

## Comments on Annotations

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1. Always include **full citation** at start of annotation. This means author, title, date, and publication information. It may seem tedious, but making this a habit now will make you happy later in life. Trust me. It will also get your annotations accepted rather than rejected by me!
2. **Format?** Here's the *American Journal of Sociology* format for books and articles, respectively.

Collins, Randall. 1982. *Sociological Insight*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Davis, Murray. 1971. "That's Interesting! Toward a Sociology of Phenomenology and a Phenomenology of Sociology." *Philosophy of the Social Sciences* 1:309-344.

There's lots of ways to format the reference to a web page. Here's the one that Britannica recommends (it's on the bottom of everyone one of their pages and so you can just cut and paste).

"Hammurabi, Code of" *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. <<http://www.eb.com:180/bol/topic?xref=4688>> [Accessed 19 January 2000].

Note that **book titles and journal titles are italicized** (or underlined) and article titles are placed between double quotation marks. Punctuation (periods and commas) goes **INSIDE** the quotes.

3. **Don't equate an annotation with notes** – that is, the things you jot down as you read the article. The annotation is a summary of main points that you put together **AFTER** you've read the piece. It often requires hard thinking – what WAS this really about – and a review of your notes or marginal notations.
4. You don't need to include a lot of window dressing (e.g., "In this very comprehensive summary of the complex and gigantic field of social control, Smith...").
5. Stick to the **one page limit** for each annotation.
6. Here's an excellent example by Tori:

Black, Donald. 1998. "Preface," pp. xxiii-xxvi in *The Social Structure of Right and Wrong*. Academic Press.

This reading was mainly a summary of the chapters to follow in the book – a preface. It discusses a range of issues – from morality to the factors that make up social control. It also discusses crime and criminology as social control, and goes on to define the strategy of pure sociology.

The handling of right and wrong is known in sociology as social control or conflict management. Social control occurs whenever there are people, in all places, classes, and situations. Social control includes litigation, ostracism, violence, mediation, sorcery, suicide, sabotage, and has many variable aspects, such as the form, style, and quantity it comes in. Social control can be unilateral, bilateral, and trilateral, depending on the amount of people involved or type of situation. Even suicide and homicide can be seen as social control – the self-help side of social control.

The five modes of handling grievances are self-help, avoidance, negotiation, settlement, and toleration, all of which can involve the usage of a third party. Some of these third parties are known as partisans, settlement agents, negotiators, or healers. These different titles all depend on the nature of their intervention in the situation.