

yedi Journal – Writing Rules

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1. General Rules

The purpose of these guidelines, based on the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition, is to ensure a clear, standard format for yedi submissions. Please follow all guidelines as closely as possible.

1.1. *yedi* article template

Articles should be formatted according to the yedi article template which can be downloaded from the website.

1.2. Abstract

The abstract should be 150-300 words long. Footnotes and citations are not permitted for abstract.

1.3. Keywords

Keywords should be between 3-9 words, and capital letters should not be used except for the first word and proper names.

1.4. Main text

The main text should be 3.500-7.000 words long.

1.5. Figures and tables

Figures and tables should be numbered and include concise, self-explanatory captions, and should be embedded within the main text. Authors are responsible for formatting. Figures should be camera-ready. For the print version of the journal, figures should be black and white unless their content makes color unavoidable and the author(s) meets any additional printing costs. First authors are responsible for any copyright issues. Digital files of figures and illustrations should be also delivered separately in .TIF or .JPG format with a minimum resolution of 300 dpi. Freehand or typewritten lettering should not be used. A maximum of 12 images should be used.

1.6. Footnotes

Footnotes should be numbered and be less than 60 words also should not be used for citing sources.

1.7. Quotations and paraphrasing

All quotations should be cited. For quotations of fewer than 40 words, add quotation marks around the words and incorporate the quote into your own text— no additional formatting is needed. Quotations of 40 words or more should be formatted as block quotations. Do not use quotation marks to enclose a block quotation. For detailed information about in-text citations, see the 2nd chapter titled "In-Text Citations".

1.8. References

Every source citation within the text should be included in the references section, and every source within the references should be cited within the text. The author name and date information in the submission must be exactly the same as the author name and date information in the references. For detailed information about references, it is recommended to look at the 3rd section titled "References".

2. In-Text Citations

All in-text citations in *yedi* Journal based on the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition. Please check the APA 7th Edition for in-text quotations.

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/citations>

In-text citations have two formats: parenthetical and narrative.

- In parenthetical citations, the author name and publication date appear in parentheses.
- In narrative citations, the author name is incorporated into the text as part of the sentence and the year follows in parentheses.

2.1. Parenthetical citation

Both the author and the date, separated by a comma, appear in parentheses for a parenthetical citation. A parenthetical citation can appear within or at the end of a sentence.

(Feyerabend, 1999)

2.1.1. Parenthetical citation with two authors

In in-text citations of sources with two authors, for separation of the author's surnames use ampersand (&).

(Smith & Riley, 2016)

2.1.2. Parenthetical citation with three or more authors

In in-text citations of sources with three or more authors, include the surname of the first author and the phrase "et al."

(Lyon et al., 2014)

2.1.3. Parenthetical citation with page numbers

In in-text parenthetical citation, after the year of publication use the page number as "p." as an abbreviation for page.

(Feyerabend, 1999, p. 89)

If the quoted section covers a range of pages rather than one page, separate the page numbers with a hyphen (-).

(Feyerabend, 1999, p. 89-91)

2.1.4. Citing multiple works parenthetically

When citing multiple works parenthetically, place the citations in alphabetical order, separating them with semicolons.

(Adams et al., 2019; Shumway & Shulman, 2015; Westinghouse, 2017)

2.2. Narrative Citations

The author's surname appears in running text, and the date appears in parentheses immediately after the author's name for a narrative citation. The author's name can be included in the sentence in any place it makes sense.

Koehler (2016) noted the dangers of falsely balanced news coverage.

According to Çelik (2012), the culture industry is a cultural formation that "...reaches the masses with serially produced standard products" (p. 113).

2.3. Secondary sources

In scholarly work, a primary source reports original content; a secondary source refers to content first reported in another source.

- Cite secondary sources sparingly—for instance, when the original work is out of print, unavailable, or available only in a language that you do not understand.
- If possible, as a matter of good scholarly practice, find the primary source, read it, and cite it directly rather than citing a secondary source. For example, rather than citing an instructor's lecture or a textbook or encyclopedia that in turn cites original research, find, read, and cite the original research directly (unless an instructor has directed you to do otherwise).

Follow these directions when citing a secondary source:

- In the reference list, provide an entry for the secondary source that you used. In the text, identify the primary source and write "as cited in" the secondary source that you used.
- If the year of publication of the primary source is known, also include it in the text citation.

For example, if you read a work by Lyon et al. (2014) in which Rabbitt (1982) was cited, and you were unable to read Rabbitt's work yourself, cite Rabbitt's work as the original source, followed by Lyon et al.'s work as the secondary source. Only Lyon et al.'s work appears in the reference list.

(Rabbitt, 1982, as cited in Lyon et al., 2014)

If the year of the primary source is unknown, omit it from the in-text citation.

Allport's diary (as cited in Nicholson, 2003)

2.4. Citing personal communications in the text

Because readers cannot retrieve the information in personal communications, personal communications are not included in the reference list; they are cited in the text only. Give the initial(s) and surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible, using the following formats:

Narrative citation: E.-M. Paradis (personal communication, August 8, 2019)

Parenthetical citation: (T. Nguyen, personal communication, February 24, 2020)

2.5. In-text citation of website/blog posts/social media posts

On websites, the author's surname should be separated by a comma and the month and day information is not given; the year information should be given in parentheses. If the website belongs to an institution, the full name of the institution should be written in parentheses instead of the author. However, if an entire site is to be cited in the quote, only the link address such as "www.website.com" should be written in parentheses. In in-text references to social media sources, the account name of the institution/person making the post should be written in full and the year information should be given.

2.6. In-text citation of videos

If a direct quote is to be made from a speech in a video on digital platforms, minute and second information can be given in parentheses in addition to the channel name and year information on the platform.

(Account name, Year, min:sec)

Example:

(TED, 2023, 25:12)

For more information and details, please check: <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/citations>

3. References

The references should be written at the end of the text, alphabetically according to the surnames of the authors, in APA 7th style and according to the examples below.

3.1. Books

The title of the books should be written in italics, using lowercase letters except special letters. Publisher city and country information should not be included.

Author, A. A. (Year). *Book title*. Source.

3.1.1. Multi-authored books

All authors up to 20 must be written. When the number of authors is 21 or more, the surname and name of the first 19 authors should be written, three dots should be added, and the author section should be closed with the name of the last author.

Author surname, A.A., Author surname, B.B., Author surname, C.C., Author surname, D.D., Author surname, E.E., Author surname, F.F., Author surname, G.G., Author surname, H.H., Author surname, I.I., Author surname, J.J., Author surname, K.K., Author surname, L.L., Author surname, M.M., Author surname, N.N., Author surname, O.O., Author surname, P.P., Author surname, Q.Q., Author surname, R.R., Author surname, S.S., ... Author surname, W.W. (2023). *Book title*. Source.

3.1.2. Electronic version of the print book

It should be written as a direct link (hyperlink) without the phrase "Access address:", and the electronic version should be written in square brackets.

Author, A. A. (Year). *Book title* [Electronic version]. Source. <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

3.1.3. Ebooks

In addition to writing a book reference, a link should be written after the book name. The term "access address" should not be used.

Yazar, A. A. (Yıl). *Eserin başlığı*. <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

3.1.4. Edited Books

If the entire book is to be cited, it should be written as follows without specifying the page number.

Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (Year). *Book title*. Source.

If a section of the book is used as a reference, it should be written as follows, specifying the page numbers.

Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (Year). *Book title*. (p. xx-xxx). Source.

3.1.5. Book Chapters

References to in-book chapters from edited books should include the book title and the name of the author(s) in addition to the chapter or introduction title. The chapters in the book should be written as follows.

Author, A. A. ve Author, B. B. (Year). *Chapter title*. A. Editor, B. Editor & C. Editor (Ed.), *Book title* (p. xx-xxx). Source.

3.1.6. Illustrated Books

In the citation of books with illustrations, there should only be a section containing the name of the illustrator in parentheses after the title of the work. This part should be added even if the book author and illustrator are the same.

Author, A. A. (Year). *Book title* (B. Illustrator, Illus.). Source.

3.2. Journal Articles

The article title should be written in regular font, using lowercase letters except for proper names and the first letter; The journal name initials should be written in capital letters and italic font. The page range in the journal in which the article is located should be specified. In articles with a doi number, hyperlink should be added without using the word "doi". If the article was accessed electronically and the link is still valid, the access date should not be written. If there is no doi number in the articles accessed electronically, the access address should be written as a link.

Author, A. A. (Year). Article title. *Journal*, Volume (issue), (p. xx-xxx).

Author, A. A. (Year). Article title. *Journal*, Volume (issue), (p. xx-xxx). <https://doi.org/xxxxx>.

Author, A. A. (Year). Article title. *Journal*, Volume (issue), (p. xx-xxx). <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxx>.

In articles with two authors, the conjunction "&" should be used between the author names, even if the publication is in another language. In articles with three or more authors, author names are separated by commas and the conjunction "&" should be used before the last author.

Author, A. A., Author B. B. & Author C. C. (Year). Article title. *Journal*, Volume (issue), (p. xx-xxx).

If a Turkish publication or article in different language will be included in the references, the English version of the title should be given in square brackets after the publication name.

Author, A. A. (Year). Article title in other language [Article title in English]. *Journal*, Volume (issue), (p. xx-xxx).

For citing journals with missing information, please check: <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references>

3.3. Newspaper articles/blog posts/website/forum/comments

In newspaper articles, blog posts, websites and forums, the date of publication requires the month and day information to be added in addition to the year information in parentheses. If accessed electronically, the link should be added at the end. In forums, if the account owner's full name and username are known, the username is written in square brackets after the author's name. If only the username is known, the username is written instead of the author name without using square brackets. If there is no forum title, the first 20 words of the post are written in italics. The name of the forum is given in regular font.

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Article title. *Gazete Adı/Blog Adı/Web Site*. <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxx>.

Author, A. A. [User name] (Year, Month Day). Title of *forum entry or first 20 words*. Forum Name. <https://xxxxxxxxxxx>.

Username/Account (Year, Month Day). Title of *forum entry or first 20 words*. Forum Name. <https://xxxxxxxxxxx>.

Example:

McAdoo, T. (2023, April 7). How to cite ChatGPT. *APA Style*. <https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt>

In the citation of comments from a specific webpage, the username of the commenter is included in the attribution. If there is a title for the comment, it is treated similar to the title of a work; otherwise, the first 20 words of the comment are used in place of the title. Following this, information about where the comment is found is enclosed in square brackets, presented in italics, and the actual comment is provided in regular font with the phrase "comment on" added. The name of the webpage and its URL are then included.

Username (Year, Month Day). Title of the *comment or the first 20 words* [Comment on the title of the article being commented on]. Social media platform. <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxx>.

Example:

EcoEnthusiast21. (2023, November 30). *Impressive analysis of the latest solar panel technology!* [Comment on the article "Revolutionizing Renewable Energy: The Future of Solar Power"]. LinkedIn.

3.4. Magazine Article

In magazine articles, since there is no publication date, the author's name is followed by the year and month in parentheses. The title of the article is written in regular font with the first letter and proper nouns in lowercase, while the magazine name is italicized. Page range is specified. If there is an issue number, it is provided before the page number. If the magazine is published online, a link is added at the end.

Author, A. A. (Year, Month). Article title. *Journal*, Volume (issue), (p. xx-xxx). <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxx>.

3.5. Dissertation or Thesis

In the citation of theses, there is a distinction based on whether they have been published. If the thesis is not available in a database, or in other words, if access to the thesis is obtained personally, the citation format for an unpublished thesis should be used. If the thesis is accessed through a database, the format for a published thesis should be used.

The title of the thesis should be in italics, with all letters in lowercase except for the first letter and proper nouns. For unpublished theses, the citation is formatted as follows:

Author, A. (Year). *Title of thesis* [Unpublished master's/doctoral thesis]. Institution.

In the citation of published theses, the reference should include the thesis number and the accessed database. If the database is online, the link should be added at the end. The bibliography citation should be formatted as below, and for theses obtained from the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) National Thesis Center, a link should not be included.

Author, A. (Year). *Title of thesis* (Publication No: xxxxxxxx) [Doctoral dissertation/Master's thesis]. Database. <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

3.6. Social Media

In the citation of social media accounts like Instagram, Twitter, TikTok, etc., where the "@" symbol precedes the username, the following format should be used. The first 20 words of the post caption/description should be included. Each link, tag, and emoji are considered as one word. The post caption/description should be in italics, but emojis should not be italicized.

Username/Account [@account]. (Year, Month Day). *Post title/ First 20 words of the post caption* [Type: Photo/Video/Post/Story,etc.]. Social Media Platform. <https://xxxxxxxxxx>.

Example

Doe, J. (2023) [@JohnDoe] *Excited about the upcoming event! Join us for a great time.* 🎉 #EventTime [post]. Instagram. <https://www.instagram.com/johndoe>

On Facebook, the full name of the account should be used as the author's name, and the username should not be additionally enclosed in square brackets. If there is a title for the post, it should be in italics after the date information (year, month, day). If there is no title, the first 20 words of the content should be included in italics after the date information. Emojis should not be italicized. If there is a photo or video attachment in the post, it should be indicated within square brackets. Then, in a separate set of square brackets, the type of post (e.g., status update, profile picture) should be specified, and the link should be added at the end.

Example:

Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Fine Arts (2023, October 13). *We conducted the first committee meeting for the 2023-2024 academic year with the web working group of our faculty and the WEB coordinators of our departments* [Photo attached] [Status Update].
Facebook. https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=633807638919335&set=a.555674806732619&locale=tr_TR

If sharing a page itself on Facebook, use the full name of the account. Use the abbreviation "t.y." to indicate no specific date. The title in italics indicates the section of the page (e.g., home page, about, comments). Then, include the term "Facebook," mention the access date, and provide the link.

Example:

Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Fine Arts (n.d.). *Home*. Facebook. Retrieved November 15, 2023, from https://www.facebook.com/gsfdokuzeylul?locale=tr_TR

For social media shares, including platforms like LinkedIn, the same citation format as used for Facebook is preferred. If the post is made by an organization, the full account name should be written. If it is an individual, the last name followed by the initial of the first name should be used.

Example:

Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Fine Arts (n.d.). *About*. LinkedIn. Retrieved November 15, 2023, from <https://www.linkedin.com/school/dokuz-eylul-university/about/>

3.7. Reports

In the citation of reports, there may be two different scenarios. In reports published by organizations, the full name of the organization can be provided instead of the author's name. If applicable, after a comma, the working group can be specified. If the report is published by an individual or a group of individuals, the author's name is stated. After the report title, the report number should be provided in parentheses. If access to the report is online, the link to the report should be added at the end.

Author, A. A., Author B. B. & Author C. C. (Year). *Title of Report* (Report No. xxx). Institution. <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
Institution (Year). *Title of Report* (Report No. xxx). Affiliated Institution. <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

Example:

Smith, J., Johnson, M., & Davis, R. (2023). *Climate Change Impact Assessment* (Report No. CCIA2023). Environmental Research Institute. <https://www.exampleinstitute.org/climate-report>

3.8. Visual Works

When referencing original drawings, sculptures, paintings, photographs, or other artworks displayed in a museum or exhibition, attribution should be provided in the following format. If the original work is part of an art database, the name of the database should be written in regular font within parentheses, followed by a hyperlink.

Artist. (Year). *Title of the Work* [Description of the Material]. Institution, Museum, or Collection, City, Abbreviated State/Province

Artist. (Year). *Title of the Work* [Description of the Material]. Institution, Museum, or Collection, City, Abbreviated State/Province. (Database Name). <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

Example:

Monet, C. (1872). *Impression, Sunrise* [Oil on Canvas]. Musée Marmottan Monet, Paris, FR.

Kahlo, F. (1939). *The Two Fridas* [Oil on Canvas]. Museo de Arte Moderno, Mexico City, MX. (Artnet). <https://www.artnet.com>

If referencing the exhibition itself rather than a specific artwork, curators should be listed as the author. The year or years in which the exhibition took place should be indicated. The title of the exhibition should be italicized, and square brackets should include the term "exhibition." Following this, the location of the exhibition, including the city and, if applicable, the abbreviated state/province, should be provided. In cases where curators are not available, the exhibition title should be used in place of the author.

Smith, J. (2022). *Nature Unleashed: An Environmental Exploration* [Exhibition]. Green Art Gallery, Los Angeles, CA.

Title of the Exhibition [Exhibition]. (Year). Exhibition Venue, City, Abbreviated State/Province.

Example:

Curator, A. (Year). *Title of the Exhibition* [Exhibition]. Exhibition Venue, City, Abbreviated State/Province.

Impressionist Masterpieces [Exhibition]. (2023). Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY.

When using art object labels, exhibition info boards or informational museum plaques as a source, the title of the specific artwork to which it pertains should be enclosed in square brackets. The artwork title should be italicized. If the label or info board includes a date, it should be included; otherwise, use "n.d." (no date). It's important to note that art object labels are considered secondary sources, and if similar information is available from more reliable sources, it should be prioritized.

[*Artwork title's label / Exhibition title's info board / Plaque with background information about Artwork title*]. Institution, Museum, Collection, or Exhibition, City, Abbreviated State/Province.

3.9. Reproduction of an artwork

The following citation format should be used for a reproduction of an artwork in the book.

Artist. (Year of the book's publication). *Title of the Work* [Description of the Material]. Institution, Museum, or Collection, City, Abbreviated City. Author/Editor Name. *Book Title* (p. xx). Publisher (Year of the original work).

The following citation format is used for a reproduction found in the magazine. If accessed online, the hyperlink should be added at the end.

Artist. (Year of the artwork). *Title of the Work* [Description of the Material]. Institution, Museum, or Collection, City, Abbreviated City. Author, A. (Year of the magazine publication). Article Title, *Journal*, Volume (Issue), xx-xxx.

Artist. (Year of the artwork). *Title of the Work* [Description of the Material]. Institution, Museum, or Collection, City, Abbreviated City. Author, A. (Year of the magazine publication). Article Title, *Journal*, Volume (Issue), xx-xxx.

<https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

For a reproduction found on a web page, the following citation format is used:

Artist. (Year of the artwork). *Title of the Work* [Description of the Material]. Institution, Museum, or Collection, City, Abbreviated City. Website Name/Author Name. (Year, Month Day). *Document Title*. <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

*The citation of visuals within the reference list is not necessary. All relevant information about the visual should be provided alongside the visual in the text.

3.10. Film and Television Sources

The citation of films in the bibliography should be formatted as follows: If there are multiple production or production companies, they should be separated by semicolons.

Director Last Name, A. (Director). (Year). *Film/Movie Title* [Film/Movie]. Label 1; Label 2.

When citing a film in another language, the English title of the film should be placed in square brackets after the original film title.

Example:

Almodóvar, P. (Director). (2006). *Volver* [Return] [Film]. El Deseo; Canal+ España.

In citing TV series, the executive producer should be listed as the author. The range of years the series aired should be specified in parentheses. After the series title, the expression [TV series] is enclosed in square brackets. Production companies are listed last. When citing a series in another language, the English title of the series should be placed in square brackets after the original series title.

Producer Last Name, A. (Executive Producer). (Year-Year). *TV Series Title* [TV Series]. Label 1; Label 2.

Example:

Sorkin, A. (Executive Producer). (1999-2006). *The West Wing* [TV Series]. Warner Bros. Television; John Wells Productions.

When citing an episode of a series, the writer(s) should be added to the author section along with the director. If the writer(s) and director are the same, both should be enclosed in parentheses with an '&' sign. The episode title should be included, along with information in parentheses about the season and episode number. The TV series episode should be enclosed in square brackets. The producer's name and the term 'producer' in parentheses should be included. The series title should be written in italics. Following that, production companies should be listed.

Writer Last Name, A. (Writer) & Director Last Name, A. (Director). (Year, Month Day). *Episode Title* (Season x, Episode y) [TV Series Episode]. Producer Last Name, A. (Executive Producers). *TV Series Title*. Label 1; Label 2.

Writer Last Name, A. (Writer & Director). (Year, Month Day). *Episode Title* (Season x, Episode y) [TV Series Episode]. Producer Last Name, A. (Executive Producers). *TV Series Title*. Label 1; Label 2.

Example:

Rhimes, S. (Writer) & Davis, P. (Director). (2022, January 15). *The Beginning* (Season 4, Episode 3) [TV Series Episode]. Smith, J. (Executive Producer). *How to Get Away with Murder*. ABC Studios; Shondaland.

Anderson, D. (Writer & Director). (2023, March 10). *The Turning Point* (Season 2, Episode 5) [TV Series Episode]. Miller, J. (Executive Producer). *The Mystery Files*. Netflix; Mystery Productions.

3.11.Video

In citing videos shared on digital platforms, the channel name should be used instead of the author's name. The exact date of the video's publication should be provided. The video title, treated as the title of the work, should be written in italics. Following the title, the term 'video' should be enclosed in square brackets. The platform where the video is shared should be written in regular font.

Channel Name. (Year, Month Day). *Video title* [Video]. Platform Name. <https://xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

Example:

National Geographic. (2022, November 20). *Journey to the Depths* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/natgeo>

"When citing videos shared on digital platforms, if the content was not produced by the channel sharing the video and this information is significant for the reader, it should be explicitly mentioned in the text. When quoting from the words of individuals in the video, mention or identify the names of the person(s) in the text, and then provide a citation in parentheses for the video."

Example:

"According to statements made by [Name] in the video, [quote]. (Channel Name, Publication Date)."

3.12. Music

In citing a music album, if it is not a classical music album, the musician or music group should be listed as the author. The year of the album's release should be provided in parentheses. The album title should be italicized, and the term 'Album' should be included in square brackets. Following this, the record company or recording label(s) (or equivalent entities) associated with the album should be listed. In the case of multiple labels, they should be separated by semicolons.

Artist Name or Group Name. (Year). *Album Title* [Album]. Label 1; Label 2.

Example:

Swift, T. (2021). *Red (Taylor's Version)* [Album]. Republic Records; Taylor Swift Productions.

In citing a classical music album, the composer's name should be used instead of the author. The year of the album's release should be provided in parentheses. The album title should be italicized, and the expression [Album recorded by X Orchestra] should be included in square brackets, where X represents the orchestra that recorded the album. Subsequently, the record company or recording label(s) (or equivalent entities) associated with the album should be listed. In the case of multiple labels, they should be separated by semicolons. Additionally, the original release year should be enclosed in parentheses at the end.

Composer Name. (Year). *Album Title* [Album recorded by X Orchestra]. Label 1; Label 2. (Original release year xxxx)

Example:

Beethoven, L. van. (2020). *Symphony No. 9* [Album recorded by Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra]. Deutsche Grammophon; Universal Music Classics. (Original release year 1824)

In-text citations should be formatted as (Composer Last Name, Original Release Year/Year of the Used Album).

Example:

(Beethoven, 1824/2020)

If the title of an album is unknown, it should be cited in the same format as other albums, with the album title replaced by the expression "[Unnamed Album]" inside square brackets. If the same musician or music group has multiple unnamed albums, the ordinal number of the unnamed album should be determined based on the publication years, and this information should be included.

Example:

Led Zeppelin. (1971). [Untitled fourth album] [Album]. Atlantic Records.

In citing remixed or remastered albums, a format similar to that of classical music albums should be followed, with the addition of the original release year at the end. Additionally, immediately after the album title, the terms "remastered" or "remixed" should be placed in parentheses.

Example:

Pink Floyd. (2016). *The dark side of the moon* (Remastered) [Album]. Pink Floyd Records. (Original release year 1973)

When citing a song from an album, a similar approach to album citation should be followed. However, the song title should be written in regular font instead of the album name, and the expression "[song]" should be placed in square brackets. Following this, the album title should be written in italics, and the expression "in" should be included in regular font. Then, the record companies should be provided.

Additionally, if the song is recorded by a different artist than the original, the same citation format should be used, including the details of the cited song. There is no need to research and specify the history of the song. Örnek:

Coldplay & BTS. (2021). My universe [Song]. *Music of the spheres* içinde. Parlophone; Atlantic.

When citing a song from an untitled album, a similar approach to album citation should be followed. However, the song title should be written in regular font instead of the album name, and the expression "[song]" should be placed in square brackets. Following this, within square brackets, the term "Unnamed Album" should be written in regular font. Then, the expression "in" should be included, followed by the record companies.

Example:

Korn. (2007). Hold On [Song]. In [Untitled eighth album]. Virgin Records.

In citing a classical music piece, a similar approach to that of a classical music album should be followed. However, instead of the album name, the piece title should be written in regular font, and the expression "[Piece recorded by X]" should be added in square brackets. Following this, the album title should be written in italics, and the expression "in" should be used. At the end, the original release year should be specified.

Example:

Beethoven, L. van. (2012). Symphony No. 3 in E-flat major [Song recorded by Staatskapelle Dresden]. In *Beethoven: Complete symphonies*. Brilliant Classics. (Original release year 1804)

Additionally, for citing a musical score, please refer to: <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/musical-score-references>

For missing information table, please see the next page.

4. Missing Reference Information

Missing Element	Solution	Template	
		Reference List Entry	In text Citation
Author	Provide the title, date, and source.	Author. (Date). Title. Source.	(Author, year) Author (year)
Date	Provide the author, write “n.d.” for “no date,” and then provide the title and source.	Author. (n.d.). Title. Source.	(Author, n.d.) Author (n.d.)
Title	Provide the author and date, describe the work in square brackets, and then provide the source.	Author. (Date). [Description of work]. Source.	(Author, year) Author (year)
Author & Date	Provide the title, write “n.d.” for “no date,” and then provide the source.	Title. (n.d.). Source	(Title, n.d.) Title (n.d.)
Author & Title	Describe the work in square brackets, and then provide the date and source.	[Description of work]. (Date). Source.	([Description of work], year) [Description of work] (year)
Author & Date & Title	Describe the work in square brackets, write “n.d.” for “no date,” and then provide the source.	[Description of work]. (n.d.). Source.	([Description of work], n.d.) [Description of work] (n.d.)
Source	Cite as a personal communication or find another work to cite (see the Publication Manual for more information).	No reference list entry.	(C. C. Communicator, personal communication, month day, year)

For citations and references that fall outside of these guidelines, please see: <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>