

Parenthetical Documentation

- All materials 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 parentheses at the end of the sentence.

For example:

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

Works Cited

Townsend, Robert M. *The Medieval Village Economy*. Princeton UP, 1993.

2. **Online source:** the author's last name and the paragraph number in parentheses 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)

Works Cited

Kelleher, Jennifer Sinco. “Turning their Senior year Blahs into Bravos.” *Los Angeles Times*, 23 Jan. 2009.

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. 29).
- c. Two authors: If you have two authors for your source, you need to list the names of both authors. For example: (Jakobson and Waugh 210) or (Wyesession and Smith 128).
- d. Three or more authors: If you have three or more 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 within the same text, include all paragraphs or pages, link consecutive pages or paragraphs with a dash or separate nonconsecutive pages or paragraphs with a comma. 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, site both sources separated by a semicolon. For example: (Francis 42; McRae 13-15).
- g. Two or more, no-author sources that start with the same word: If you have several sources that start with the same word and have no author, use as much of the title as necessary to distinguish the sources. For example: (“Great Depression Causes”, par. 5), (“Great Depression: Never”, par. 11). If your article titles are identical, move on to the first word of the source title. For example: (“Great Depression”, *New*, par. 16), (“Great Depression”, *National*, par. 4).