CITE SOURCES IN TWO PLACES

- **Works Cited**: Located on a separate page at the end of your paper, this is a detailed list of sources used in your paper.
  - Title the page Works Cited (centered at the top of the page)
  - Citations are double-spaced throughout with a ½” hanging indent.
  - Order the list alphabetically by the first element in the citation, usually the author.
  - All works cited entries end with a period.

- **In-text Citations**: Located in the body of the paper, this is a brief reference that indicates the source you consulted. The information in an in-text citation must directly correspond to a source in your Works Cited page. [see page 5 for more details]

CREATING A CITATION

Works Cited references are made up of Core Elements. To build each citation, refer to the list of Core Elements below. Elements must be listed in this order. Omit any element that is unavailable or not relevant to the work being cited. Follow each element with the shown punctuation mark.

Note: The third Core Element is *Title of Container*. A container is the larger work where what you are citing appears. Include a container element when your source is part of a larger body of work. A source may have more than one container. For a 2nd container, repeat Core Elements 3-9 as needed.

A book or entire website is its own work—it does not have another container.
An article may be in a journal—container 1
A journal may be in a database—container 2

Examples of each element:

```
```

1. Author.
2. Title of Source.
3. Title of Container,
4. Other Contributors,
5. Version, *(This example has no version)*
6. Number,
7. Publisher,
8. Publication date,
9. Location.

* Hanging indent ½ inch
The author is the person or group responsible for creating or producing the work.  
*MLA Handbook* p. 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Bibliographic Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>One author.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Last name, First name.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Corporate author:**              | United States, Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *2005 Assisted Reproductive Technology Success Rates: National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports.* Oct. 2007,  
| **No author.**                     | Begin with the title.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                    | “Woman Gives Birth to Grandchild.” *CNN.com,* 15 Oct. 2006,  
| **Pseudonyms, online usernames.** | @POTUS. “Democracy is not a spectator sport. Don't give up your power to shape the future of the country we love. Vote: www.vote.gov.” *Twitter,* 27 Sept. 2016, 9:39 a.m., twitter.com/POTUS/status/780809121314504704. |
### Title of Source.

Depending upon the type of source, the title should be listed in italics or quotation marks. *MLA Handbook* p. 25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Bibliographic Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Other common sources**  
• Personal Interview  
• Lecture  
• YouTube | Boyle, Anthony T. “Re: Utopia.” Received by Daniel J. Cahill, 21 June 1997.  
Smith, Jane. Personal Interview. 23 Nov 2016, Seattle, WA.  

### Title of Container.

A container is the larger work in which what you are citing is located. For example, a book is its own container, but an article may be in a journal (container 1) and the journal may be in a database (container 2). Italicize this element and follow by a comma. *MLA Handbook* p. 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Bibliographic Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Books**  
Single container,  
| **Database article**  
Two containers,  
| **Journal article**  
Single container,  
| **Web sites, blogs, etc.**  
Include other people credited for the work if relevant to your research. Spell out the type of contributor. *MLA Handbook* p. 37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Bibliographic Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Version,**

*Version shows if there is more than one form of the work. This can include editions, revisions, director’s cuts, etc. MLA Handbook* p. 38

|------|---|

**Number,**

*Numbers indicate sequences, such as volumes, issues, or episodes. MLA Handbook* p. 39

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vol. 7, no. 4, season 1, episode 6, <strong>Note:</strong> Capitalize first letter if element follows a period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publisher,**

*The publisher is the organization responsible for making the work publicly available. MLA Handbook* p. 40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Walt Disney Company, PsyBlog, The Louvre,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The publication date indicates the date the work was made available. If the date is unknown, do not put anything. *MLA Handbook* p.42

Write the date as you find it on the source. (E.g., Oct. 2012, 18 January 2014, 2015)


Location notes where you found the item within a container. Omit the http:// *MLA Handbook* p. 46

For page numbers, use p. or pp.

For online sources, Use one of the following (in order of preference): DOI, permalink, URL (omit the http://)

Note: Whether you include URLs is up to your instructor.


**IN-TEXT CITATIONS** *MLA Handbook* p. 54

Located in the body of the paper, an in-text citation is a brief reference that indicates the source you consulted. Any information that you provide in an in-text citation must directly correspond to a source in your Works Cited page.

- The author’s name may appear either in the sentence itself or in parentheses following the quotation or paraphrase.
- If there is no author, use an abbreviated version of the work’s title as listed in the Works Cited entry.
- Show page number(s) in the parentheses, not in the text of your sentence. If there are no page numbers, as is the case with many web sources, no number can be listed in the reference.

**Sample In-text Citations for the following Works Cited entry:**


Paraphrase, Author in sentence

Wordsworth extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (263).

Paraphrase, Author in parentheses

The poet extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (Wordsworth 263).

No page number

The poet extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (Wordsworth).
An anonymous Wordsworth critic once argued that his poems were too emotional ("Wordsworth Is A Loser" 100).

With research showing varying results, it is difficult to predict the extent to which the cochlear implant will make a significant difference for deaf children. (Christiansen & Leigh 318).

Wordsworth stated that Romantic poetry was marked by a "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (263).

Romantic poetry is characterized by the “spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings” (Wordsworth 263).

Ravitch argues that high schools are pressured to act as "social service centers, and they don't do that well" (qtd. in Weisman 259).

Example In-text Citation of an indirect source

When you are reading an article and the author quotes or refers to another article, this is an indirect source.

1. Cite the source you have in your hand or computer (the secondary source) in the Works Cited list.
2. Then put that secondary source in your parenthetical citation, preceded by the words “qtd. in.”
3. Name the source your source cited (the original source) in your sentence.

In the following example, Critser is the source in your hand (the secondary source and the one in your Works Cited list) and Satcher is the original source.

Former Surgeon General Dr. David Satcher described “a nation of ...” (qtd. in Critser 4).

NEED MORE HELP?

- Speak with a librarian
- Go to OWL – the Online Writing Lab for more examples. http://owl.english.purdue.edu/OWL/resource/747/01/
- Consult the MLA Handbook (available at the reference desk) or online. Further details on MLA Style begin on p. 61.
- Try NoodleTools, an online citation composer tool provided by your library (good for creating and organizing Works Cited lists).