One of the trickiest parts of writing any academic work is using the correct style, and APA writing style is just one of the many formats, used by many sciences. The most important thing to remember with APA standard is that the manual is aimed at psychologists. Whilst other fields may base their papers upon this style, they may have subtle differences - some fields do not like the pronoun we, for example, whereas psychology has no problem with this practice. Always check with your supervisor, and establish the correct style before you start. The main thing to bear in mind with the APA writing style is that it is currently undergoing many changes, as a response to the electronic information age.

The Evolution of the APA Writing Style

The difficulty with APA style, and with any style, is that it has adapted and evolved over the years, and an older teacher or professor may have a completely different preference to a younger one. For example, older supervisors may prefer you to stick with the passive voice, whereas modern writing and convention has moved towards using active where possible. There really is no correct way to write a paper, as things stand, so it is most important to make sure that you are consistent and that the paper has a nice 'flow', and is readable.

Personal or Impersonal?

The principle is not as complicated as it seems, because it is simple an extension of what you already know. Traditionally, APA dictated writing in an impersonal form, not using the pronouns 'I', or 'We'. One of the major changes in APA format is that, in a co-authored paper, you can use 'We'. For example, 'We found that', or 'Our research showed that'. However, just to complicate things, some academics are pushing for change towards using the first person, in order to avoid the passive completely. For example:

"I measured the frequency at regular intervals" instead of
"The frequency was measured at regular intervals."

Formal APA Writing Style

APA writing style needs to be formal. Avoid using slang words and avoid contractions, such as 'don’t', 'won’t', couldn’t.' Whilst APA is trying to move towards a more personal style, that does not mean informality, as if you were writing a friendly e-mail. Formality used to mean sticking with a passive style of writing, but attitudes towards using the passive voice have changed over the past few years. Even ten years ago, most disciplines required the passive voice. That has changed, and it is better to try to make a paper as active as possible. For example, instead of 'It was found that…' you could try "Bandura discovered" or "The results showed that…"

Terminology

With APA writing style, it is important to try to remain neutral with the terminology that you use. This includes avoiding gender specific language, wherever possible. For example, if you are talking about Albert Einstein and Jane Goodall, you can use 'he' or 'she'. If all of your test subjects are women, you can also use 'she', but if the group is mixed, you must use a neutral term such as 'subjects', or 'people'. You must avoid pejorative terms such as AIDS 'victims' or cancer sufferers. It is much better to use 'People diagnosed with AIDS' or 'The subjects who developed cancer. These may seem to be fine distinctions, but try to remember that language changes over time and a word that is acceptable now may not be suitable in twenty years.

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