

Parenthetical Documentation

Acknowledge Indebtedness

- All material gathered from sources, whether quoted directly or paraphrased, requires documentation in a research paper.
- Information that qualifies as *common knowledge* does not need to be documented except when it is quoted directly.

How to document

1. **Printed source:** the author's last name and the page number in parenthesis at the end of the sentence. For example:

Medieval Europe was a place both of "raids, pillages, slavery and extortion" and of "traveling merchants, monetary exchange, towns if not cities, and active markets in grain" (Townsend 10).

↓
Works Cited
Townsend, Robert M. *The Medieval Village Economy*. Princeton: Princeton UP, 1993. Print.

2. **Online source:** the author's last name and the paragraph number in parenthesis at the end of the sentence. For example:

The Senior Exit project is providing a California high school with a way to keep seniors focused in their last year of public school (Kelleher par. 19).

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Works Cited
Kelleher, Jennifer Sinco. "Turning their Senior Year Blahs Into Bravos." *Los Angeles Times*. N.p., 23 Jan. 2009. Web. 28 Jan. 2010.

3. Special Circumstances:

- a. **No author:** Use the title shortened in quotation marks and the page or paragraph notation. For example: ("Turning" par. 19).
- b. **One Author, Two Sources:** If you have two sources from the same author, use the author's last name, the title shortened in quotation marks followed by the page or paragraph notation. For example: (Kelleher, "Turning" par. 19).
- c. **Two or Three Authors:** If you have two or three authors for your source, you need to list the last names of all authors. (Jakobson and Waugh 210) or (Wyesession, Frank and Smith 128).
- d. **More Than Three Authors:** If you have more than 3 authors, list the first author's last name followed by et al. For example: (Lauter, et al. 42).
- e. **Several pages or paragraphs:** If your information comes from several pages or paragraphs, include all paragraphs or pages, separated by a comma or hyphen. For example: (Franklin par. 17-20) or (Wilson 3, 5)
- f. **Citing More Than One Work In A Single Reference:** If you are using two different sources for the same idea, cite both sources separated by a semi colon (Francis 42; McRae 13-15).