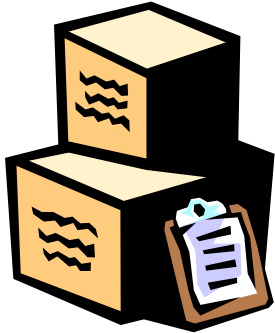




# Compiling an Annotated Bibliography



An **annotated bibliography** is a list of books, articles, documents, etc., usually related to a particular author or a specific subject, with each entry in the list having a description, evaluation, or explanation.

## Sources for Information

Use the catalog and periodical indexes to identify research materials on the subject. The catalog will identify books and periodical titles owned by the Connelly Library. To find articles use periodical indexes such as:

*CINAHL*

*ERIC*

*Historical Abstracts*

*JSTOR*

*ProQuest*

*PsycLit*

## Parts of an Annotated Bibliography

Each annotated item should include:

1. Author's full name
2. Full title of book or article
3. Facts of publication
  - Books: date, place, and publisher's name
  - Articles: journal name, volume, issue, pages
4. A comment explaining the item

## Annotations

Annotations may be descriptive or evaluative.

**Descriptive annotations** follow the author's point of view and sequence of ideas to summarize the document.

**Evaluative annotations** address the accuracy and scholarship of the document.

Annotations are usually composed of complete sentences but may contain only a brief phrase. Length of annotations should be correlated to the length of the publications: book annotations are usually longer than ones for periodical articles. Before writing annotations, determine the kind and the approach needed for a particular assignment or personal preference.

For more details about annotations see:

*On Compiling an Annotated Bibliography* Ref Z1001 .H33 1991 (Information Desk)

Example from *Abstracts of English Studies* Ref PE25 .A16:

Haegeman, Liliane, *Complexity and Literary Prose: Some Suggestions for Formalization*, Lang & S, 20, 3, 1987, 214-22. The occurrence of exceptional constructions in literary English can be handled satisfactorily within a theoretical framework such as the Extended Standard Theory, in its current version, incorporating trace theory and the government binding approach.



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