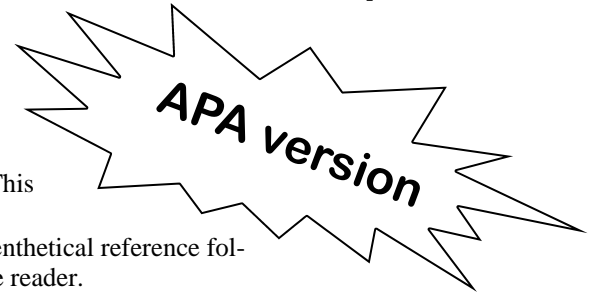


How to Properly Reference in a Research Paper



Parenthetical References

Why use parenthetical references?

- to indicate to your reader that you have used someone else's words or ideas. This avoids plagiarizing, or using the work of others as your own;
- to let your reader know the source of your quotation or idea. Because the parenthetical reference follows the quotation or paraphrasing, it indicates your source immediately to the reader.

When do you use parenthetical references?

- for any piece of information, idea, quotation, etc. that is not your own;

When do you NOT have to use parenthetical references?

- popular sayings;
- facts which are common knowledge (e.g. the World Trade Center attacks happened on September 11th).

How do you use parenthetical references?

- information in the bracket is the first word(s) from your Works Cited entry - usually the author's name - and the **year of publication**;
- if there is no author, include as many words from the beginning of the reference to differentiate it from a similar entry
⇒ for example, if you have 2 books with no author, one titled "Genetic Modification of Foods" and another titled "Genetic Engineering of Foods", your parenthetical references would be (Genetic Modification, 2006) and (Genetic Engineering, 2005) respectively;
- **do NOT use page numbers UNLESS you have used a direct quote!**

Where do you put parenthetical references?

- directly after the direct quote or fact or idea that you have used.
⇒ "Employee morale was only one of Iacocca's many worries" (Abodaher, 2001, p28).
⇒ Iacocca had many worries, including employee morale (Abodaher, 2001).
- NOTE: if you use a number of ideas, all from the same source, within one paragraph AND have put all the ideas into your own words, simply put the parenthetical reference at the end of the paragraph;

Works Cited Cheat Sheet

Book (see page 38 of the Style Guide)

Author last name, first initial. (year). *Book Title*. City: Publisher.

Nunes, J. & Simmie, S. (2002). *Beyond Crazy: Journeys Through Mental Illness*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart.

parenthetical reference: (Nunes & Simmie, 2002)

Article from a Reference Book (e.g. encyclopedia; see page 38 of the Style Guide)

Article author (if given) last name, first initial. (year). Article title. In Editor of reference book, *book title* (edition, volume, page numbers). City: Publisher. **[Note: if there is no author, start with the article title, followed by the publication year.]**

Activism. (2004). In Stapleton, R. (Ed.), *Pollution A-Z* (1st ed., Vol. 1, pp. 7-20). New York: Macmillan Reference

USA-Thompson Gale.

parenthetical reference: (Activism, 2004)

Article from an Online Database (see page 39 of the Style Guide)

Reference article:

Article author (if given) last name, first initial. (Publication year). Article title. In editor of reference book last name, initial (Ed.), *Reference Book Title* (edition, volume, page numbers). City: Publisher, date. Retrieved date from the database name via service name (i.e. Gale or EBSCO): shortened URL **Note: if no author, start with the article title, followed by the pub. year**

Xenophobia. (2008). In W. D. Jr. (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, Vol. 9 (2nd ed., pp. 158-161). Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA. Retrieved January 28, 2010, from Global Issues In Context via Gale:
<http://find.galegroup.com/gic/start.do?prodId=GIC> *parenthetical reference* : (Xenophobia, 2008)

Magazine/Newspaper article:

Article author (if given) last name, first initial. (Publication year, date). Article title. *Magazine/Newspaper Name*, page number. Retrieved date from the database name via service name (i.e. Gale or EBSCO): shortened URL

Castaldo, J., McKeon, L., Gray, J., Wesley, C., & McClearn, M., (2008, March 17). "The power of being green." *Canadian Business*, pp. 61-66. Retrieved January 28, 2010, from Canadian Points of View Reference Centre via EBSCO:
<http://search.ebscohost.com> *parenthetical reference* : (Castaldo, McKeon, Gray, Wesley, & McClearn, 2008)

Scholarly Journal article:

Article author (if given) last name, first initial. (Publication year). Article title. *Journal Name*, Volume#(Issue#), page numbers. Retrieved date from the service/database name

Young, A., Hardy, V., Hamilton, C., Biernesser, K., Sun, L.-L. , & Niebergall, S. (August 2009). Empowering students: using data to transform a bullying prevention and intervention program. *Professional School Counseling*, 12, 6. p.413(8). Retrieved January 29, 2010, from Academic OneFile via Gale: <http://find.galegroup.com/gtx/start.do?prodId=AONE&userGroupName=kitc87542rpa> *parenthetical reference*: (Young, et al., 2009)

Note: For 6 or more authors, use the et al. formatting.

Web Site or Web Page (see page 40 of the Style Guide)

When citing information from a Web site (either the full site or a Web page within a site) include the following information (if available): Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). *Title of document*. Retrieved date from name of Web site (if *Title of document* is an article from within a site) URL **Note: If no date is available for the web page, use n.d.**

Hubert, J. (2010). *Reading Rants! Out of the Ordinary Teen Booklists*. Retrieved January 28, 2010 from <http://www.readingrants.org>

Note: because the whole web site (Reading Rants) is being referenced, you do not need to repeat the web site title.

Perry, L. (2004, August 20). *How Snakes Work*. Retrieved January 24, 2010 from *How Stuff Works* , <http://www.howstuffworks.com/snake.htm> Note: because a single article (How Snakes Work) is being used from a whole web site, the title of the web site (How Stuff Works) must be included in the Retrieved from information.