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الفصل التاسع: التوثيق الاصلي

Chapter 9

Parenthetical Documentation

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PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM

The parenthetical documentation system depends on the interaction of material you place in two portions of your research paper:

- *General source listing.* At the end of your research paper you provide an alphabetized listing, usually called **Works Cited**, of entries with full bibliographic information about each source document for your research paper. The list provides a general reference to your sources but, of course, does not identify the specific portions you used for the quotations, paraphrases, and summaries in the body of the paper.
- *Specific portion reference.* Within the body of your paper, along with each presentation of material from your sources, you include in parentheses a documentation reference to the specific portion(s) of the source or sources supporting your text. This **parenthetical information** provides a reference to the data in the Works Cited listing so that readers can connect the general and specific documentation portions.

When readers combine the information in parentheses in the body of your paper with the full bibliographic information in your Works Cited listing, they have the data they need to locate each source and to find the specific portion you used.

Here's a piece of text from the body of the sample research paper you saw in Chapter 7:

And the bickering during the 1976 Montreal Olympics caused the director of the International Olympic Committee, Monique Berlioux of France, to comment, "Now everybody is using Olympics as a political tool" (Yalowitz 16).

The specific portion reference is (Yalowitz 16). Yalowitz tells readers to look for the entry in the Works Cited listing. At the end of the sample research paper is the general source listing, in this case a Works Cited page with nine entries. The last of them is this:

Yalowitz, Gerson. "Behind the Pageantry and Thrills: No End of Trouble for Olympics." U.S. News & World Report 2 Aug. 1976: 16-17.

The 16-17 in the Works Cited entry indicates that the Yalowitz article appears on those two pages of the 2 August 1976 issue of U.S. News

world Report. The 16 in the parenthetical reference in the text of the paper indicates that the quoted material appears on that page of the article.

Clearly, then, you need to learn the conventions for both the general source and specific reference portions of the parenthetical documentation system. The next chapter focuses on format conventions for the Works Cited listing (the general source portion of parenthetical documentation). The rest of this chapter treats the specific portion references that give the system its name: the parenthetical references.

PARENTHETICAL REFERENCES

BASIC CONTENT

Parenthetical references in the text of your paper should provide your readers with the following information:

- *A reference to the opening of the corresponding entry in the Works Cited list.* If the Works Cited entry shows only one author, the parenthetical reference uses that author's last name. The reference also could show two or three last names, one person's name with "et al.," the name of a group, a shortened version of the title, or a name with the title, depending in every case on what information is necessary to identify clearly the one work in Works Cited that you are referring to. ("Basic Forms" below details the various possibilities.)

- *Identification of the location within that work of the material you are documenting.* Normally this will be a reference to a single page or several pages. However, when your Works Cited listing shows a multivolume work, the parenthetical reference usually will require a volume number as well as the page(s). In addition, if the reference is to a one-page article, to an article in an encyclopedia that alphabetizes its articles, or to a source that has no pagination (such as a film or videocassette), you will not need to provide a place reference.

BASIC FORMS

The material required for a parenthetical reference varies somewhat with the nature of the work to which you refer from your Works Cited list and with how much of it you cite. (For rules on showing inclusive page numbers, see pages 142-143.)

Work with one name listed

When the Works Cited entry begins with only one person's name, use the last name and the page reference: (Madden 33) or (Madden 33-34). Even if the name has a qualifier such as "ed." or "trans.," you still use only the last name in the parenthetical reference.

Work with two or three names listed

If the Works Cited entry opens with more than one name, so must the parenthetical reference: (Schlagel and Dyer 56) or (Rucker, Dean, and Monet 93).

Work with one name and "et al."

If the Works Cited entry begins with a name and "et al.," which means "and others," include the "et al." in your parenthetical reference: (Novinski et al. 323-24).

Work with group as author

Treat the group just like another author : (National Commission on Aging 576). A reference such as this, of course, could easily interrupt a reader's train of thought; we'll discuss later how to avoid that problem by streamlining parenthetical references.

Work listed by title

If a Works Cited entry begins with the title, then a parenthetical reference to it must use the title, or a reasonable shortened version of it. Be careful in shortening the title, though; make sure to include the words that determines the placement of the entry in your alphabetized Works Cited listing. For example, a parenthetical reference to a magazine article entitled "A Guide for Beginners in Choosing and Buying a Personal Computer" should not show "Choosing a Personal Computer" as the shortened title. Placement of the entry in Works Cited would be determined by "Guide" rather than by "Choosing." Therefore, "Guide to Choosing a personal Computer" would be an acceptable shortening. As with other long parenthetical references, streamlining the reference may be worth considering.

Multivolume work

In a reference to a multivolume work, normally you'll give a volume number with the page reference: (Picollo 2:152-53). This is a reference to pages 152-53 of volume 2 of a multivolume work alphabetized in Works Cited under Picollo. However, if the entry in Works Cited clearly identifies

only a single volume of the multivolume work, then the parenthetical reference does not need the volume number.

Multiple works listed for the same name(s)

When two or more works are alphabetized in Works Cited for the same name(s), the parenthetical reference must include the title, or a reasonable shortened version of it, of the specific work to which you are referring. If two books are listed for Maria Brewer, then a reference to one of them would look like this: (Brewer, *Aboriginals in Australian Fiction* 64). This is another candidate for streamlining.

Citing an entire work

If you need to document a textual reference to an entire work, then a page reference is inappropriate; the parentheses would contain only the "author" element: (Yalowitz). Streamlining, however, will eliminate the need for any parenthetical reference.

Indirect reference

Although you should attempt to find the original source for a quotation, you may need to quote information from a source that quotes the original. If you quote or paraphrase a quotation, add "qtd. in" for "quoted in") to the parenthetical reference. The first parenthetical reference in the sample research paper shows this type of reference:

In 1896, the Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France saw one of his dreams come true—the revival of the Olympics after more than a thousand years. The Baron's other dream was that this revival would help bring peace to the nations of world. As he expressed it, the revived Olympics would give "peace "a new and strong ally" (qtd. in Binfield 23),

Notice that the context of the (violation clearly identifies who is being quoted.

Multiple works in a reference

To include two or more works in a single parenthetical reference list each as you would for itself and then use semicolons to connect them: (Garrett 69-72; Taylor 23). Again, streamlining may help reduce the

interruption, but if you need to show a long, disruptive list, consider using an actual footnote instead (see the section below on "Notes with Parenthetical Documentation").

Citing literary works

If you are documenting references to passages from literary works available in several editions, it will help readers if you amplify the page reference for the edition you used with extra information to identify where the passage would occur in all editions—for example, chapter (ch.) or book (bk.) for prose; act or scene (sc.) for drama or poetry. To show this amplification in a parenthetical reference, give the page reference for your source, type a semicolon, and then give the extra information: (Schlagel 115; ch. 6) or (115; ch. 6).

For classic plays in verse (such as a Greek drama or a play by Shakespeare) don't give page references at all. Instead, give the number(s) for the major division(s) and the line number(s) with periods separating the numbers: for example, (*Hamlet* 1.5.166-67) would document act 1, scene 5, lines 166 and 167 of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, as would (1.5.1.66-67) if we already had established—perhaps in the introduction to a quotation—that we were documenting that particular play.

Similarly, for poetry with major divisions, again you can omit page references and instead give division(s), including lines, separated by periods: (1.1.1.1-4) would indicate book 1, canto 1, stanza 1, lines 1 through 4 of Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene* if we had established earlier that we were referring to that particular poem.

This type of citation won't work, of course, for shorter poems that have no divisions other than the lines themselves. Don't use the standard abbreviations for "line" or "lines," since "1." and "11." are too easy to confuse with numbers; use the words instead. For a single reference to a short poem, give the page number for your source, a semicolon, and the line number(s): (Dorman 56; lines 3-4) or (56; lines 3-4). If in your text you have need to document the same poem a number of times, give a full parenthetical reference for the first occurrence, and thereafter give only lines.

STREAMLINING PARENTHETICAL REFERENCES

Several times we've mentioned the possibility of streamlining. The idea is to keep the information in the parentheses as short as possible so that readers are not distracted. You accomplish this by including part or all of the needed reference in the introduction to the source material you're presenting. If the introduction contains the name of a book's author, then the parentheses might need only the page reference:

Paula Madden notes the ease with which homemakers can adapt simple file software, or even the more complex relational data base programs, to applications such as indexing home libraries, record collections, greeting card mailing lists, or favorite recipes from dozens of cookbooks (33).

Because "Madden" appears in the introduction to the material from Paula Madden's magazine article, the parenthetical reference is streamlined from (Madden 33) to just (33).

The savings in that instance isn't much, of course, but clearly you can reduce the interruption of the parenthetical reference when several works by the same author appear in your Works Cited list. Without streamlining, a reference might look like this:

To the skeptic who says that a recipe index on a personal computer is nothing more than a very expensive centralization of the indexes of the individual cookbooks, we can argue that the computer recipe file can be expanded to provide additional information that would be impractical in a cookbook's index. With the addition of a field for "Essential Ingredients," the centralized recipe index then can be used as an aid in deciding what to cook, for instance, when the freezer contains only ground beef and the family is complaining about five nights of hamburgers. A field for "Preparation Time" allows time available before dinner to become a factor in recipe selection. Fields for difficulty of preparation, how well certain family members like the recipe, and so forth, provide flexibility no cookbook index will ever be able to offer (Zimmerman, *Using the Personal Computer at Home* 117).

The version below streamlines the long parenthetical reference by inducting most of the required information in the introduction to the summary.

To the skeptic who says that a recipe index on a personal computer is nothing more than a very expensive centralization of the indexes of the individual cookbooks, Eric Zimmerman, in *Using the Personal Computer at Home*, argues that the computer recipe file can be expanded to provide additional information that would be impractical in a cookbook's index. With the addition of a field for "Essential Ingredients," the centralized recipe index

then can be used as an aid in deciding what to cook, for instance, when the freezer contains only ground beef and the family is complaining about five nights of hamburgers. A field for "Preparation Time" allows time available before dinner to become a factor in recipe selection. Fields for difficulty of preparation, how well certain family members like the recipe, and so forth, provide flexibility no cookbook index will ever be able to offer (117).

Keep in mind that streamlining doesn't permit omission of required data about a source, but it can reduce the interruption of the parenthetical references. As you learned in Chapter 6, introducing research material blends the material smoothly into your writing. Streamlining of parenthetical references, then, simply uses the introduction which has a purpose of its own—to incorporate information that otherwise would have to be included at the end of the presentation.

PLACEMENT IN TEXT

Place the parenthetical references in the text of your paper so that they interrupt the flow of thought as little as possible. Put the parentheses as close as reasonably possible after the end of the material you're documenting, but always at the end of a clause or phrase so the reference doesn't intrude. Normally, the parenthetical reference can wait for the end of a sentence. Even with quotations the reference doesn't have to come immediately after the quotation marks:

Jeffrey Palin asserts that "keeping up with the Joneses has become electronic," with personal computers and electronic games becoming the status symbols of the American home (163).

Of course, don't delay the parenthetical reference until the end of a sentence if readers would become confused about what material the reference documents:

Although Palin insists that "keeping up with the Joneses has become electronic" (163) his position does not account for the many unique applications of the personal computer to the activities of the homemaker.

The reference here is in the middle of the sentence because only the first portion is attributable to the source. Note, however, that the parentheses do come at the end of a clause so the reference intrudes as little as possible.

Notice that the parenthetical reference in the first of the two samples above preceded the period at the end of the sentence, and the parentheses in the second sample came before the comma that ended the clause in which the reference appeared. Always place your parenthetical reference before the punctuation mark, if any, that ends the sentence, clause, or phrase with the material you're documenting. If a quotation ends the sentence, clause, or phrase, place the parenthetical reference between the ending quotation marks and the punctuation for the sentence, clause, or phrase, as in the second sample on the facing page. The following example shows a more common case in which a quotation ends a sentence; the rule for placement of the parentheses relative to the quotation marks and punctuation for the sentence is, of course, the same:

Because of the number of personal computers and expensive electronic games in American homes, social critic Jeffrey N1111 has commented that "keeping up with the Joneses has become electronic" (163).

NOTES WITH PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION

Parenthetical references will take care of almost all documentation references, but they won't accommodate digressions from the text. Avoid long side arguments, but if you must add notes to support your text, use standard footnote or endnote entries: that is, use parenthetical references for your normal documentation, but also use notes for the explanatory digressions, like this one:

'Sloane agrees with Palin that most purchasers of personal computers have not determined how they will use the computer before they buy it (73). See also Webb 15; Martin 227-28; and Roy 7.