text, you need to include the *Film Title* in Italics and released year. E.g. (*The Pursuit of Happyness* 2008).

References Format	Film Tit	m Title. Year. Director's first name last name, dir.			e last name, dir.	Length in minutes.		
Tomat		Pu	blisher,		City.			
References example	Chinato	Chinatown. 1974. DVD. Roman Polanski, dir. 131 mm. Paramount Pictu						
example	I	Los Angeles.						

Videos Viewed on Online Video Sites (YouTube)

 To cite a video in-text, you need to include the uploader's last name or the channel's title and uploaded year.

E.g. (Wesch, 2008), (Museum of Anthropology, 2017).

References Format	Uploader's name, inverted OR Title of the Channel. Year. Video Title.	
	Video. URL, accessed [Month Date, Year].	
References	Talltanic. 2017. 13 Smallest Animals in the World. Video.	
example	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bU9yc6OTqGY, accessed	
	September 9, 2020.	

The following is a sample References page for some of the sources used in this guide.

References

- Adler, Freda, Gerhard O. Mueller, William Laufer and Jana Grekul. 2012. *Criminology* (2nd ed.).

 New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Anagnost, Ann. 1989. "Prosperity and Counter-Prosperity: The Moral Discourse on Wealth in Post-Mao China." In *Marxism and the Chinese experience*, edited by Arif Dirlik and Maurice Meisner, 210-34. New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc.
- Chan, Anthony. B. 2019. "Chinese Canadians." *The Canadian Encyclopedia* website, May 22. Accessed July 30, 2020. http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/chinese-canadians.
- Chinatown. 1974. DVD. Roman Polanski, dir. 132 mm. Paramount Pictures, Los Angeles.
- Hansen, Berit Hjelde, Benedicte Skirbekk, Beate Oerbeck, Tore Wentzel Larsen, and Hanne Kristensen. 2013. "Persistence of Sleep Problems in Children with Anxiety and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders." *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 44 (2), 290-304. http://184.71.180.254/login?url= http:// search. ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct= true& db=ssf&AN=86177275 &site=ehost-live& scope=site
- Hughes, Lorine A., and James F. Short. 2014. "Partying, Cruising, and Hanging in the Streets: Gangs, Routine Activities, and Delinquency and Violence in Chicago, 1959-1962."

 **Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 30 (3), 415-51. https://doi.10.1007/s10940-013-9209-y
- "Science and Innovation." 2020. *Government of Canada* website, July 6. Accessed July 30, 2020. https://www.canada.ca/en/services/science.html