

Tikrit University
Collage of Education for Humanities
English Department



Research paper

Third Year

Bibliography

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Chapter 10: Bibliography

Introduction

Academic writing relies heavily on accurate documentation of sources to ensure clarity, credibility, and academic integrity. Among the most important elements of documentation are notes and bibliography. Although both serve the purpose of acknowledging sources, they differ in function, placement, and scope. This paper explains the concepts of notes and bibliography, highlights their differences, and clarifies their importance in scholarly work.

Notes Notes are brief pieces of information added to a text to provide clarification, explanation, or source citation without interrupting the main flow of writing. They are commonly used when an author wants to explain a term, give additional background information, or cite a source for a specific idea.

Types of Notes

1. **Footnotes:** Appear at the bottom of the page where the reference occurs.
2. **Endnotes:** Appear at the end of a chapter or at the end of the entire paper.

Purpose of Notes

- To cite a source for a specific sentence or idea
- To add extra information or comments
- To avoid overloading the main text with details

Notes usually contain shortened references or brief explanations and are closely connected to particular parts of the text.

Bibliography

A bibliography is a comprehensive list of all sources used or consulted during the preparation of a research paper. It provides full publication details so that readers can easily locate the sources.

What are the differences between note and bibliography? Bibliography

- 1-Bibliography doesn't have number.**
- 2-It is arranged alphabetically.**
- 3-Only the first line of an entry goes to the left margin , and all subsequent lines of the same entry are set in five spaces from the left.**
- 4-The author's last name comes first. If the work has more than one author, the last name comes first only from the author listed first.**
- 5-Each group of information ends with a period.**
- 6-The bibliography entry retains the colon and comma(s) ,but not the parentheses.**
- 7-It gives no page number or gives the inclusive pages for entire article.**
- 8-Example:**
`Marilou Edwards, Skiing in the Sandias (Albuquerque:La Madera Press,1977).

Note

- 1-The note has number.**
- 2-Notes are in order of appearance in the paper.**
- 3-The first line of the note is intended five spaces from the left margin and all other lines go to that margin.**
- 4-The author's name is in normal order (first-middle-last).**
- 5-The note is like a sentence, so other than periods in abbreviations, the only period is at the end of the note.**
- 6-Publishing information in a note is in parentheses ().**
- 7-It gives a specific reference to a page or pages.**
- 8-Example:**
Edwards, Marilou. Skiing in the Sandias. Albuquerque:La Madera Press,1977. P.33

1. Note

A note is a brief reference or explanation placed within the text or at the bottom of a page (footnote) or at the end of a chapter/paper (endnote).

Purpose of a note:

- To cite a source for a specific sentence or idea
- To add extra explanation or clarification without interrupting the main text

Where it appears:

- As a footnote (bottom of the page)
- Or an endnote (end of the chapter or paper)

Example (footnote):

Language learning is influenced by motivation.¹

Gardner, R. C. (1985). *Social psychology and second language learning*. London: Edward Arnold.

2. Bibliography

A bibliography is a complete list of all sources used (and sometimes consulted) in your research.

Purpose of a bibliography:

- To show all books, articles, and sources related to your study
- To give full publication details so readers can find the sources

Where it appears:

- At the end of the research paper, thesis, or book
- Example (bibliography entry):
- Gardner, R. C. (1985). *Social psychology and second language learning*. London: Edward Arnold.
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- 3. Key Differences at a Glance

Aspect	Note	Bibliography
Function	Explains or cites a specific point	Lists all sources used
Location	Bottom of page or end of text	End of the whole paper
Length	Short	Full reference details
Frequency	Appears throughout the text	Appears once

-In Simple Words

- Notes = *Where did this idea come from?* (used while reading)
- Bibliography = *What sources did this research use?* (final list)

If you want, I can also explain this according to APA or MLA style, or give examples from English language teaching research, since I know you work in that field.

- Illusions

Kinds of illusions

-Tables

-Figures

Special considerations for the technical paper

Basic parts of a technical paper

1-title page

2-table of contents

3-list of illustrations

4-list of symbols and definitions

5-Abstract

6-Introduction

7-purpose

8-problem

9-scope

10-body

11-conclusions

12-recommendation

13-appendixes

