

# The Essay: Using Secondary Materials

<b>Referencing</b>			
<b>Secondary/Primary sources properly referenced:</b> all texts used are acknowledged in the body of the essay and in the bibliography, by providing full references which follow style guide requirements.			<b>Secondary/Primary sources not acknowledged / References omitted / incorrect:</b> it is not clear what the source of the information is, or some references are provided but they are incomplete, or references are not in accordance with bibliography etc.
<b>Full and appropriate bibliography:</b> it follows style guide requirements (items in alphabetical order, use of italics or quotation marks for titles, editing details, page range for articles, etc.) and it includes the references of all the texts used in the essay.			<b>Bibliography inappropriate/missing:</b> does not follow style guide requirements (items are not in alphabetical order, italics are not used for book titles, quotation marks are not used for article titles, editing details are missing, page range for articles is missing, etc.) and it doesn't include all the texts used in the essay, or mentions texts which were not acknowledged in the body of the essay.
<b>Appropriate secondary material:</b> essay is structured by using reliable academic material, published in books and journals which are based on a blind peer reviewed evaluation and a high standard in its publishing process.			<b>Inappropriate secondary material:</b> essay is based on websites, self-published material (MA, PhD thesis), undergraduate essays etc.

- Why do you need to use secondary materials?
  - Provide and support contextual (historical/theoretical) information
    - Lectures
  - Present other academic points of view that relate to your topic
    - Articles or Book Chapters

- Why have you chosen this particular text (article or book chapter)?
  - Does it support your thesis statement?
  - Does it contradict your thesis statement?
    - Identify your intentions
    - Identify what the text says
    - Identify common points

- Why have you chosen this particular quote?
  - What do you want to say in this paragraph?

presents a projection or final thoughts.	
<b>Clear paragraph and essay structure:</b> each paragraph is structured based on a clear main idea. Paragraphs within the essay are organized following the logical development of the thesis and arguments. Paragraphs are explicitly connected in order to make the sequence of ideas clear.	
<b>Quotations properly structured:</b> quotes are presented following	

**“The doubleness present throughout the poem “Perhaps I asked too large?” is an expression, I believe, of the ontological situation of women in patriarchal culture. ...**

Describing **this same doubleness**, the anthropologists Shirley and Edwin Ardener, in **"Belief and the Problem of Women"** have suggested that **“women constitute a muted group**, the boundaries of whose culture and reality overlap, but are not wholly contained by, the dominant (male) group.”

**... Emily Dickinson's poetry** is a good place to find **this double vision**, as my discussion of "Perhaps I asked too large?" was meant to suggest.”

- Introducing your quote:
  - **Contextualise** (Thesis Statement of your Paragraph): What your paragraph is about.
- Presenting your quote
  - **Frame** (Author's full name and Name of text): Who you are talking about.
    - Only use author's full name when mentioning for the first time. If you refer to the same text again, you can use their last name (unless you have more than one author with the same last name)
- Discussing your quote:
  - **Explain:** What the author is saying in your own words
  - **Justify:** Why this is important to what you are saying

There is pleasure in such aesthetics of things in Irish literature. In *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, for example, James Joyce derives art from an understanding of the nature of “things” to “constantly ... express, to press out again ... from sound and shape and colour which are the prison gates of our soul” (164). Pleasure for Joyce stems from repetition, from ‘pressing out again’ this apprehension of the ‘sound, shape, and colour’ of things as the “imagination ... is appeased by the most satisfying relations of the sensible.” (Joyce 165). It is this “delight in the particular” which Northern-Irish poet Ciaran Carson admires and aspires to imitate in his “own attempts to render the actuality of things” (Carson, 2009). Things are thus pleasurable because they can be made to feel real.



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## Presenting your quote:

- James Joyce discusses the importance of pleasure in art in *The Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*  
[**AUTHOR'S NAME discusses CONCEPT in TITLE**]
  - In *The Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, for example, James Joyce describes the importance of pleasure in art  
[**In TITLE, CONNECTOR, AUTHOR'S NAME describes a CONCEPT**]
- CONNECTOR: Needs to point similarities with your previous statement. Not causality. Establish a link with another author, not yourself.
- James Joyce, along these lines, in their article “The Day of the Rabblement” refers to this idea of pleasure in art.  
[**AUTHOR'S NAME, CONNECTOR, in their article TITLE refers to CONCEPT**]

## Discussing your quote

### **Explain:**

- Pleasure in art for Joyce refers here to the importance of repetitions.  
[**CONCEPT for AUTHOR refers HERE to EXPLANATION**]
- By ‘pressing out again,’ Joyce highlights the relevance of repetitions in finding pleasure in art  
[**By DIRECT REFERENCE, AUTHOR highlights the EXPLANATION**]
- What Joyce states in this work is how repetitions are a valuable aspect of pleasure  
[**What AUTHOR states in this work is EXPLANATION**]

## Justify:

- This focus on repetitions is significant in Carson's poetry as well.  
[This focus on **CONCEPT** is significant/can be found in **PRIMARY TEXT** as well
- The poem "News" by Ciaran Carson represents this relationship between repetition and pleasure in a similar manner.  
[**PRIMARY TEXT** represents **LINK** in a similar manner]

What goes next?

- You have stated either a similarity or difference between your secondary and primary texts.
- You need to support your claim through the primary text and your own explanations of it.