

Parenthetical Citation

Purpose:

- To show where your facts come from and to give credit to those people who did the research.
- To avoid being accused of plagiarism

Explanation: Parenthetical citations are used to document any external sources used within a document (unless the material cited is considered general knowledge). The parenthetical citations direct readers to the full bibliographic citations listed in the Annotated Bibliography, located at the end of the document. In most cases, the parenthetical citations include the author's last name and the specific page number for the information cited.

Watch the video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XQ8fy7SPotM>

Guidelines:

- **Include in the text the first item that appears in the Annotated Bibliography entry that corresponds to the citation (e.g. author name, article name, website name, film name).**
- A citation of a direct quote will go at the end of the quote, outside of the quotation marks, but before the period.
- The citation for a sentence with a specific fact will go at the end of the sentence before the period.
- You should have at least one citation for each of your body paragraphs.
- However, if you have facts in a paragraph from several sources you will have several citations.

How to cite:

1. Book with an author

Human beings have been described as "symbol-using animals" (Burke 3).

This example must correspond to an entry that begins with Burke in the Annotated Bibliography:

Burke, Kenneth. *Language as Symbolic Action: Essays on Life, Literature, and Method*. Berkeley: U of California P, 1966. Print.

2. Book with multiple authors

Legal experts counter Smith, Yang, and Moore's argument by noting that the current spike in gun violence in America compels lawmakers to adjust gun laws (Jones et al. 4).

This example must correspond to an entry that begins with Jones in the Annotated Bibliography:

Jones, Barbara and et al. *American Laws*. Chicago: Watson Brothers, 2005.

3. Internet source with an author

Of Russian troops - only involved in part of the war - 1.7 million were killed (Smith).

This example must correspond to an entry that begins with Smith in the Annotated Bibliography:

Smith, Thomas. Death Tables. *Fox News*. NewsCorp. 11 Aug. 2007. Web. 28 Mar. 2012.

4. Internet source without an author

We see so many global warming hotspots in North America likely because this region has "more readily accessible climatic data and more comprehensive programs to monitor and study environmental change" ("Impact of Global Warming").

This example must correspond to an entry that begins with "Impact..." in the Annotated Bibliography:

"The Impact of Global Warming in North America." *GLOBAL WARMING: Early Signs*. 1999. Web. 23 Mar. 2009

Below is an excerpt of a very good research paper. Please notice the following:

- **Topic sentences for each paragraph**
- **Parenthetical citation after quotes**
- **Parenthetical citation for specific facts and details found in their sources**
- **Parenthetical citation for a book**
- **Parenthetical citation for a web-site with an author**
- **Parenthetical citation for a web-site with no author**
- **Their own analysis of the facts and evidence**
- **Concluding sentence that links back to their thesis**

The Vikings' excellent innovations were also a sign that these people were civilized. Being from Scandinavia, the Vikings were provided with a reliable supply of iron, leading to the creation of many iron tools. Some of the tools invented were so useful in aiding forest clearing and land plowing, that they led to an increase in the Viking population (Jansen). Once the Vikings were able to clear land and live more civilized lives, they were able to have families and their population grew. Similarly, "the variety of woodworking tools was also seen as sign of intelligence because it took a community effort to design and produce these tools" (Graham- Campbell et al. 24). These tools included axes, adzes, occasionally saws, chisels, knives, hammers, and wedges (McRill). Along with tools, the Vikings also, "specifically engineered swords to be used single-handedly with double blades" (Graham-Campbell et al. 24). Although these swords were used for barbaric warfare, many of the other tools made, such as saws, hammers, and iron

tools were used to build and farm with to help establish their civilization. In using these tools to better their society, the Vikings showed that they wanted to be civilized.

Not only did the Vikings create a variety of tools, but also they created their own style of boats. These boats were far more advanced than the boats of their time, “which could be described as oversized rowboats” (Jansen). Viking ships contained a flexible hull, a keel, and a sail (Jansen). Later, Viking ships contained ironclad bows and sterns (Ager). These ships could hold a maximum of 300 people, and contained approximately seventy-two oars for rowing. The design of these ships swept upward, leading to the carved head of a sea monster. These twenty-ton ships were so advanced in design that they were able to sail in water as shallow as three feet (Beck et al. 322). Not only did these boats advance the Vikings in exploration and warfare, but also in trade. The Vikings even dominated European trade and commerce for multiple centuries (“Medieval Maritime Culture”). The innovations of the Vikings during their time showed their ways of civilization, because they were able to learn from mistakes and improve, as well as invent many things to help make their everyday lives simpler.