



## Quick Introduction to APA Style For Use in Speech-Language Pathology

**NOTE:** All text is taken from:

American Psychological Association (1997)-4(72./Cs1 ccs 0 0 0 sc q t22 0 0 25.0 0 25.0 0 25.0 0 25.0 0 25.0 0 25

to simply or .

**Redundancy:** Writers often become redundant in an effort to be emphatic. Use no more words than are



# GRAMMAR





## **EDITORIAL STYLE**



When a period or comma occurs with closing quotation marks, place the period or comma before the quotation marks. Put other punctuation (e.g., colon, semicolon) outside quotation marks unless it is part of the quoted material.

**At the beginning of each trial, the experimenter said, "This is a new trial."  
After the experimenter said, "This is a new trial," a new trial began.  
Did the experimenter forget to say, "This is a new trial"?**

**Do not use brackets if the material can be set off easily with commas without confounding meaning.**

Unnecessary: (as Imai [2003] later concluded)  
Better: (as Imai, 2003, later concluded)

**Do not use a slash when a phrase would be clearer.**

Poor: Each child handed the ball to her mother/guardian.  
Better: Each child handed the ball to her mother or guardian.

The author stated, "The effect disappeared within minutes" (Lopez, 1993, p. 311), but she did not say which effect.  
Lopez (1993) found that "the effect disappeared within minutes" (p. 311).

The patterns were significant (see Figure 5).  
(When a complete sentence is enclosed in parentheses, place punctuation in the sentence inside the parentheses, like this.)  
If only part of a sentence is enclosed in parentheses (like this), place punctuation outside the parentheses (like this).



Whenever possible, write in the active voice, avoid passive voice constructions  
Use formal writing style rather than spoken conversational style (e.g., (not  
) , or the problem (instead of  
) , (not ) ,