



Why You Cite

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

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?

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?

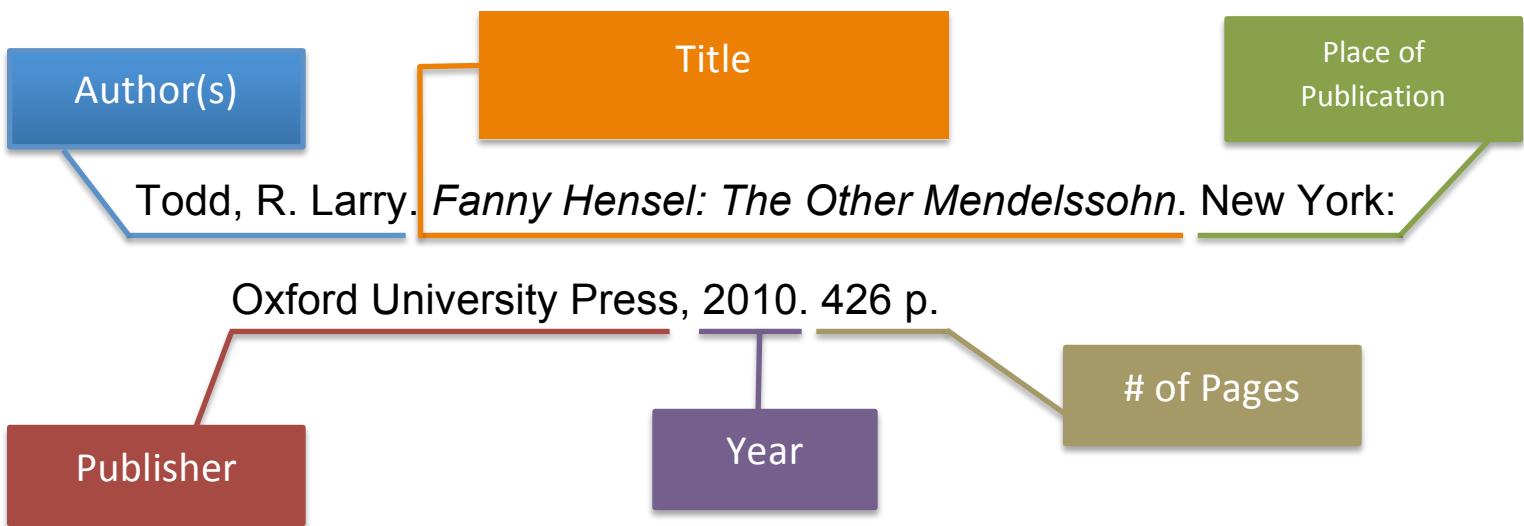
Rules for Elements of Book Citations: Irvine's p. 74-84 (sections 120-137)

Rules for Elements of Articles: Irvine's p. 84-85 (sections 138-139)

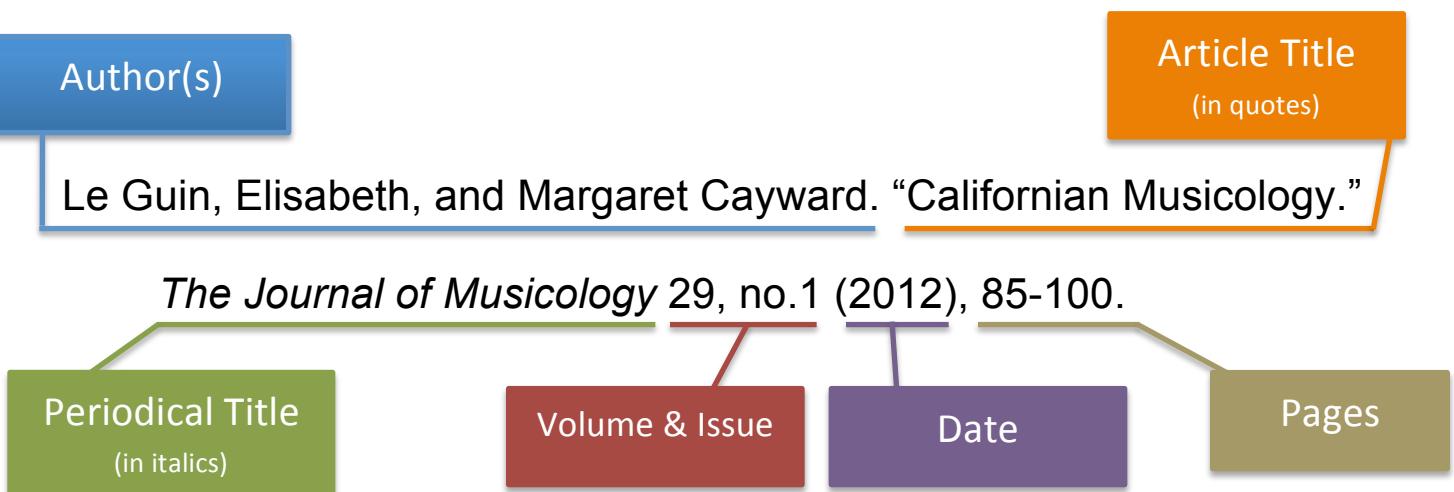
Rules for Elements of Scores: Irvine's p. 87-91 (sections 142-144)

Included are examples for books & articles. Notice that bibliography citations use what's called a *hanging indent*: only the 1st 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>

