



## Why You Cite

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In research, we cite sources for two very important reasons:

1. Give credit to others for their ideas and theories
2. Lead a reader to source(s) used, so they can find and use them in their learning

## Different Source Types

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You will work with different types of sources. They may include:

Books      Articles      Scores      Websites      CDs      DVDs

Any citation (for any type of source) is made up of elements (author, title, etc.) – bits of information about the source – and those elements need to be presented in a consistent format. ***But different source types need different elements – this is where you need to check with Irvine's for the rules.***

## What Elements Do You Need?

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### Books

Author  
Title  
Edition (sometimes)  
Place of Publication  
Publisher  
Year  
# of Pages

### Articles

Author  
Article Title  
Periodical Title  
Volume/Issue  
Year  
Pages

### Scores

Author  
Title  
Editor/Edition (sometimes)  
Place of Publication  
Publisher  
Year  
# of Pages

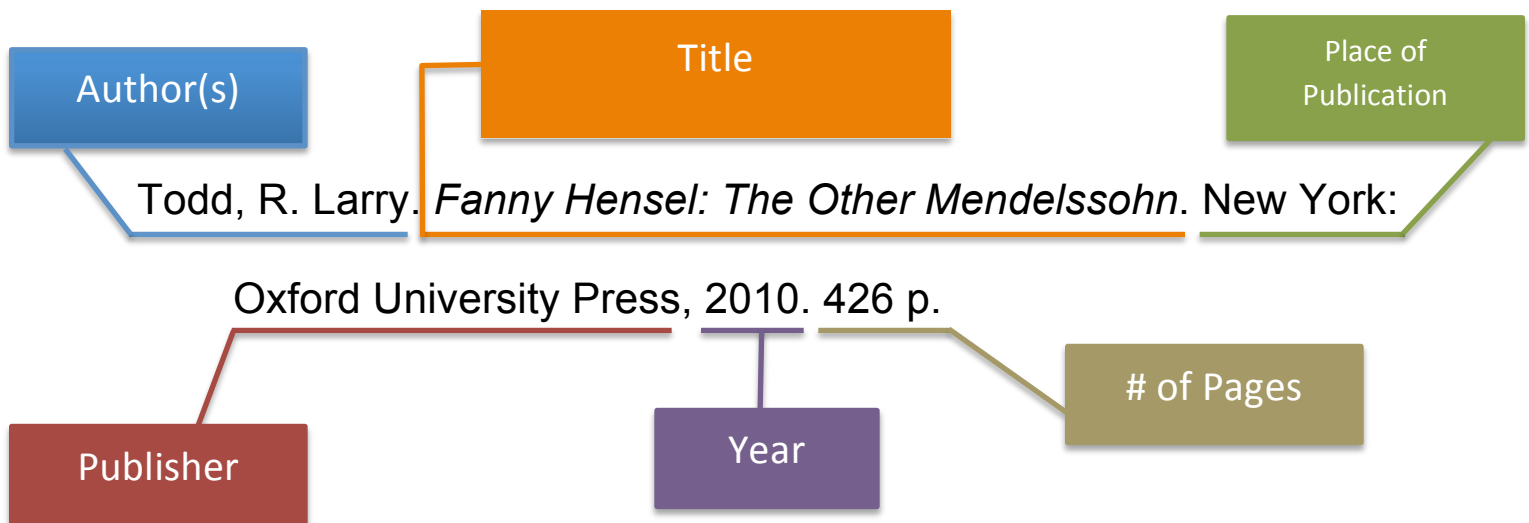
## Where Do You Find the Rules?

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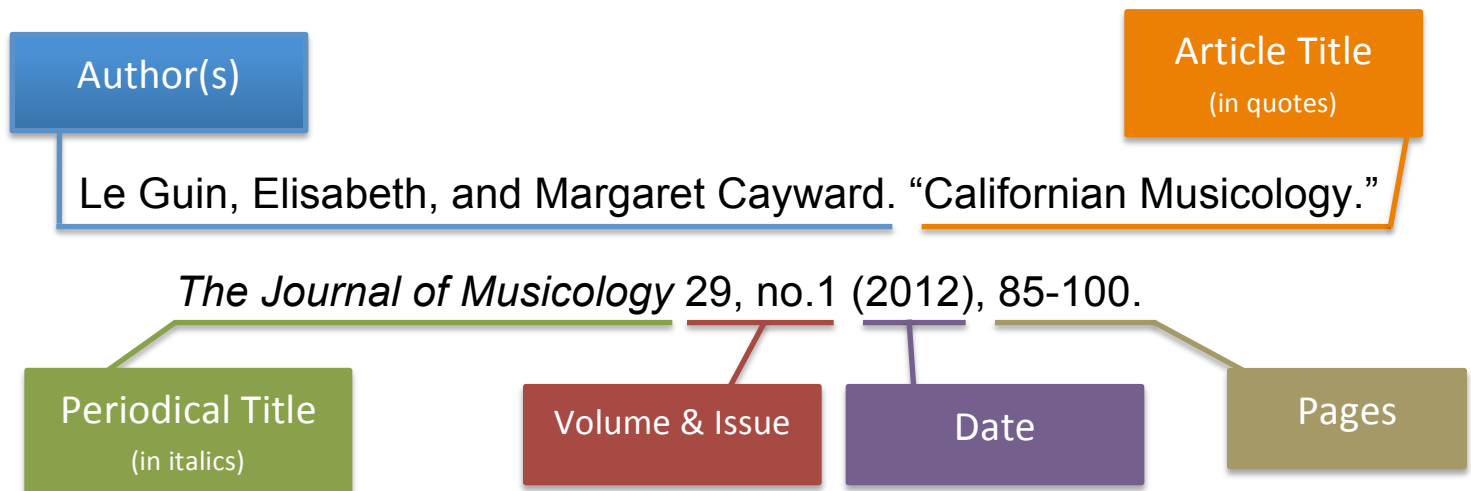
Rules for Elements of Book Citations:	Irvine's p. 74-84 (sections 120-137)
Rules for Elements of Articles	Irvine's p. 84-85 (sections 138-139)
Rules for Elements of Scores	Irvine's p. 87-91 (sections 142-144)

Included are examples for books & articles. Notice that bibliography citations use what's called a *hanging indent*: only the 1<sup>st</sup> line of the citation lines up with the left margin—all other are indented underneath.

## BOOK CITATION (in Bibliography)



## ARTICLE CITATION (in Bibliography)



**Note: Articles retrieved from online databases need a bit more info:**

1. Database name
2. Date retrieved online (the date you viewed it)
3. Database url

Worthington, Mabel. "Irish Folk Songs in Joyce's *Ulysses*." *PMLA* 28 (June 1956), 321-339. *JSTOR*. 12 March 2013, <http://www.jstor.org>

