



ENGAGING THE LIBERAL ARTS 100

Transitions 1

Happy Talk and the Politics of Doom: Framing the Partisan Message

Hacker, Diana. *A Writer's Reference*. 8th ed. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2015.
(hereafter listed as Hacker)

What is your assignment:

Hacker: R1-b, pp. 359-362

- read assignment carefully! Is this a long paper, short review, annotated bibliography?

Jot down search terms:

- are there alternative terms, variant words or names, synonyms?
- ex. Political rhetoric or rhetoric political aspects
- ex. Political communication or political oratory
- ex. Persuasion (rhetoric)

Background reading:

Hacker: R1-d, pp. 363-367

definition of a reference book: a book intended to be consulted for information on specific matters rather than read from beginning to end.

- specialized encyclopedias concentrate on specific subjects and are an excellent starting point.
- *Bonus tip:* these can also be used in your bibliography. General encyclopedias, such as *Encyclopedia Americana* or *Encyclopaedia Britannica* cannot be used.
- print reference encyclopedias in Kelly Library [OPAC](#)
 - Encyclopedia of Communication and Information* REF P 87.5 .E53 2002
 - Encyclopedia of Rhetoric* REF PN 172 .E52 2001
 - Encyclopedia of U.S. Campaigns, Elections, and Electoral Behavior* REF JK 2281 .E53 2008
 - Oxford Companion to American Politics* REF JK 275 .O94 2012
 - Presidential Campaigns, Slogans, Issues, and Platforms* REF JK 524 .R58 2012
- e-reference sources on Kelly Library's [A-Z Databases](#):

Credo Reference (Hundreds of reference books in a broad range of subjects)

Gale Virtual Reference Library (Database of encyclopedias, almanacs, and specialized reference sources for multidisciplinary research)

Oxford Reference Online (provides language and subject reference works from one of the world's biggest reference publishers into a single cross-searchable resource)

Finding material in the library catalog (OPAC)

Hacker: R1-d, pp. 363-367

- the OPAC is a shared catalog for the Holston Associated Libraries (HAL), of which Emory & Henry College is a member. It lists the holdings for all of our books, DVDs, CDs, journals and newspapers, and electronic resources
- can be searched by author, title, subject and keyword.
- subject searching can be less useful since it requires the use of formalized terms
- keyword searching, which searches words within fields in bibliographic records, can return an overwhelming number of results, vague matches, or mismatches. Fine-tune keyword searching by adding more words or adding limits.
- can use * to include variations in endings in one search:
 - appalach* will retrieve Appalachia, Appalachian, Appalachians
 - environment* will retrieve environmental, environmentalism, environments
- books from our circulating collection

The Language of Democracy PN 239 .P64 R63 2005

On Deaf Ears: The limits of the Bully Pulpit JA 85.2 .U6 E38 2003

Presidential Campaign Discourse E 884 .P73 1995

Presidential Speechwriting E 176.1 .P896 2003

Rhetorics for Community Action P 301.5 .S63 R93 2011

Thumpin' it: the Use and Abuse of the Bible in Today's Presidential Politics BR 526 .B46 2008

We're Right, They're Wrong E 885 .C37 1996

Finding journal articles:

Hacker: R1-c, pp. 336-340

- search online journal databases in the [A-Z Databases](#)
- some are full text (Yeah!)
- some are indexed only, check [E-Journals by Title](#) to find out if an article is full text in a database the library subscribes to, or if print holdings are listed.

Why search for journal articles?

- journal articles are an excellent source of scholarly information
- journal articles are reviewed by experts before publishing so are more reliable than most webpages
- journal articles are more timely than books, especially in the sciences and may be the only place where some research is presented

Scholarly vs. popular

Hacker: R2-b, p.350-352 (good checklist)

- scholarly articles (also known as refereed or peer-reviewed articles) are written by experts and go into more depth than material prepared for a general audience.
- Skidmore College's library website has a checklist to help you decide (<http://libguides.skidmore.edu/content.php?pid=405243&sid=3316923>)

PS: Political Science and Politics and *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly* are scholarly journals

AJR, Newsweek, Time, and the *Smithsonian* are popular as they are too general

- *Research hint:* when you find an article that looks relevant check for subject headings or keywords that are applied to the citation. These can be used to focus your search for appropriate information.

- selected article databases from [A-Z Databases](#)

Academic Search Complete (full-text documents, indexing, and abstracts and more on topics ranging from astronomy to zoology)

CQ Researcher (provides award winning in-depth coverage of the most important issues of the day. Our reports are written by experienced journalists, footnoted and professionally fact-checked. Full-length articles include an overview, historical background, chronology, pro/con feature, plus resources for additional research)

Communication and Mass Media (Complete indexing and abstracts for more than 700 titles and full text for over 440 communication and mass media related journals)

Sociological Abstracts (database provides abstracts of journal articles and citations to book reviews drawn from thousands of serials publications, and abstracts of books, book chapters, dissertations, and conference papers)

Using Interlibrary Loan (ILL) to borrow books and articles:

- the Library cannot possibly provide access to all the resources that students need
- fill in the online form available on the [Library webpage](#) to borrow materials from other libraries
- from WorldCat Discovery, click on the Request Button, open Illiad from library page: required information will be imported automatically
- can take 5-10 days to receive requests so start researching early!

Finding good internet sites:

Hacker: R2-e, pp. 341-345

- most scholarly resources are not available for free, especially in the sciences
- scholarly resources cost money because they contain evaluated information
- there are no website police! Anyone can put up a website and make it look official
- learn how to evaluate websites under [Research Tips](#) on library webpage

quick check for evaluating web resources

- determine if the address is official or personal
- who is responsible for the content
- is the content personal opinion or documented research
- how current is the site, and when last updated

Google is a great search engine

use advanced search to limit searches to particular domains to maximize chances of getting the most creditable information, i.e. .gov, .edu, .org
http://www.google.com/advanced_search?hl=en

Google Books provides free access to full text images of books and some articles
<http://books.google.com/>

Google Scholar searches specifically for scholarly literature in many formats, concentrating on articles and includes citation links (i.e. who cites whom)
<http://scholar.google.com/>

- selected high-quality websites, subscription databases, and print resources are collected under [Subject Resources](#) on library webpage

[The Financial Crisis](#) (provides the public with useful information about major financial events and policy action, both over the past months and going forward)

[Opensecrets.org](#) (OpenSecrets.org is the nation's premier website tracking the influence of money on U.S. politics, and how that money affects policy and citizens' lives)

Documentation and Plagiarism:

- know which documentation style you need to use Hacker: R2, pp. 369-375
 - MLA (Modern Language Association) for English and some humanities
 - APA (American Psychological Association) for psychology and other social sciences
 - CMS (Chicago Manual of Style) for history and some humanities
- The library has print guides on reserve for all of them. The library's [Research Tips](#) page has links to several helpful sites.
- Plagiarism is a serious academic offense
- The **E&H Academic Code** clearly states that it is a student's responsibility to give credit to another person's exact words or unique ideas.
- The **Honor Code** reinforces this concept with the statement that one of its elements is "A commitment to abstain from all forms of cheating and plagiarism."

quick check for actions that might be seen as plagiarism (from [OWL](#))

(<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>)

- buying, stealing, or borrowing a paper
- hiring someone to write your paper
- using a source too closely when paraphrasing
- building on someone's ideas without citation
- copying from another source without citing (on purpose or by accident)
- sloppy documentation

things you don't need to document

- your own opinion or analysis of an idea
- facts that are common knowledge, available from multiple sources

Documenting sources correctly is critical to avoiding any appearance of plagiarism

Hacker: R2, pp. 371-375

Consider using a bibliographic reference tool, such as Firefox's Zotero, to keep track of all your sources in one place. They have an ap for other Windows browsers as well as the one built into Firefox.

Additional sources for research help:

- [Writing Center](#) in MS 233, call x6225 for hours and contact numbers
 - cannot edit your papers, but can give advice about grammar, organization, or documentation
- **Kelly Library!**
 - open [92.5 hours](#) a week during the regular semester
 - a reference librarian is available until 9PM Sunday-Thursday and all day Friday and Saturday.
 - can reach us by calling the Circulation Desk at **ext. 6208**
 - email askalibrarian@ehc.edu

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