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|  | Estudios de Fonética Experimental*Journal of Experimental Phonetics*ISSN: 1575-5533 · ISSN-e: 2385-3573 |  |

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| **Title of the article in the original language: Subtitle after colon** |
| Name Surname 1  0001-0002-0003-0004Name Surname 2  0002-0003-0004-0005Name Surname 1  0003-0004-0005-0006 |
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| DOI: 10.1344/efe-Year-VolumeNumber-StartPage-EndPage |
| Corresponding address: mail@email.edu |
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| Surname1, N., Surname2, N., & Surname3, N. (2024). Title of the article in the original language: Subtitle after colon. *Estudios de Fonética Experimental*, *33*, StartPageNumberAlwaysOdd– StartPageNumberAlwaysEven. https://doi.org/10.1344/efe-Year-VolumeNumber-StartPage-EndPage |

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| **Resumen / Riassunto / Résumé** |
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| **Palabras clave / Parole chiavi / Mots clefs** |
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| Keywords |
| first; second; third; fourth; fifth |

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**1. Main text and paragraphs**

Please ensure that all authors’ names, affiliations, and email addresses are provided in your submission. Indicate which of them should be considered corresponding addresses.

Format the text in Times New Roman, 12 pt, justified. In the font section, set spacing to “Compressed: 0.1”. In the paragraph section, establish line spacing at “Multiple: 1.1”. Please apply automatic hyphenation, ensuring that it follows the language rules and that no hyperlinks have been adversely affected by this process.

Use “Automatic” paragraph spacing before and after throughout this document, just like you see here. Prevent blank lines from appearing between paragraphs, including titles. Leave the elements on the first two pages as they are. The only exception is the title above these lines: set its spacing to 0 pt to align the text in both columns.

Indentation should be left at zero or none (except for lists, examples, or references).

**2. Titles**

All titles are in Times New Roman 12, bold. Utilize up to 4 levels of titles. Avoid creating a section 2.1 if there is no 2.2. If you refer to other sections in your article, refer to them using this format: see 1.1.2 (in English), v. 1.1.2 (in Romance languages). For titles with subtitles, employ a colon to separate them. Capitalize the first letter after the colon.

For any title, please check the option “Keep with next” that you will find on Paragraph > Line and page breaks. This will prevent that a title falls in one page and the accompanying text in the other. You should do the same to figures and the last rows of tables (i.e., the elements before captions).

**3. Boldface, underlined, and italic**

Boldface will not be used in the text, except in the titles and subtitles. If you want to emphasize a word, use italics (e.g., this is *very* important). If you need to mark the stressed syllable in an orthographic transcription, underline it (e.g., the Italian word *petalo* has its accent on the first syllable).

**4. Lists**

For a normal list, please apply these criteria:

1. Avoid blank lines between list items.
2. Make sure there’s space between the list and surrounding text. Use the “Don't add space between paragraphs of the same style” option when appropriate.
3. Use *letters* to identify list items, not numbers. Numbers are for examples (see § 5).
4. If the items in your list are full sentences, end each line with a period.
5. Avoid nested lists (lists within lists) whenever possible. If absolutely necessary, use this template:
6. This is an item of a multi-level list.
7. This is another item of a multi-level list.
8. This is another item of a multi-level list.
9. And the final one.

**5. Examples**

If you are using *numbered* examples, like (1) to (3) in this paragraph, please copy the examples we provide here and use them to create your own.

1. This is the first example of an example. We are aware that talking about “an example of an example” is probably a meta-example.
2. This is the second example of an example.

If you want to gloss the examples, we suggest you use the *Leipzig Glossing Rules* (latest version [here](http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php)). They consist of rules for the syntax and semantics of interlinear glosses, and an appendix with a proposed lexicon of abbreviated category labels.

**6. Footnotes**

Footnotes should be used sparingly. When using footnotes, remember that the reference mark in the text must be in superscript. It must be placed after punctuation signs, like this,[[1]](#footnote-1) or like this.[[2]](#footnote-2)

**7. Acknowledgements**

Acknowledgments should be positioned after the conclusions and before the references. Within this section, you may include information about funding (e.g., “This study has been funded by the Ministry of Education [Reference code].”) If you choose to address funding in a distinct section, kindly place it after the Acknowledgments.

**8. Figures**

All visuals are designated as “Figure” (or its translation in the article’s language). Avoid using labels such as “Map” or “Graph”. Ensure figures are referenced in the main text, and when mentioned, the term “Figure” should be capitalized (e.g., “As shown in Figure 1, the F0 contour...”). Figures must meet publication standards, ideally at 300 dpi, and, if possible, provide vectorial versions (SVG files). All text within figures should be in Times New Roman. Use Figures 1 and 2 as templates. Follow the instructions in Figure 2’s caption as well.

Ideally, figures should be placed in the corresponding section (i.e., after the paragraph referencing them). If a figure is easily readable within a single column width, place it accordingly (Figure 1). Otherwise, create a new section in the Word document to position it across columns (Figure 2).

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**Figure 1.** Place the caption of the figure here. You will find more details in Figure 2 caption.

Figures spanning columns should be positioned at the top or bottom of a page, preventing multiple two-column sections on one page. Center them, and if applicable, aim for widths of 10, 12, 16, or 18 cm.

Please submit images separately from the manuscript as well, as the copyediting process may compromise image quality.



**Figure 2.** Captions are centered and written in Times New Roman, 11 pt. In the paragraph options, set the paragraph spacing before at 6 pt and after at “Automatic”. The length of captions should be reasonable (not more than 6 lines). Ensure that each caption concludes with a full stop.

**9. Tables**

All tables are called “Table” (or its translation to the language of the article: ca. *Taula*, es. *Tabla*, fr. *Tableau*, it. *Tabella*). All tables must be referred to in the main body of the text, and, when referring to one, the word “Table” must have the capital letter.

All texts in tables and in their captions must be in Times New Roman, 11 pt. The default cell margins (located in Table Properties > Table Options) should be set to 0.05 cm for top and bottom, and 0.15 cm for left and right.

Like figures, if the information contained in a table fits the width of a single column, place it that way (Table 1); if not, place it across columns (Table 2). Tables across columns must be placed at the top or at the bottom of a page as well (preventing multiple two-column sections in a single page); they should be centred and are preferred to have one of these widths in cm: 10, 12, 16, or 18.

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| **Heading** | amet | consectetur |

**Table 1.** narrow table with headings on top and on the left. Specifications given in Table 2 apply here as well.

This section provides various examples that serve as templates. For captions, adhere to the guidelines outlined in the caption of Table 2 (more examples in the Appendix).

**10. Citations**

Citations must follow the APA style (7th edition). If you are not familiar with it, you can find some instructions in the following pages, although we recommend that you get familiar with APA style (follow, e.g., [this link](https://libraryguides.vu.edu.au/apa-referencing/7GettingStarted) and [this other one](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines)).

**10.1. Citing works by one author**

According to APA style, if you cite a work by one author you only need the author’s last name and the year. Examples of direct citations:

* In English, retroflex sounds may occur initially in some words (Ladefoged, 1975).
* In his handbook, Ladefoged (1975) mentions eight different places of articulation.
* In English (as Ladefoged, 1975, points out) retroflex sounds may occur initially.

If you want to provide more detail, the numbers of the pages can be included:

* In English retroflex sounds may occur initially in some words (Ladefoged, 1975, p. 7).
* Carlo Tagliavini (1965, Vol. 1, pp. 257–258) briefly deals with the intonation of Italian.

**10.2. Citing works by two or more authors**

If you cite a work by two authors, include both authors’ last names and the year of publication. If your article is in English, connect both authors’ last names with an ampersand (“&”) when they occur in parenthesis, but with the word “and” when they are outside.

* The book edited by Frota and Prieto (2015) shows that Romance languages share […].
* Romance languages show interesting prosodic commonalities (Frota & Prieto, 2015).

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**Table 2**. This is a very wide (18 cm) table with headings on top and on the left. When possible, all columns in a table are preferred to share the same width. Please note that between the two tables a blank line has been added, with a paragraph spacing of 0 pt both before and after.

If your article is in languages other than English, use the respective conjunctions instead of “&” (ca. *i*, es. *y*, fr. *et*, it. *e*), both in narrative citations and in parenthetical citations.

* El volumen editado por Frota y Prieto (2015) demuestra que las lenguas románicas comparten numerosos rasgos prosódicos.
* Las lenguas románicas presentan rasgos entonativos comunes (Frota y Prieto, 2015).

For three or more authors, always cite the name of the first author followed by “et al.”; even the first time that a work is cited.

* Perception tests are crucial (’t Hart et al., 1990).
* The book by ’t Hart et al. (1990) shows that perception tests are crucial.

Works by different authors are recommended to appear in alphabetical order, especially when they do not show any chronological sequence of events. More than one work by the same author have to appear in chronological order.

* (Hirschberg & Ward, 1995; Pierrehumbert, 2003; Prieto, 2002)
* (Prieto, 2002a, 2002b, 2005)

**10.3. Citing republished works**

When a book or a chapter is republished (but the edition number remains unaltered), mention both publication years in the in-text citation, separated with a slash, with the earlier year first.

* Watson and Rayner (1920/2013)
* (Watson and Rayner, 1920/2013)

**10.4. Citing titles of works and other products**

The titles of books, the names of newspapers and periodicals, as well as the titles of corpora, databases, computer programs, web sites and documents available in internet must be in italics. If the website has any administrators, they can be considered the editors of the item and appear as such in the quotation and in the reference list.

* We used *Praat* to annotate the sound file.
* Trubetskoi’s *Grundzüge der Phonologie* (Principles *of Phonology*) was issued…
* In the *Interactive Atlas of Romance Intonation* (Prieto et al., 2010), it can be found…

**10.5. Citing indirect or secondary sources and personal communications**

When citing an indirect or a secondary source, you should include the surnames of both authors, but the reference is only to the secondary source:

* Pāṇini (as cited in Kiparsky, 1990, p. 97) seems to argue that…

The citation of personal communications can be as follows (and they will not appear in the reference list):

* E.-M. Paradis (personal communication, August 8, 2019) pointed out that…
* However, it was never tested (T. Nguyen, personal communication, February 24, 2020).

**11. Quotations**

Quotations must follow the 7th edition of the APA style. If you are not familiar with APA quotation rules, please check [this link](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/quotations).

For quotations of fewer than 40 words, add quotation marks around the words and incorporate the quote into your own text. If the quotation is in a language different form the language of the article, you do not need to use italics. For example, if your article is in English and you want to quote a text written in German, you can do it this way:

* The authors report that “Die Aufnahmen wurden in einer schallreflexionsarmen Kammer des Phonetiklabors der Universität Barcelona mit einem Aufnahmegerät Zoom H4n Pro und einem Mikrofon SHURE SM-58 gemacht” (Rodriquez et al., 2020, pp. 84–85).

If your article is in English and you want to quote a text written in German followed by your translation of the quotation, you can do it this way:

* The authors report that “Die Aufnahmen wurden in einer schallreflexionsarmen Kammer des Phonetiklabors der Universität Barcelona mit einem Aufnahmegerät Zoom H4n Pro und einem Mikrofon SHURE SM-58 gemacht” [The recordings were made in an anechoic booth at the Phonetics Laboratory of the University of Barcelona with a Zoom H4n Pro recorder and a SHURE SM-58 microphone] (Rodriquez et al., 2020, pp. 84–85).

If your article is in English and you want to quote your translation of a text written in German, you can do it this way:

* The authors report that “The recordings were made in an anechoic booth at the Phonetics Laboratory of the University of Barcelona with a Zoom H4n Pro recorder and a SHURE SM-58 microphone” (Rodriquez et al., 2020, pp. 84–85, our translation).

Format quotations of 40 words or more as block quotations, do not use quotation marks to enclose a block quotation. Start a block quotation on a new line and indent the whole block 0.75 cm from the left margin. At the end of the quotation, you need to mention the page number(s) and — if it has not been mentioned earlier — also the author. This text has to be in 11 pt. For example, you may want to say that Rodriquez et al. (2020) report that

Die Aufnahmen wurden in einer schallreflexionsarmen Kammer des Phonetiklabors der Universität Barcelona mit einem Aufnahmegerät Zoom H4n Pro und einem Mikrofon SHURE SM-58 gemacht. Die Distanz zum Mikrofon wurde nicht variiert und kontrolliert. War es dem Informanten nicht möglich, für die Aufnahme zum Labor zu kommen, wurde er in einem ruhigen Raum seines Wohnortes aufgenommen. (pp. 84–85)

If some part of a quotation has been left out, the missing text is indicated with an ellipsis between brackets. If some word is added to the quotation, it must be written between brackets.

* It has to be pointed out that “the value of the letter x […] is highly ambiguous” (Hualde, 2005, p. 27).
* It has been argued that “[t]he Central American [Spanish] area has a very questionable dialectal unity” (Hualde, 2005, p. 27).

Double inverted commas must be avoided within a quotation and must be substituted with single inverted commas.

* Maddieson (1984, p. 29) argues that all three of these patterns consist “of two series drawn from the set of VOT contrasts plus one series with a ‘glottalic’ element”.

**12. References**

References must follow the 7th edition of the APA style. If you are not familiar with it, you can find some instructions and several examples in the following pages. Nevertheless, we recommend you get familiar with APA style (e.g., using [this page](https://libraryguides.vu.edu.au/apa-referencing/7GettingStarted)).

Each reference must be formatted as a single paragraph with a hanging indentation of 0.5 cm. No blank-line separation must be present between references. Indicate an “Automatic” spacing (before and after) and check the option “Don’t add space between paragraphs of the same style”.

The text of the references section, including its title, will be in Times New Roman 11 pt, justified.

**12.1. Authors**

Authors should be cited using their complete surnames, followed by a comma and the initials of their names, ending with a dot. Examples (complete names are given in square brackets):

* D’Imperio, M. [Mariapaola]
* Fernández Planas, A. M. [Ana Maria]
* Jun, S.-A. [Sun-Ah]
* Vanrell, M. M. *or* M. del M. [Maria del Mar]

Multi-word surnames work as a block in terms of ordering and indexation. If the surname includes a particle (e.g., *de*, *de la*, *der*, *van*, *von*), this is placed before the surname, maintaining the initial lowercase letter if that is the case, and ordered in consequence (i.e., “de la Mota” would go before “von Essen”). If an author has multiple initials listed, each of them should be separated by a space (e.g., “House, G. D.”, and not “House, G.D.”).

Separate the different authors by a comma, except for the last one, that will go separate by a comma and an ampersand (“&”), in any language (i.e., even in articles not in English).

* Gili-Fivela, B., Avesani, C., Barone, M., Bocci, G., Crocco, C., D’Imperio, M., Giordano, R., Marotta, G., Savino, M., & Sorianello, P. (2015). Varieties…

A reference list entry should include up to 20 authors. For references with more than 20 authors, after listing the 19th author replace any additional author names with an ellipsis “…” followed by the final listed author’s last name and first initial(s).

If the author/editor of the text is not explicitly mentioned and cannot be reconstructed, one must omit this piece of information and begin the entry with the title of the work (cf. [this](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/missing-information)).

**12.2. Date of publication**

After the initials of the last author’s name, present the year of publication in parenthesis, ending with a dot. For texts accepted or in press, please write “in press” in parenthesis, avoiding using other variants or translations. This formula must be used for journal articles that lack a volume number and specific page numbers.

When citing a reedited or a republished work, the author must indicate the year of the edition used. (See also the subsection on Books.)

**12.3. Title**

As in the article titles published under *Estudios de Fonética Experimental*, when listing a reference, if the name of a published study is formed by a title and a subtitle, the subtitle must be separated from the main title with a colon and start with an uppercase letter.

If the original name of a publisher or a title is not in Roman script, please add, after the original title, in square brackets, its Roman transliteration.

**12.4. Source of the publication**

According to APA 7, “if a journal article has a DOI, include the DOI in the reference”, at the end. That DOI should take the form of a full web address. Omit a period after any URL.

In the absence of a DOI, provide a persistent hyperlink with enduring qualities, often indicated by terms like “handle” or “stable”.

When referring to articles from our journal with no DOI (until 2022), include an address starting with <https://revistes.ub.edu/index.php/experimentalphonetics/> (please verify if the links are functional). In all other cases, it is acceptable to incorporate web addresses from <https://raco.cat/>.

**12.4.1. Journal articles**

Journal titles must follow the title of the article, in italics. All non-functional words of journal titles should be written with a capital letter (e.g., *Journal of Pragmatics*, *Revista de Llengua i Dret*).

Following the journal title, separated by a [not italicized] comma, the volume number should appear, in italics, followed (if it exists) by the issue number, in parenthesis, with no space in between. Both numerals must be arabic.

Finally, after a comma, indicate the page range, separating the two numerals with an en dash (“–”) (not a hyphen “-”, not an em dash “—”). A journal might identify their articles by an article ID.

* *Journal* *of* *Phonetics*, *30*(2), 193–228.
* *Language and Speech*, *46*(2–3), 115–154.
* *Dialectologia et Geolinguistica*, *28*, 81–104.
* *Frontiers in Psychology*, *4*, Article 559.

**12.4.2. Books**

Authored books should present the authors’ names, the year of publication, the book title in italics, and the publisher’s name. In the 7th edition of APA, the place of publication of books and book chapters is no longer indicated.

Ladefoged, P. (1975). *A course in Phonetics*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

’t Hart, J., Collier, R., & Cohen, A. (1990). A perceptual study of intonation: An experimental-phonetic approach to speech melody. Cambridge University Press.

The name of the publisher must be indicated in its full form (but words like “Publishing House” should be omitted). If there are two publishers, their names must be separated by a semicolon:

Estebas Vilaplana, E. (2012). *Teach yourself English pronunciation: Interactive course for Spanish speakers*. UNED; Oleiros.

When citing a reedited work, indicate the year of the edition used. Mention the number of the edition in parenthesis after the work title.

Jackson, L. M. (2019). *The psychology of prejudice: From attitudes to social action* (2nd ed.). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000168-000>

When the source is a reprint, also indicate the year of publication after the authors’ names, but this time add the original work’s metadata at the end of the reference entry, in parenthesis.

Watson, J. B., & Rayner, R. (2013). Conditioned emotional reactions: The case of Little Albert (D. Webb, Ed.). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. <http://a.co/06Se6Na> (Original work published 1920)

A similar solution applies to translations:

Crystal, D. (2000). Diccionario de lingüística y fonética [X. Villalba, Transl.]. Octaedro. (Original work published 1980. *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*)

For edited books, denote the sequence “(Ed.)” or “(Eds.)” before the year of publication, avoiding alternative formulas such as “Coords”. Identify the editors of conference proceedings, and if this information is unavailable, use the names of the conference chairs.

Frota, S., & Prieto, P. (Eds.). (2015). *Intonation in Romance*. Oxford University Press.

Montero, J., Arriola, J., Colás, J., Enríquez, E., & Pardo, J. M. (1999). Development of an emotional speech synthesiser in spanish. In G. Gordos (Ed.), *Proceedings of the 6th European Conference on Speech Communication and Technology (Eurospeech 1999)* (pp. 2099–2102). International Speech Communication Associa-tion. <https://doi.org/10.21437/Eurospeech.1999-466>

Multivolume works can be referenced like this:

Tagliavini, C. (1965). La corretta pronuncia italiana (Vols. 1–2). Capitol.

Rohlfs, G. (1966–1969). Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti (Vols. 1–3). Einaudi.

When referencing a volume from a multivolume work, use a different format depending on the fact that volume has its own title or not. Examples:

Solà, J., Lloret, M. R., Mascaró, J., & Pérez Saldanya, M. (Eds.) (2002). *Gramàtica del català contemporani: Vol. 1. Introducció. Fonètica i fonologia. Morfologia*. Empúries.

Solà, J., Lloret, M. R., Mascaró, J., & Pérez Saldanya, M. (Eds.) (2002). *Gramàtica del català contemporani* (Vol. 1). Empúries.

Do not mention the series a book belongs to.

**12.4.3. Book chapters**

References to chapters in edited books include, after the chapter name, the editors’ names, the title of the book, the page range, and the publisher.

Editors are introduced by the preposition “In”, left untranslated to the language of the article, and they are listed with the initial of their names before their surnames, using a comma and an ampersand before the last one. Then, the sequence “(Ed.)” or “(Eds.)” must be added, followed by a comma and the book title in italics, the page range using the format “(pp. 140–197)” (where more information about the book, such as the edition number, can be placed, before the page range), the publisher’s name, and the DOI or the URL (if available). Examples:

Dillard, J. P. (2020). Currents in the study of persuasion. In M. B. Oliver, A. A. Raney, & J. Bryant (Eds.), *Media effects: Advances in theory and research* (4th ed., pp. 115–129). Routledge.

If a chapter is a reprint from another book, use the following formula, placing the metadata of the original work in parenthesis at the end of the reference entry (remember that, in this case, both years will be mentioned in the in-text citation):

Bronfenbrenner, U. (2005). The social ecology of human development: A retrospective conclusion. In U. Bronfenbrenner (Ed.), *Making human beings human: Bioecological perspectives on human development* (pp. 27–40). SAGE Publications. (Reprinted from *Brain and intelligence: The ecology of child development*, pp. 113–123, by F. Richardson, Ed., 1973, National Educational Press).

Heidegger, M. (2008). On the essence of truth (J. Sallis, Trans.). In D. F. Krell (Ed.), *Basic writings* (pp. 111–138). Harper Perennial Modern Thought. (Original work published 1961)

**12.4.4. Theses or dissertations**

A reference to a thesis includes the author, year of defence, and the thesis title. After that, the given information depends on its publication status. Unpublished dissertations present the sequence “Unpublished doctoral dissertation” in square brackets, followed by the university of defence.

Labraña, S. (2005). *Estudio acústico das consonantes fricativas do galego* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Universitat de Barcelona.

Published dissertations, however, present in square brackets the sequence “Doctoral dissertation” plus the university of defence, followed from outside the brackets with the publisher (even if that is a university’s repository). Examples:

Kabir, J. M. (2016). *Factors influencing customer satisfaction at a fast food hamburger chain: The relationship between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty* (Publication No. 10169573) [Doctoral dissertation, Wilmington University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

Miranda, C. (2019). *Exploring the lived experiences of foster youth who obtained graduate level degrees: Self-efficacy, resilience, and the impact on identity development* (Publication No. 27542827) [Doctoral dissertation, Pepperdine University]. PQDT Open. <https://pqdtopen.proquest.com/doc/2309521814.html?FMT=AI>

Zambrano-Vazquez, L. (2016). *The interaction of state and trait worry on response monitoring in those with worry and obsessive-compulsive symptoms* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Arizona]. UA Campus Repository. <https://repository.arizona.edu/handle/10150/620615>

Use these same indications to refer to dissertations belonging to other academic levels by using the formulas “Master’s dissertation” and “Bachelor’s dissertation”.

**12.4.5. Conference proceedings**

Publications coming from conference proceedings are referenced according to the type of product in which they are finally included (i.e., a journal article, an edited book, a chapter in an edited book, etc.). Examples:

Duckworth, A. L., Quirk, A., Gallop, R., Hoyle, R. H., Kelly, D. R., & Matthews, M. D. (2019). Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *USA*, *116*(47), 23499–23504. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116>

Bedenel, A.-L., Jourdan, L., & Biernacki, C. (2019). Probability estimation by an adapted genetic algorithm in web insurance. In R. Battiti, M. Brunato, I. Kotsireas, & P. Pardalos (Eds.), *Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 11353. Learning and intelligent optimization* (pp. 225–240). Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-05348-2_21>

If the proceedings of a conference have been published by the organization of the conference itself, present the conference chairs as the editors of the volume, and the organizing university or association as the publisher.

Solé, M.-J. (2003). Aerodynamic characteristics of onset and coda fricatives. In M.-J. Solé, D. Recasens, & J. Romero (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 15th International Conference on Phonetic Sciences* (Vol. 2; pp. 2761–2764). Causal Productions.

**12.4.6. Conference presentations**

When citing a conference presentation, include the authors, the full date of the conference, the title of the presentation in italics, an indicator of the type of material in square brackets (i.e., “[Conference presentation]”), the name of the conference, and the city and country in which the event took place. Add a link to the presentation if it is available. Do not mention the conference chairs or the organizing universities or associations in the entry.

Evans, A. C., Jr., Garbarino, J., Bocanegra, E., Kinscherff, R. T., & Márquez-Greene, N. (2019, August 8–11). *Gun violence: An event on the power of community* [Conference presentation]. APA 2019 Convention, Chicago, IL, United States. <https://convention.apa.org/2019-video>

**12.4.7. Web pages and websites**

Place the author of the text in the web page in first place, followed by the full date. Then it will come the title of the article (or news, or web page) in italics, and the name of the site in roman. Finally, the URL should be mentioned. If the website belongs to an organization and that organization is the author of the cited text, the name of the organization will not be repeated when mentioning the webpage in the entry. Examples:

Bologna, C. (2019, October 31). *Why some people with anxiety love watching horror movies*. HuffPost. <https://www.huffpost.com/entry/anxiety-love-watching-horror-movies_l_5d277587e4b02a5a5d57b59e>

World Health Organization. (2018, May 24)*. The top 10 causes of death*. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/the-top-10-causes-of-death>

Do not create references or in-text citations for whole websites acting as a tool. To mention a website in general, provide the name of the website in the text and include the URL in parentheses. For example:

* We created our survey using Qualtrics (<https://www.qualtrics.com/>).

Websites that display the results of a project, in which there are a specific list of authors or editors, might be referenced in the following way:

Cabedo, A. (2021). *Oralstats*. <https://github.com/acabedo/oralstats>

Martínez Celdrán, E., Fernández Planas, A. M., Romera Barrios, L., & Roseano, P. (Eds.). (2003–2020). *Atlas Multimèdia de la Prosòdia de l’Espai Romànic*. <http://stel.ub.edu/labfon/amper/cast/index_ampercat.html>

**12.4.8. Newspaper and magazine articles**

Newspaper and magazine articles are part of the periodicals category: they have the article title in romans, and the publication name in italics. (Articles or stories on news websites, however, are part of the webpages category and use the format mentioned in the previous section, which might be confusing; see the *Confusing pairs* section [here](https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/two-reference-formats)). Examples:

Carey, B. (2019, March 22). Can we get better at forgetting? *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/22/health/memory-forgetting-psychology.html>

Harlan, C. (2013, April 2). North Korea vows to restart shuttered nuclear reactor that can make bomb-grade plutonium. *The Washington Post*, A1, A4.

Stobbe, M. (2020, January 8). Cancer death rate in U.S. sees largest one-year drop ever. *Chicago Tribune*.

**12.4.9. Computer programs, mobile apps, and program scripts**

Scripts and apps can be cited as follows:

Elvira-García, W. (2017). *Create pictures with tiers* (Version 4.4) [Praat script]. GitHub. <https://github.com/wendyelviragarcia/create_pictures>

Vallerand, A. H., & Sanoski, C. A. (2019). *Davis’s drug guide* (16th ed.) (Version 1.31) [Mobile app]. F. A. Davis Company. <https://www.unboundmedicine.com/products/davis_drug_guide>

As stated by APA7, “General mentions of whole websites, whole periodicals, and common software and apps in the text do not require in-text citations or reference list entries because the use is broad and the source is familiar.”

However, it is usual to cite and reference *Praat*, which can be done as in the following example (change the year and the version number):

Boersma, P., & Weenink, D. (1992–2024). *Praat: Doing phonetics by computer* (Version 6.4.13) [Computer program]. <http://www.praat.org/>

**Appendix**

**Table i.** This is a narrow (10 cm) table with headings only on top.

| **Heading** | **Heading** | **Heading** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| lorem | ipsum | dolor |
| sit | amet | consectetur |

**Table ii.** This are two medium (12 cm) tables with headings, the top one with headings on top and on the left, and the bottom one only on top. Please note that between the two tables a blank line has been added, with a paragraph spacing of 0 pt both before and after.

|  | **Heading** | **Heading** | **Heading** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Heading** | lorem | ipsum | dolor |
| **Heading** | ipsum | ipsum | dolor |

| **Heading** | **Heading** | **Heading** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| lorem | lorem | ipsum |
| sit | amet | consectetur |

**Table iii**. This is a wide (16 cm) table with headings on top and on the left.

|  | **Heading** | **Heading** | **Heading** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Heading** | lorem | ipsum | dolor |
| **Heading** | ipsum | ipsum | dolor |

1. This is a footnote. It must be in Times New Roman 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This is another footnote. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)