

**Tikrit University**  
**Collage of Education for Humanities**  
**English Department**



**Research paper**

**Third Year**

**Notes**

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## **Chapter 9: Notes**

### **Types of notes**

There are three types:

1-documentation note (which tells the reader the source of a quotation, summary, or paraphrase). It serves two purposes: they support your work by showing the authorities you have based your reasoning on, and they indicate to your readers where to go to check your research or to read further for themselves.

2-The support note (with it you refer to sources that agree or disagree with what you are asserting).

3-The explanatory note (Provide comments, translations, interpretations, or side argument to explain what's in the body of the paper).

### **Placing Your Notes**

- 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

### **What documentation notes contain**

1-person(s) or responsible for the piece of material you are documenting.

2-the title(s)

3-amplifying information, to help identify or describe the work precisely.

4-publishing information, or similar information that will help someone find the work.

5-the specific place you are referring to.

### **Examples in MLA style**

#### **Book: One Author**

Use the author's name as it appears on the book's title page, do not convert first and middle names to initials. But do cite the name in normal order (first-middle-last).

#### **Two or Three Authors**

##### **Authors' More Than Three Authors**

If the book has more than three authors, you have a choice: list all the authors, or list only the first one, followed by "et al." or "and others".

#### **Author not Given**

Normally you'll begin with the title if the book doesn't show an author. Or, if you find out the author from some other source, you can show the name in brackets. Ex , P(140)

#### **Missing Publishing Data**

Use the following abbreviations for missing publishing information: no place of publication : n.p. ; no publisher: n.p. ; no date: n.d. ; no pagination; n.pag.

#### **Unpublished Thesis or Dissertation**

Once a thesis or dissertation is published, treat it as a regular book. However, referring to the unpublished forms requires a special type of note showing the type of work , the name of the institution for which the material was written, and the date it was accepted. In addition, the title appears in quotation marks instead of being underlined since the work has not been published.

#### **Examples in APA style**

#### **Examples in APA style**

**Book: one author**

Stuckey, S. (1994). *Going through the storm: The influence of African American art in history*. New York: Oxford University Press.

**Book: Two authors**

Brett, A., & Provenzo, E. F. (1995). *Adaptive technology for special human needs*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

**Book: Many authors**

Moran, T. E., Levy, R., McClure, A., & Guthrie, J. L. (1997). *Evaluating transformation processes in municipal organizations*. New York: Center for Social Inquiry.

**Book: Later edition**

Brockett,

**Book: Edited**

Ming, T., Tohen, M., & Zahner, M. E. P. (Eds.). (1995). *Textbook in psychiatric epidemiology*. New York: Wiley-Liss.

**Book: Translated into English**

Calvino, I. (1997). *The baron in the trees* (A. Colquhoun, Trans.). San Diego: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. (Original work published 1959)

**Book: Non-English**

Walter, H. (1994). *L'aventure des langues en Occident: Leur origine, leur histoire, leur géographie* *The adventure of language in the West: Their origin, their history, their geography*. Paris: Editions Robert Laffont.

**Article in journal**

Maldonado, N. S. (1992). Making TV environmentally safe for children. *Childhood Education*, 68, 229-230.

**Article in monthly magazine**

Callihan, D. (1995, September). Through the window of pain. *Pitt Magazine*, 10, 20-23.

**Article in weekly magazine: No author, one page**

Dreams of roads and railways. (1995, March 11). *The Economist*, p. 48.

**Article in edited book**

Garcia, G. E., & Pearson, P. D. (1994). Assessment and diversity. In L. Darling-Hammond (Ed.), *Review of research in education* (pp. 337-391). Washington, DC: American Education Research Association.

**Article in daily newspaper: No author, discontinuous pages**

New bank attracts depositors with high rates. (1996, June 22). *Edinboro Gazette*, pp. 1, 5.

**Conference paper: Published in conference proceedings**

Barclay, L. P., Bateson, R., & Obiakor, T. F. (1996). Making computers talk. In P. R. Wigmore (Ed.), *Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Artificial Intelligence* (pp. 135-141). Amsterdam: DeBrujin Press.

**Conference paper: Unpublished**

Jameson, P. E. (1997, January). Light filters in high-speed medical photography. Paper presented at the meeting of the California Association of Medical Photography Technicians, Sacramento, CA.

**Doctoral dissertation: Unpublished**

Juffs, A. (1993). Learnability and the lexicon: Chinese learners' acquisition of English argument structure. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

**Report: Group author**

Council for Exceptional Children Advocacy and Governmental Relations Committee. (1988). Report of the Council for Exceptional Children's ad hoc committee on medically fragile students. Reston, VA: Author

