MLA Style Citations

MLA Style Citations

9th edition

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- All examples were changed to reflect MLA Style

Contents

Preface vii

Introduction 1

Part I. Part One: Why Do We Cite?

1. What Is a Citation? 5
2. Why Do We Cite? 7
3. What Is MLA Style? 9

Part II. Part Two: Exploring Source Types

4. Exploring Source Types 13
5. How Do I Know the Source Is a Book? 14
6. How Do I Know the Source Is a Magazine? 15
7. How Do I Know the Source Is a Journal Article? 16
8. How Do I Know the Source Is a Webpage? 19
9. Activity: Which Source Type Is This? 20
10. Source Types Summary 25

Part III. Part Three: Works Cited List

11. Two Types of Citation 29
12. What Is a Works Cited List? 30
13. Works Cited: Book in Print 32
14. Works Cited: Magazine Article Found Online 35
15. Works Cited: Journal Article Found in a KPU Database 37
16. Works Cited: Webpages 44
17. Activity: Creating Works Cited List Citations Part One 47
18. Activity: Creating Works Cited List Citations Part Two 54

Part IV. Part Four: In-Text Citations

19. What Is an In-Text Citation? 59
20. In-Text Citations Activity 62

Part V. Part Five: How It All Works Together

21. How It All Works Together 65
22. Matching Works Cited and In-Text Citations Activity 67
23. Formatting and Sample Essay 69

MLA and Writing Support 71

Conclusion 72

References and Attribution 73

Changes 75

Preface

MLA Style Citations is based on APA Style Citations by Ulrike Kestler, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, which in turn was based on the APA Style Citation Tutorial by Sarah Adams and Debbie Feisst, University of Alberta Library. Both are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

The tutorial was adapted to MLA Style and enhanced with additional exercises. Changes are listed in the Back Matter of this book.

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Introduction

Welcome to MLA Style Citation!

Throughout your time at KPU, you will be expected to do your academic work in a way that aligns with the university's standards of academic integrity. Amongst other things, this means that you are expected to cite the sources you are using in your work, and do so correctly.

These modules are designed to help you learn about the basics of MLA Style citations.

Learning Outcomes

After completing this tutorial, you will be able to:

- explain why using citations is important
- recognize cues within sources to identify their source type
- create and format works cited list and in-text citations in MLA Style
- access resources to help you with MLA Style citation.

PART I

PART ONE: WHY DO WE CITE?

Learning Outcome

After completing this part, you will be able to:

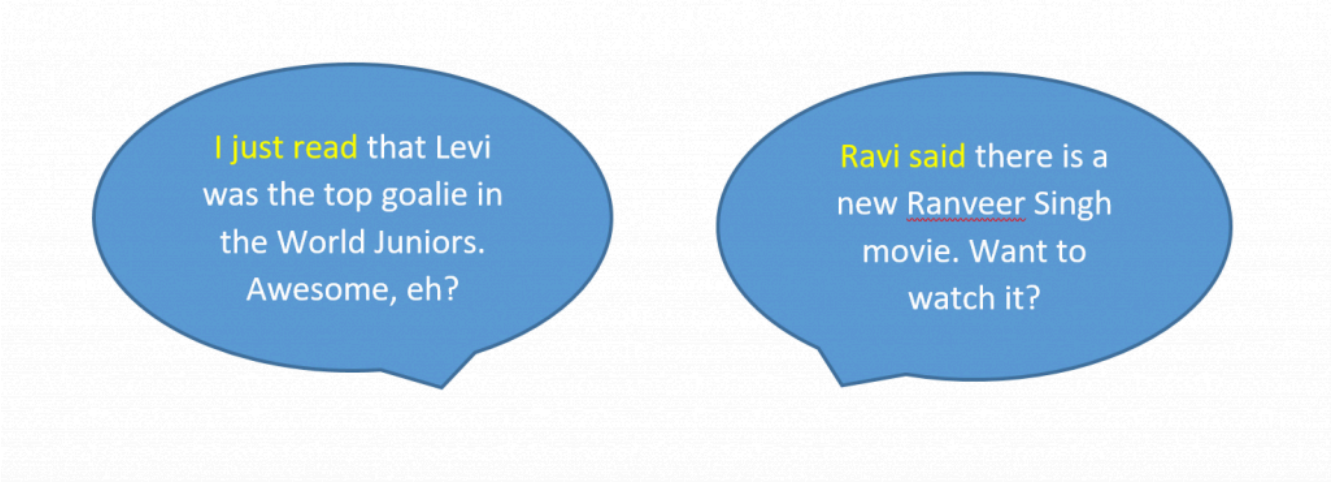
- define what a citation is
- explain why using citations is important

1. What Is a Citation?

What is a citation?

You may think of referencing as something specific only to academic discourse, but we actually use references informally in our daily lives all the time. You are doing this to let the other person know from where you got this information.

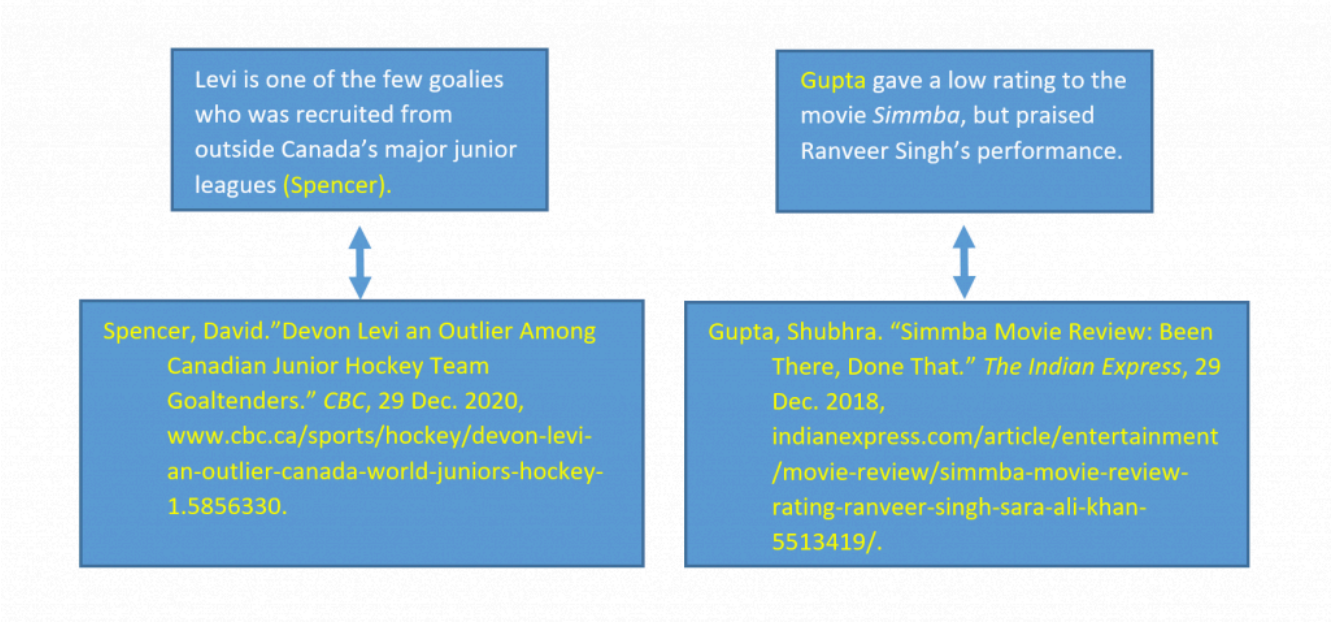
Everyday referencing examples



In academic discourse, we are doing a similar type of referencing, but it happens in a more formal and prescribed way through a process called **citation**. In a citation, you will give very specific key information.

Academic referencing examples using MLA citation style

These are **in-text references** where only very brief information is given, usually the author and the page number (if available). Each in-text reference must also have an entry in the **works cited list** at the end of your writeup with more information, so the reader can find the source.



Key Takeaways

A citation:

- is a reference to a source of information
- gives specific key information about the source, so the reader can find it
- gives brief information in the text and more detailed information in a works cited list at the end

2. Why Do We Cite?

Why is citing important?

1. For Scholarly Communication

Academics engage in conversations to advance their knowledge and understanding of a subject. This happens mostly in written form through the publication of scholarly materials. In these academic conversations, it is necessary and expected that all prior thought is acknowledged and that all contributors to the conversation are credited. This is mostly done through citations.

Citing sources will situate a work in the current literature and will allow the reader to distinguish prior contributions from new original thought. Readers will be able to locate and read the cited sources to learn more about them, and they can check that thoughts and ideas are being passed on accurately.

By reading, analyzing, and including scholarly sources in your assignments, you are contributing to and participating in this scholarly communication. You are therefore expected to acknowledge all the sources from which you drew information.

2. To Give Credit and Show Professionalism

In academic writing, it is considered ethically wrong to take credit for someone else's intellectual output. Citing your sources is a means of giving credit to the other person's efforts and to their findings. It shows respect for the intellectual output of others and demonstrates professionalism in your writing. To support your research and to add credibility to your arguments, you will mainly use scholarly and professional sources as evidence.

3. To Avoid Plagiarism

To avoid plagiarism, you always need to give credit to the person whose work or idea you are using, whether you quote, paraphrase, summarize, or otherwise use the ideas of others. Written and spoken words, music and videos, movies, performances, artwork, photographs, graphs, tables, figures, diagrams, data, computer code, and any other intellectual or creative product must be cited. This applies even if the original author agrees that you can use their intellectual output or if you paid to use it. It also applies to reusing your own work without citing it.

Key Takeaways

The main reasons why we cite are to:

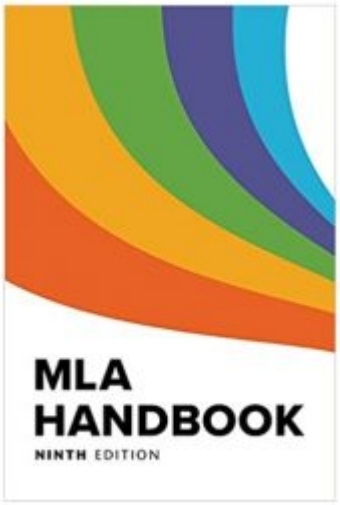
- participate in scholarly communication
- give credit to our sources
- avoid plagiarism

It might help to think: is this my own idea or did I read or hear about it in one of my sources? If it came from somewhere else, cite it.

3. What Is MLA Style?

MLA Style is a set of guidelines covering many different aspects of scholarly writing, including:

- formatting (page setup, margins, line spacing, font, headings, etc.)
- mechanics of prose (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, italics, etc.)
- use of inclusive language
- citations



The MLA Style Manual is published by the Modern Language Association (MLA) and is used mainly in the Humanities, in such disciplines as English, Philosophy and related fields.

Check out the MLA Style Center website for more info!

Media attribution:

Image from: MLA Handbook Ninth Edition.

PART II

PART TWO: EXPLORING SOURCE TYPES

Learning Outcome

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- recognize clues within sources to identify which type of source it is

4. Exploring Source Types

To identify the correct MLA citation elements needed for your Works Cited list citation, **you first need to know what type of source** you have. Looking at a source's visual clues can help you figure this out.

A source can be in different formats. For example:

- a book can be in print or available online as an ebook in a Library database, freely online or part of a database or even self-published
- an article can be in a print journal or available online in a Library database or on a journal webpage
- a video can be on a DVD or streamed online
- and so on...

Other sources exist only electronically, such as blogs or websites and their individual webpages.

It can be a bit confusing figuring out what type of source you have. To help, we will go through some examples of source types and clues to look for.

5. How Do I Know the Source Is a Book?

Click on the symbol to learn about the clues that help to identify a **Book**.

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https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=43#h5p-6

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https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=43#h5p-7

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https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=43#h5p-8

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=43#h5p-9

Works Cited:

Kanu, Yatta. *Integrating Aboriginal Perspectives Into the School Curriculum: Purposes, Possibilities and Challenges*. U of Toronto P, 2011.

6. How Do I Know the Source Is a Magazine?

Click on the symbol to learn about the clues that help to identify a **magazine**.

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An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=39#h5p-3

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=39#h5p-4

Works Cited:

Stone, Adam. "The End of Discipline in the Classroom." *Teach*, Jan.-Feb. 2020. issuu.com/teachmag/docs/teach_janfeb2020.

7. How Do I Know the Source Is a Journal Article?

Click on the symbols to learn about the clues that help to identify a **scholarly journal article**.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=37#h5p-1

Works Cited:

Kirkpatrick, Lori, et al. "Impact of a One-to-One iPad Initiative on Grade 7 Students' Achievement in Language Arts, Mathematics, and Learning Skills." *Computers in the Schools*, vol. 35, no. 3, 2018, pp. 171-185. *Taylor and Francis Online*, https://doi.org/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771.

8. How Do I Know the Source Is a Webpage?

Click on the symbol to learn about the clues that help to identify **a webpage**.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=41#h5p-5

Works Cited:

"What UNESCO Does on Literacy." UNESCO, 2019, en.unesco.org/themes/literacy-all/action.

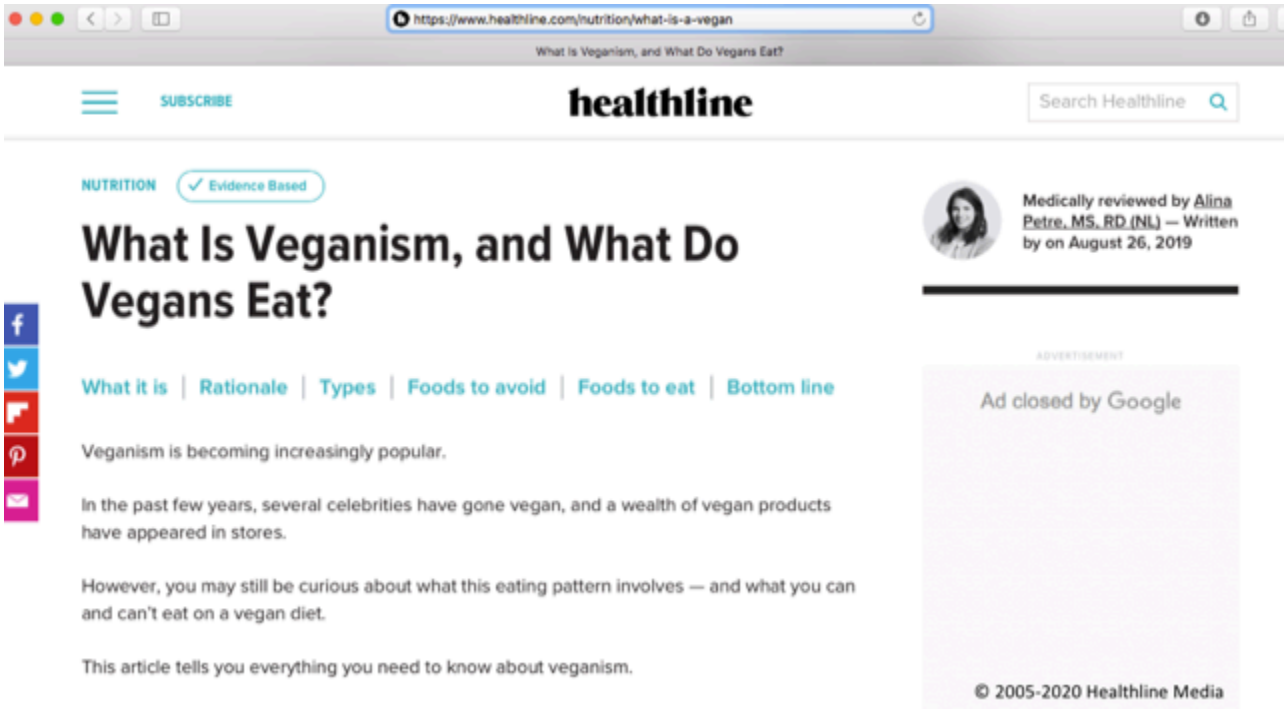
9. Activity: Which Source Type Is This?

Activity 1

e-digitaleditions.com/i/1287173-fall-2020/0?
sfa
specialty food
FALL 2020 | SPECIALTYFOOD.COM
12 Under 35:
Breakout Talent to Watch
Pictured: Gabrielle Eitienne, Tall Grass Food Box
HOLIDAY ISSUE
Product Roundups of Gift Packs and Mission-Driven Products
The New Cocktail Culture
sofi™ Award Winners
Pay Black Farmers.
SPECIALTY FOOD MAKER SECTION
p. 59
CATEGORY EDUCATIO
PHOTO: INTELLIGENTSIA
Madeleine Longoria-Garcia, partner, Pacific Coffee Research
PHOTO: PACIFIC COFFEE RESEARCH
"I noticed a lot of people on social media have been saying, 'Wow, I do not know how to make good coffee, and I appreciate my local barista a lot more.'"
50
SPECIALTY FOOD

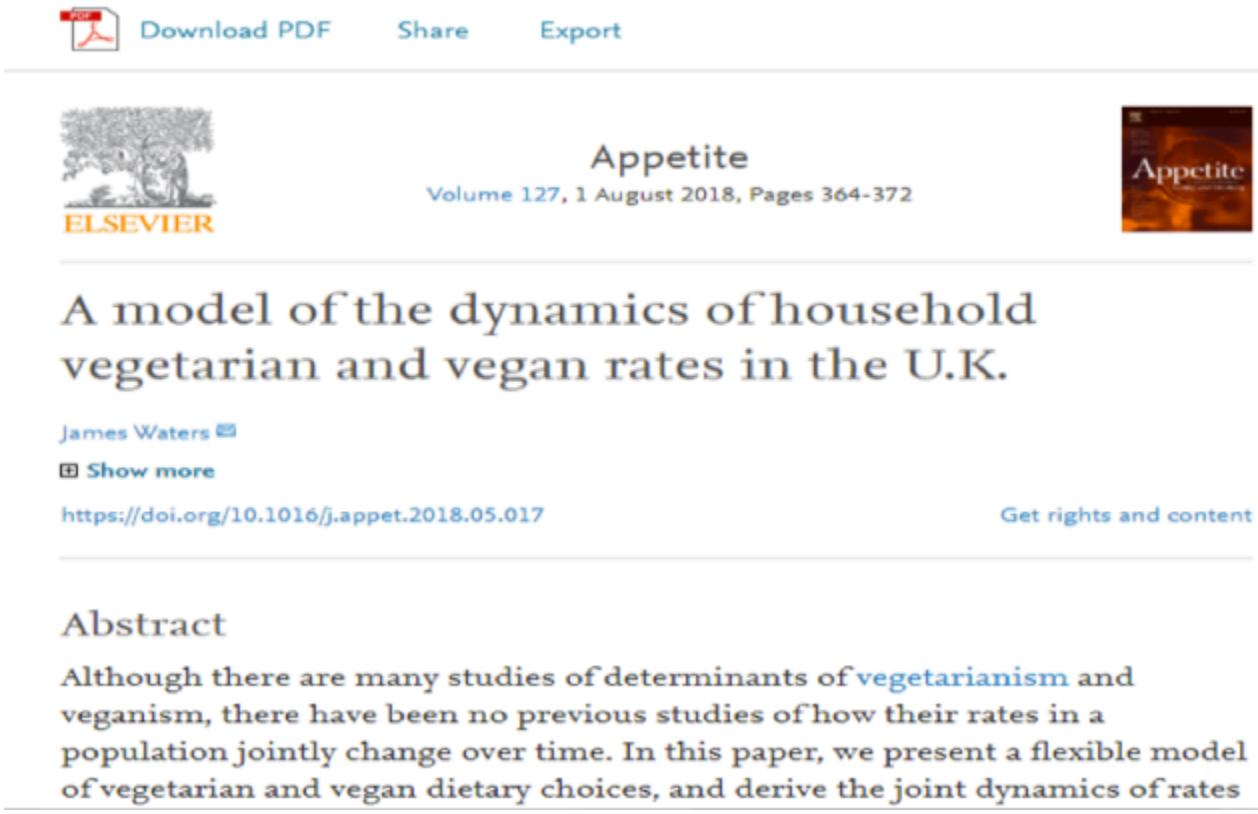
An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=49#h5p-10

Activity 2



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=49#h5p-11

Activity 3



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Appetite

Volume 127, 1 August 2018, Pages 364-372

A model of the dynamics of household vegetarian and vegan rates in the U.K.

James Waters

Show more

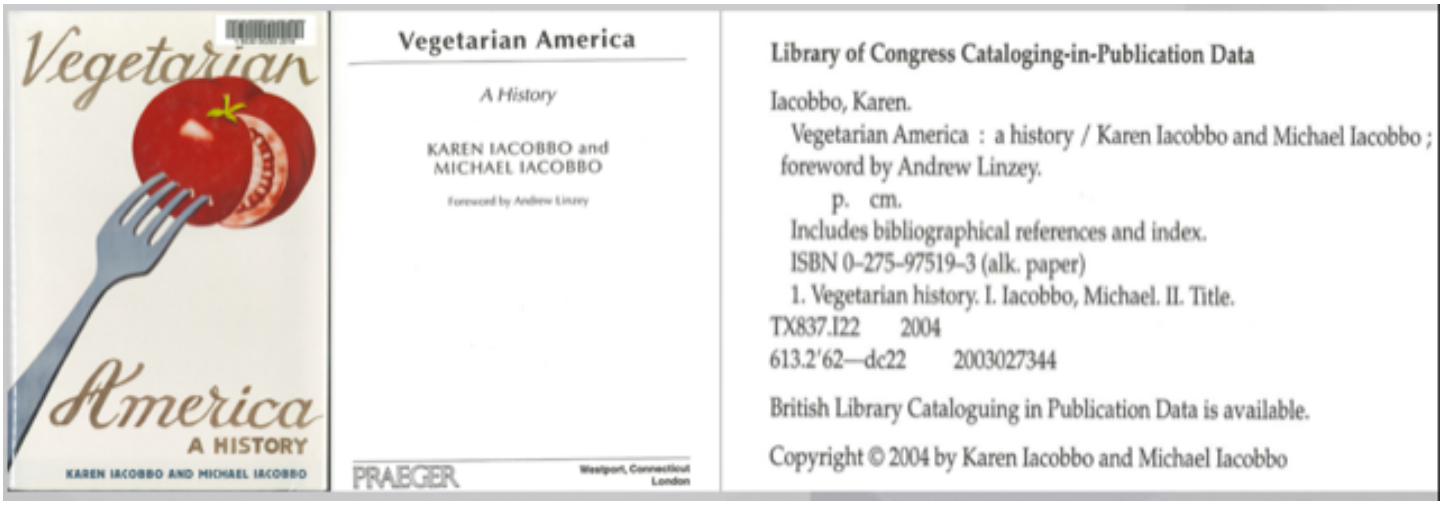
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2018.05.017 Get rights and content

Abstract

Although there are many studies of determinants of vegetarianism and veganism, there have been no previous studies of how their rates in a population jointly change over time. In this paper, we present a flexible model of vegetarian and vegan dietary choices, and derive the joint dynamics of rates

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=49#h5p-12

Activity 4



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=49#h5p-13

10. Source Types Summary

We have looked at books, journal and magazine articles and webpages, but **there are many more source types.** You can see some other examples in the image below.

Remember the Following:

- the first step in creating a MLA citation is to identify the type of source you are using
- after figuring out the type of source you are citing, you can move on to identifying the information needed to create a citation for that source
- you must **cite all sources** from which you take information, no matter what they are
- you always need to cite your sources whether you write an essay, create a video, do a presentation in class or use it in any other way

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PART III

PART THREE: WORKS CITED LIST

Learning Outcome

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

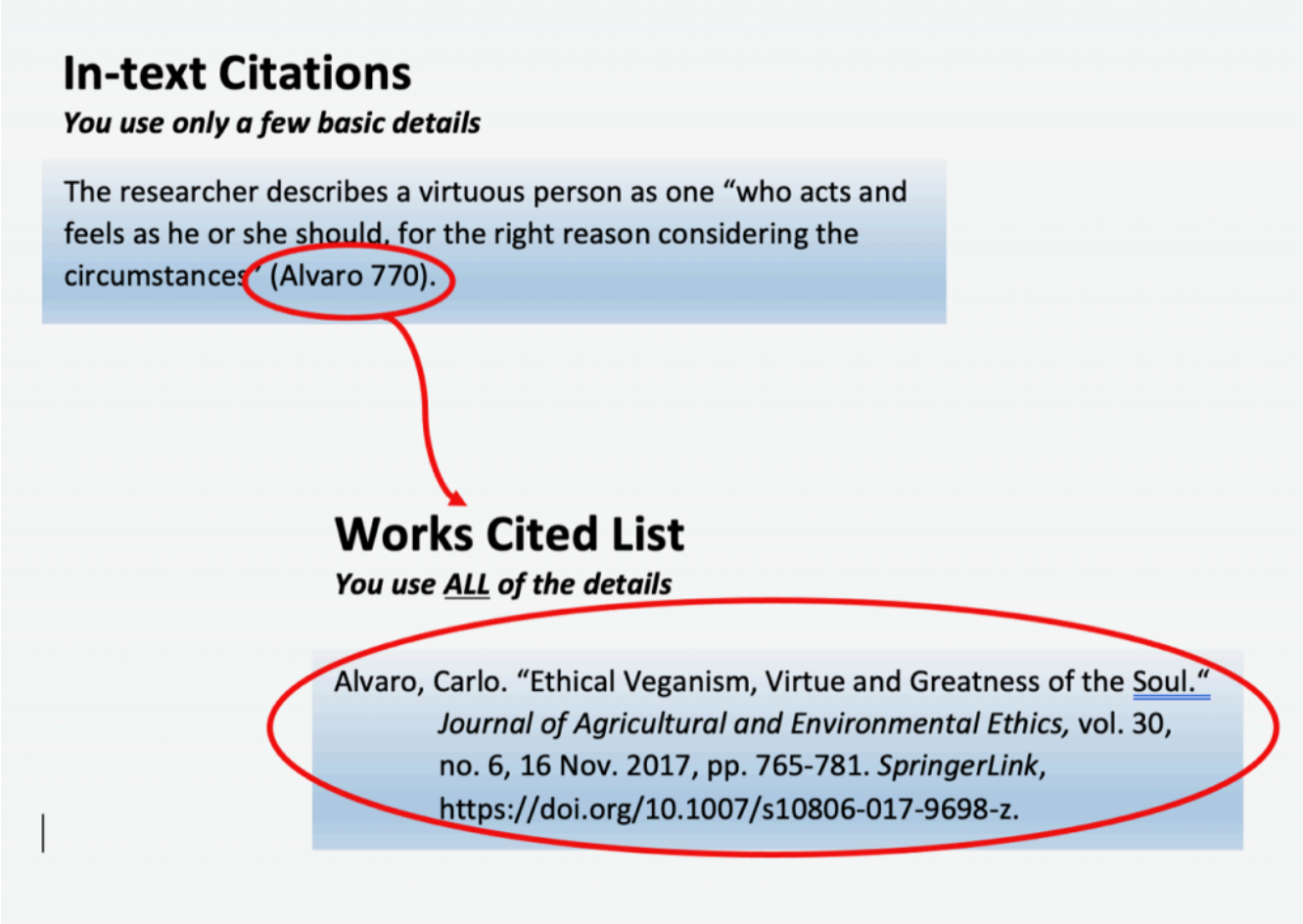
- create and format citations for the Works Cited list in MLA style

11. Two Types of Citation

In MLA Style, there are **two** parts to every citation: an in-text citation and a Works Cited list citation.

In-text citations use only a few details of the source, enough to locate its matching reference citation in the Works Cited list.

Works Cited list citations provide more information about the source, so that the reader can find it if they wish.



We will discuss both of these separately first and then together later. First, we will discuss Works Cited list citations.

12. What Is a Works Cited List?

A Works Cited list is an alphabetized list located on a separate page at the end of your paper that lists all the citations for the sources used in your paper to support your research.

Each citation is based on core elements specific to the source you are using. There are **up to nine core elements**, and they are arranged in a **certain order** and with the **punctuation as shown** below. Note that you will **not** need all elements for most of your citations.

The Core elements

1. Author.
2. Title of Source.
3. Title of Container,
4. Contributor,
5. Version,
6. Number,
7. Publisher,
8. Publication Date,
9. Location.

Core elements 1 and 2 :

1. Author.
2. Title of Source.

- are individual units
- each is followed by a **period**
- are only used once in a citation

Core elements 3-9:

3. Title of Container,
4. Contributor,
5. Version,
6. Number,
7. Publisher,
8. Publication Date,
9. Location.

- together form a unit, or **container**
- each element is followed by a **comma** except the last element used, which is followed by a period
- may need to be repeated

More about containers

A container may be located within another container. For example, an article is contained in a journal, and that journal may be contained in a database. In a case like that, you would need to add a second container to your citation, i.e. repeat elements 3-9. It is unlikely that you will ever need more than 2 containers to cite a source.

The sequence would then be:

Author. Title of Source. Container One. Container Two.

For more explanation about core elements and containers, check out the MLA Online Guide.

What about information that doesn't fit neatly into one of the core elements?

MLA allows for supplemental information to be added to a source if it helps for clarification. Depending on what this additional information is about, it may be added after the title or at the end of the citation.

The sequence would then be:

Author. Title of Source. Supplemental Information. Container One. Container Two. Supplemental Information.

Using this template and the MLA Online Guide to help create a reference citation is like using a recipe. The ingredients are the key pieces of information about a source. If you're missing an ingredient, leave it out or substitute it.

Following a recipe's directions is like following a citation example. If you follow the directions and add the ingredients at the right point, then your recipe (i.e. your citation) will turn out!

You are not expected to memorize MLA guidelines. Instead, use available resources (MLA Online Guide and this tutorial) to help guide you. Over time you will become more comfortable with creating citations yourself.

Image Attributions:

"Pancake recipe with ingredients Free Vector" by pikisuperstar is licensed under CC BY 4.0 International.

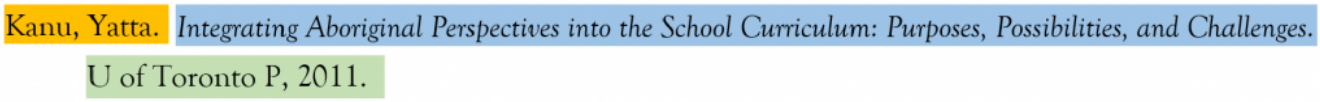
13. Works Cited: Book in Print

Next, we will use the template to look at creating Works Cited list citations for the sources evaluated in the previous chapters. Pay close attention to the **punctuation, capitalization** and font emphasis (***italics***) used.

Finding the core elements for the book from the previous chapter (there are four slides)

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=75#h5p-23

The citation for the book (click image to see it bigger)


Kanu, Yatta. *Integrating Aboriginal Perspectives into the School Curriculum: Purposes, Possibilities, and Challenges.* U of Toronto P, 2011.

The Core elements explained

1. Author.

- is the surname (=family name), followed by the given name(s). MLA asks to list up to two authors fully. If there are two authors, the name of the first author is inverted, followed by a comma, the word **and** and then the second name in regular order. For example:
  - Smith, Beatrix A., and David Paul Fuller.

2. Title of Source.

- is the title of the book in **title-style**
- as the book is a complete unit in itself and not part of something bigger, the title is *italicized*
- if there is a subtitle, include it after the main title, separated by a colon :

3. Title of Container,

- not needed

4. Contributor,

- not needed for this example
- you would use this element to include information about other contributors, such as translators, illustrators and the like

5. Version,

- not needed for this example
- you would use this element to include edition information other than first editions, for example 2nd ed., limited

ed., rev. ed. and the like

6. Number,

- not needed for this example
- you would use this element to include information about a specific book volume in a series

7. Publisher,

- cite only the main publisher; write publishers' names in full, but omit words and abbreviations like Company (Co.), Corporation (Corp.), Incorporated (Inc.), and Limited (Ltd.)
- for academic institutions, abbreviate university with U and press with P

8. Publication Date,

- is the date the book was published; for books it is usually the copyright year (©2011)

9. Location.

- not needed

Now try it yourself!
The Library's MLA Online Guide is a great resource to have on hand for creating reference citations.

Exercise 1: Find the elements needed for a Works Cited list citation for this book

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=75#h5p-43

Exercise 2: How do you write each core element in MLA Style?

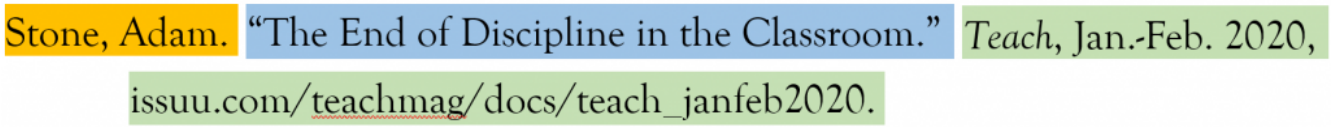
An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=75#h5p-44

14. Works Cited: Magazine Article Found Online

Finding the core elements for the magazine article from the previous chapter (there are four slides)

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=69#h5p-17

The citation for the magazine article (click image to see it bigger):



The Core elements explained

1. Author.

- as with all individual authors is the surname (=family name), followed by the given name(s).

2. Title of Source.

- is the title of the **article** in **title-style**
- titles that are part of a larger work, such as an article in a journal/magazine/newspaper, are put **"in double quotation marks"**. Other examples are: a chapter in a collection of works, an episode of a TV series, a song on an album, etc.
- if there is a subtitle, include it after the main title, separated by a colon :

3. Title of Container,

- is the title of the **magazine** in headline style
- title of containers are *italicized*

4. Contributor,

- usually not needed

5. Version,

- usually not needed

6. Number,

- you would use this element to include information about the magazine's volume and issue number
- as this magazine does not have any volume and issue numbers, this element is skipped

7. Publisher,

- not needed

8. Publication Date,

- give the date as detailed as it is in your source
- months longer than four letters are abbreviated (Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct. Nov., Dec.)
- seasons are written in small letters (spring, summer, fall, winter)

9. Location.

- is the online location, i.e. the URL; it is not necessary to include the page numbers for articles with a URL
- if you read the article in a print magazine, the location would be the page range

Now try it yourself!
The Library's MLA Online Guide is a great resource to have on hand for creating reference citations.

Exercise 1: Find the elements needed for a Works Cited list citation for this magazine article

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=69#h5p-18

Exercise 2: How do you write each core element in MLA Style?

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=69#h5p-19

15. Works Cited: Journal Article Found in a KPU Database

This is an example of a container within another container. The article is in the journal, and the journal is in a database.

Finding the core elements for the journal article from the previous chapter . There are four slides (click arrows bottom right to see bigger)

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=66#h5p-14

The citation for the journal article (click image to see it bigger)

Kirkpatrick, Lori, et al. "Impact of a One-to-One iPad Initiative on Grade 7 Students' Achievement in Language Arts, Mathematics, and Learning Skills." *Computers in the Schools*, vol. 35, no. 3, 30 Aug. 2018, pp. 171-185. *Taylor and Francis Online*, https://doi.org/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771.

The Core elements explained

1. Author.

- as with all individual authors is the surname (=family name), followed by the given name(s). MLA asks to list only up to two authors fully. If there are **three or more authors**, as in this example, you only list the first author's name followed by the words **et al.** (which means "and others")

2. Title of Source.

- is the title of the **article** in **title-style**
- titles that are part of a larger work, such as an article in a journal/magazine/newspaper, are put **"in double quotation marks"**. Other examples are: a chapter in a collection of works, an episode of a TV series, a song on an album, etc.
- if there is a subtitle, include it after the main title, separated by a colon :

3. Title of Container,

- is the title of the **scholarly journal** in title style
- titles of containers are *italicized*

4. Contributor,

- usually not needed

5. Version,

- usually not needed

6. Number,

- are the volume number and issue number of the journal
- the information is always written as vol. xx, no. xx

7. Publisher,

- not needed

8. Publication Date,

- is the date the article was published; for journal articles in print this is often only the year or the month (or season) and the year, but many online articles show a specific day of publication, as in this example; use the exact date given in the source

9. Location.

- for articles in print and for articles found through a KPU subscription database, this is the page range.

As this container is contained in another container, we need to add a second container in order to add further information. Note that we only need core elements 3 and 9.

3. Title of Container,

- is the name of the publishing platform
- titles of containers are *italicized*

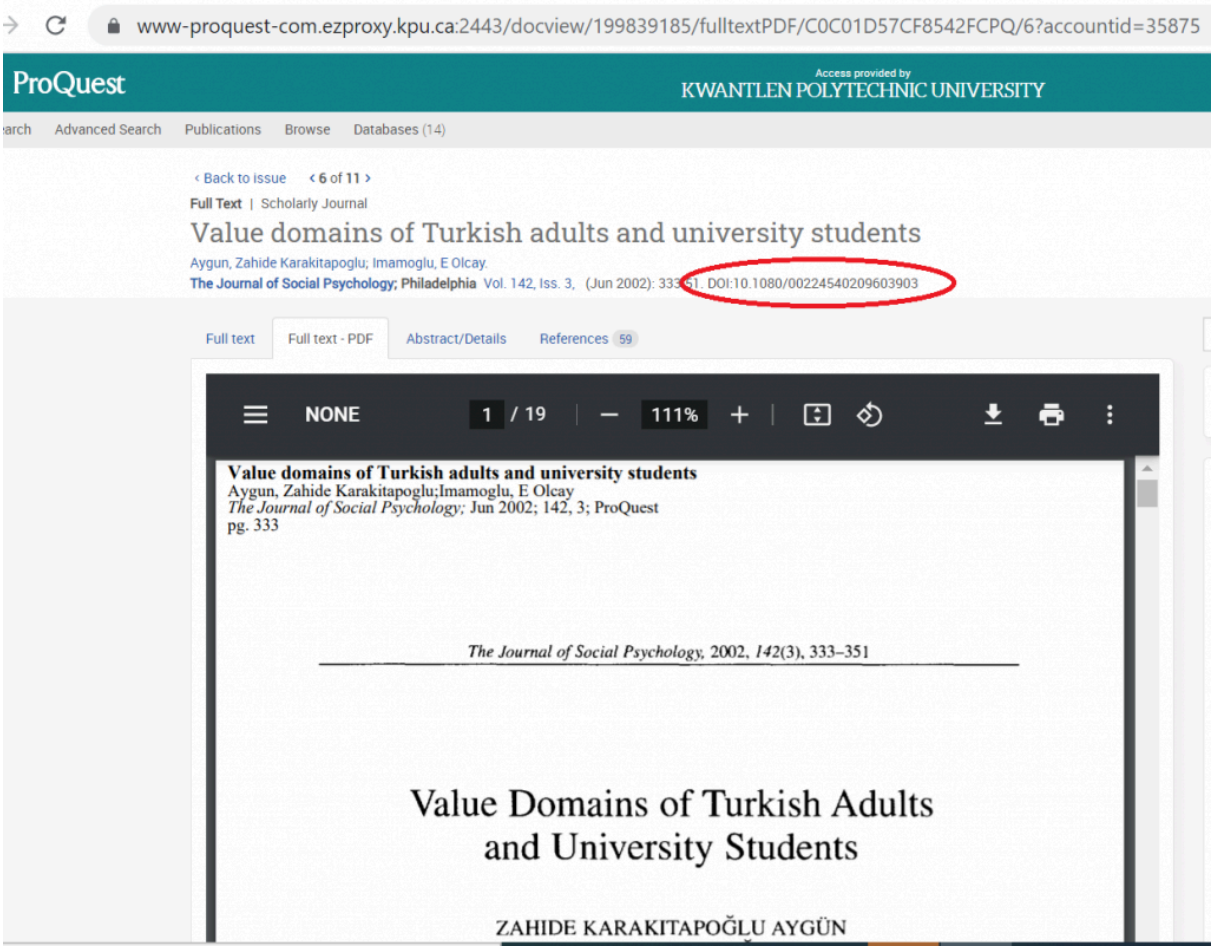
9. Location.

- is always the **DOI** if it is available
- the official way of writing a DOI in MLA is the following format:
    - **https://doi.org/** followed by the **DOI number**
    - example: **https://doi.org/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771**

Variation 1:

If the DOI number is given like this: **doi:xxxxx,** for example doi:10.1080/00224540209603903 (as in the example below), remove "doi:" and replace it with https://doi.org/.

- for the example below, you would write **https://doi.org/10.1080/00224540209603903**



Variation 2:

If a DOI is already given as a hyperlink, check the link carefully and adjust it if necessary.

- for example, the hyperlink for the Kirkpatrick article on top of this page shows as: **https://doi-org.ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771**
- you would adjust the DOI link to the following (unless your instructor prefers the link above):

https://doi.org/10.1080/07380569.2018.1491771

What is the difference between the two?

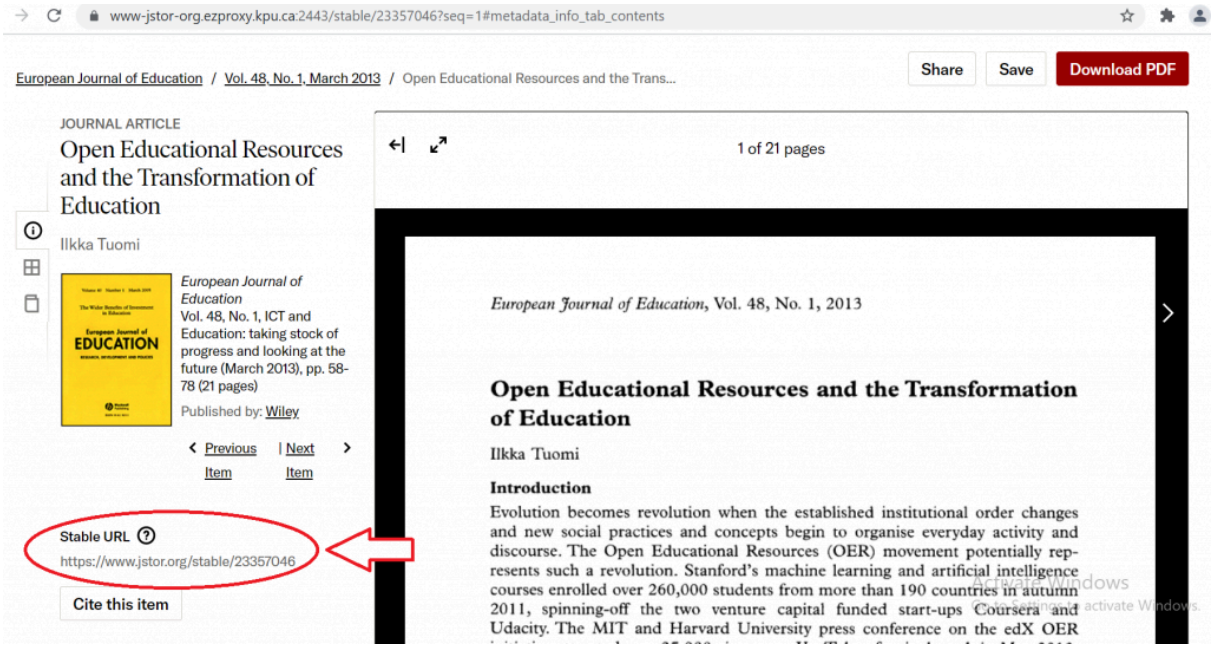
The link that contains **doi-org.ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443** will go to the KPU login page. A person who has KPU credentials can login and access the article. The link that contains **doi.org** will go to the article via a gated site where anyone can access it (although they may need to pay for it). Some instructors prefer the link containing the ezproxy part, as they can access the article quickly and directly that way, so **please check with your instructor about their preferences**.

Variation 3:

If **no DOI** is available, look for a **permalink** or **stable URL** and use the link that is provided there.

Example one: an article **without a DOI** found in a database called **JSTOR**.

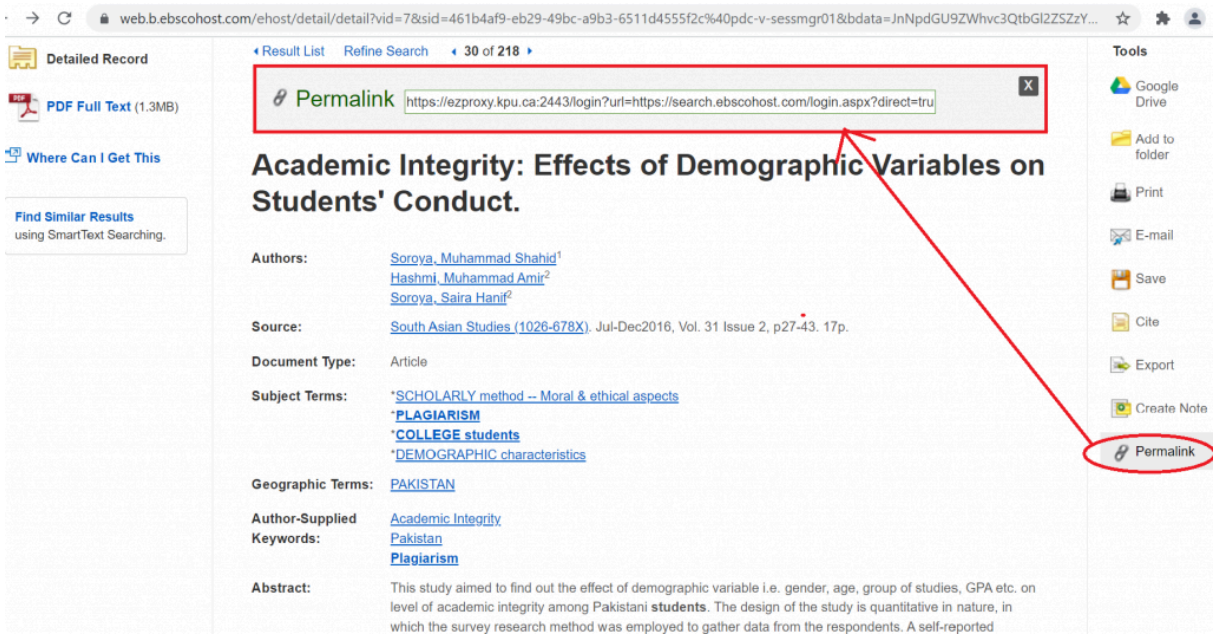
- In the example below, the stable URL shows the following:
  https://www.jstor.org/stable/23357046
- You can omit the http:// or https:// prefix, because the link still works without it. Shorten the link to:
  www.jstor.org/stable/23357046



Example two: an article **without a DOI** found in a database from **EBSCOhost**.

When you click the **Permalink** button on the right, a window pops up on the top with the permalink URL.

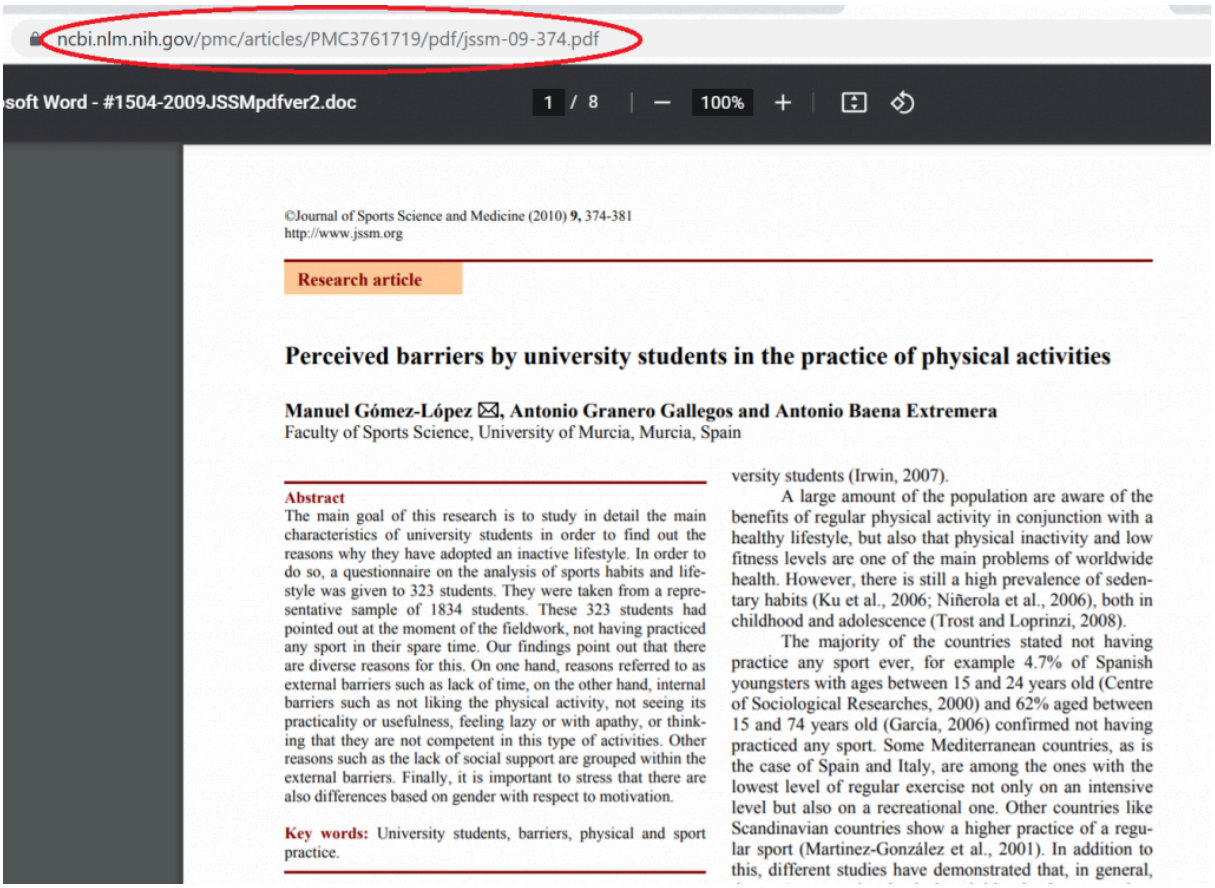
- In the example below, the permalink shows: **https://ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=120481718&login.asp&site=ehost-live&scope=site**
- use this link as it will go to the KPU login page and instructors can access the article quickly; the https:// prefix is included in this case, because the link would not work without it



Note:

If you were to apply official publishing rules, you would omit https://ezproxy.kpu.ca:2443/login?url=https:// and write the link as follows: **search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=120481718&login.asp&site=ehost-live&scope=site.** This link would go to the EBSCOhost login page where people not affiliated with KPU may access the article if they have a subscription. Use this option for your assignments only if your instructor asks you to do so.

If **neither a DOI number, nor a DOI link, permalink or stable URL** is available, copy the **URL** from the browser. If it is longer than three lines, shorten it to the last break where the link still works. You can usually also omit https:// for these (unless the link needs this prefix in order to work). Example:



Now try it yourself!

The Library's MLA Online Guide is a great resource to have on hand for creating reference citations.

Exercise 1: Find the elements needed for a Works Cited list citation for this journal article

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=66#h5p-42

Exercise 2: How do you write each core element in MLA Style?

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=66#h5p-41

16. Works Cited: Webpages

Finding the core elements for the webpage from the previous chapter. There are four slides.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=72#h5p-20

The citation for the webpage (click image to see it bigger)

"What UNESCO Does on Literacy." *UNESCO*, 2019, en.unesco.org/themes/literacy-all/action.

The Core elements explained

1. Author.

- You probably wonder: **Where is the author?**
- The example above is a webpage with a group author that is the same as the publisher of the website, namely UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. MLA states that if the author of the web page is a corporate author (corporation, association, public institution, etc.), and the same as the publisher of the site, to OMIT the author element to avoid redundancy

2. Title of Source.

- is the title of the webpage entry in **title-style**
- webpages, like articles in a journal/magazine/newspaper, book chapters, TV series episodes, songs on an album, etc., are part of a larger work, and therefore are put **"in double quotation marks"**.
- if there is a subtitle, include it after the main title, separated by a colon :

3. Title of Container,

- is the site name; UNESCO is an acronym for the organization's full name
- title of containers are *italicized*

4. Contributor,

- usually not needed

5. Version,

- usually not needed

6. Number,

- not needed

7. Publisher,

- is written in regular script
- but **Where is the publisher in the citation?**
- MLA states that if the **site name** (i.e. the title of the container) is essentially the same as the author and the publisher, then both the author and publisher elements can be omitted. As the author, title of container and publisher in our example are all UNESCO, we only need to use this information once in the **title of container** position

8. Publication Date,

- if the webpage entry does not show a specific date the information was written, use the copyright date of the page
- if you wish, you may also add the date of access as supplemental information after the location element, for example: Accessed 15 Aug. 2021.

9. Location.

- is the website address (URL). Note that you can omit http:// or https:// as long as the shortened URL still works

Now try it yourself!
The Library's MLA Online Guide is a great resource to have on hand for creating reference citations.

Exercise 1: Find the elements needed for a works cited list citation for this webpage

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=72#h5p-45

Exercise 2: How do you write each core element in MLA Style?

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=72#h5p-46

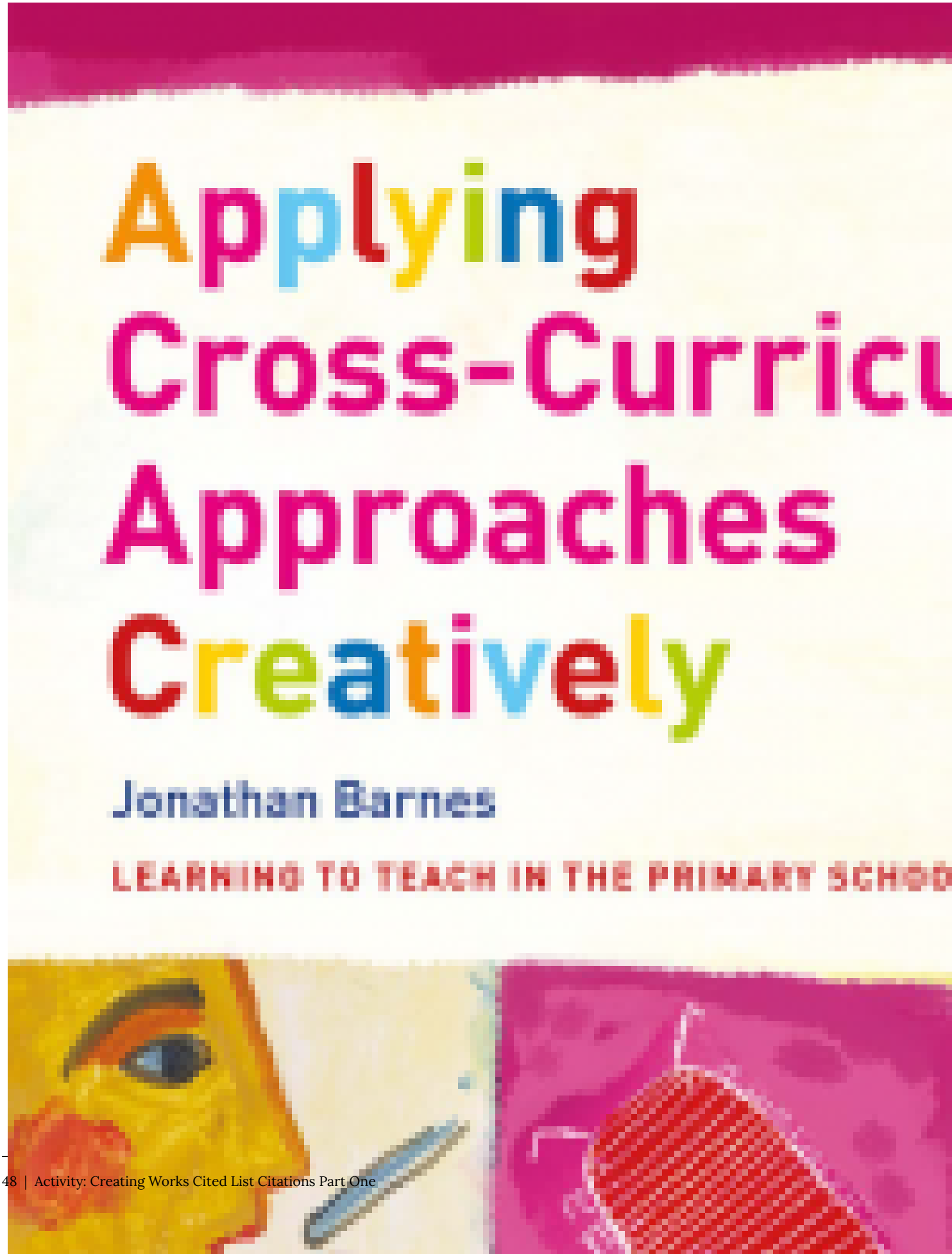
17. Activity: Creating Works Cited List Citations Part One

As you've learned, creating citations requires a few steps:

1. Identify the type of source,
2. Identify the core elements
3. Write the citation using the core elements and guidance from an existing example (MLA Online Guide); pay attention to correct formatting (punctuation, spacing, capitalization, italics).
4. Proofread your work.

Complete the activities below to practice creating Works Cited list citations

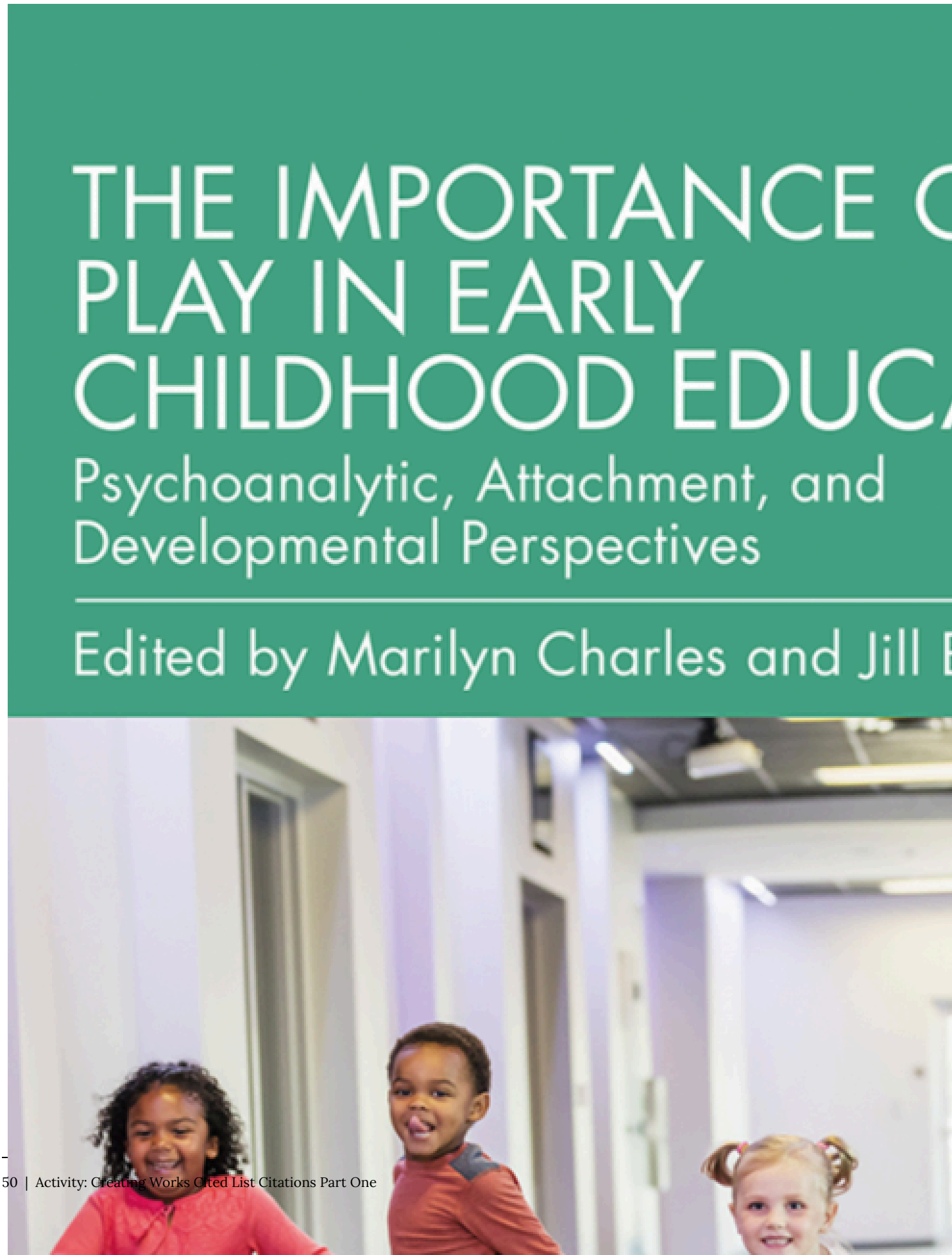
Activity 1


Applying
Cross-Curricu
Approaches
Creatively
Jonathan Barnes
LEARNING TO TEACH IN THE PRIMARY SCHOO

You want to create a citation for the **eBook** above. Drag and drop each element of the citation into their correct box.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=84#h5p-26

Activity 2


THE IMPORTANCE O
PLAY IN EARLY
CHILDHOOD EDUCA
Psychoanalytic, Attachment, and
Developmental Perspectives
Edited by Marilyn Charles and Jill E

First published 2019
by Routledge
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and by Routledge
52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017

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infringe.

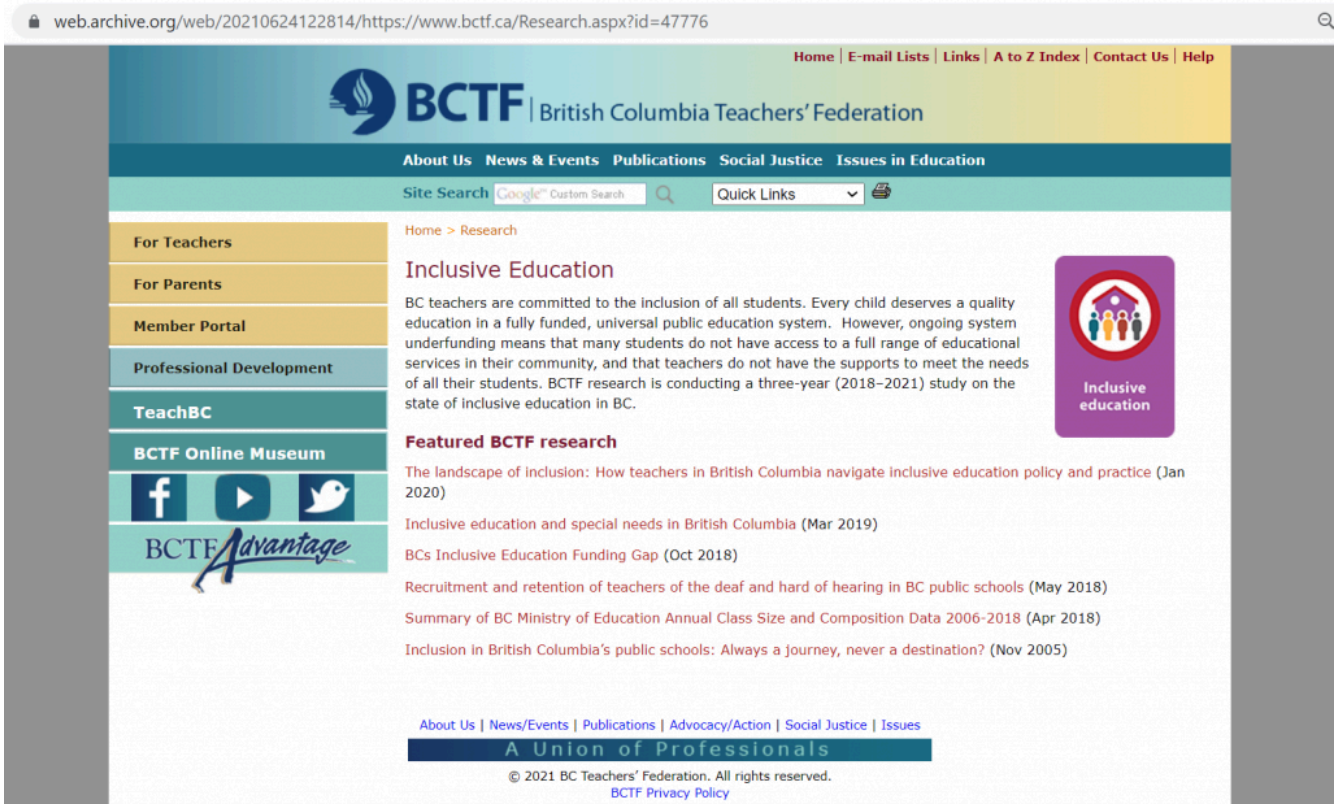
British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the Britis

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
A catalog record has been requested for this book

Complete the following citation for **chapter one in the edited book above** from the Taylor and Francis database. Follow an example for a book chapter given on the MLA Online Guide. Make sure to include proper punctuation where necessary.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=84#h5p-27

Activity 3



Complete the citation for the **webpage** above. Make sure to include proper punctuation.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=84#h5p-28

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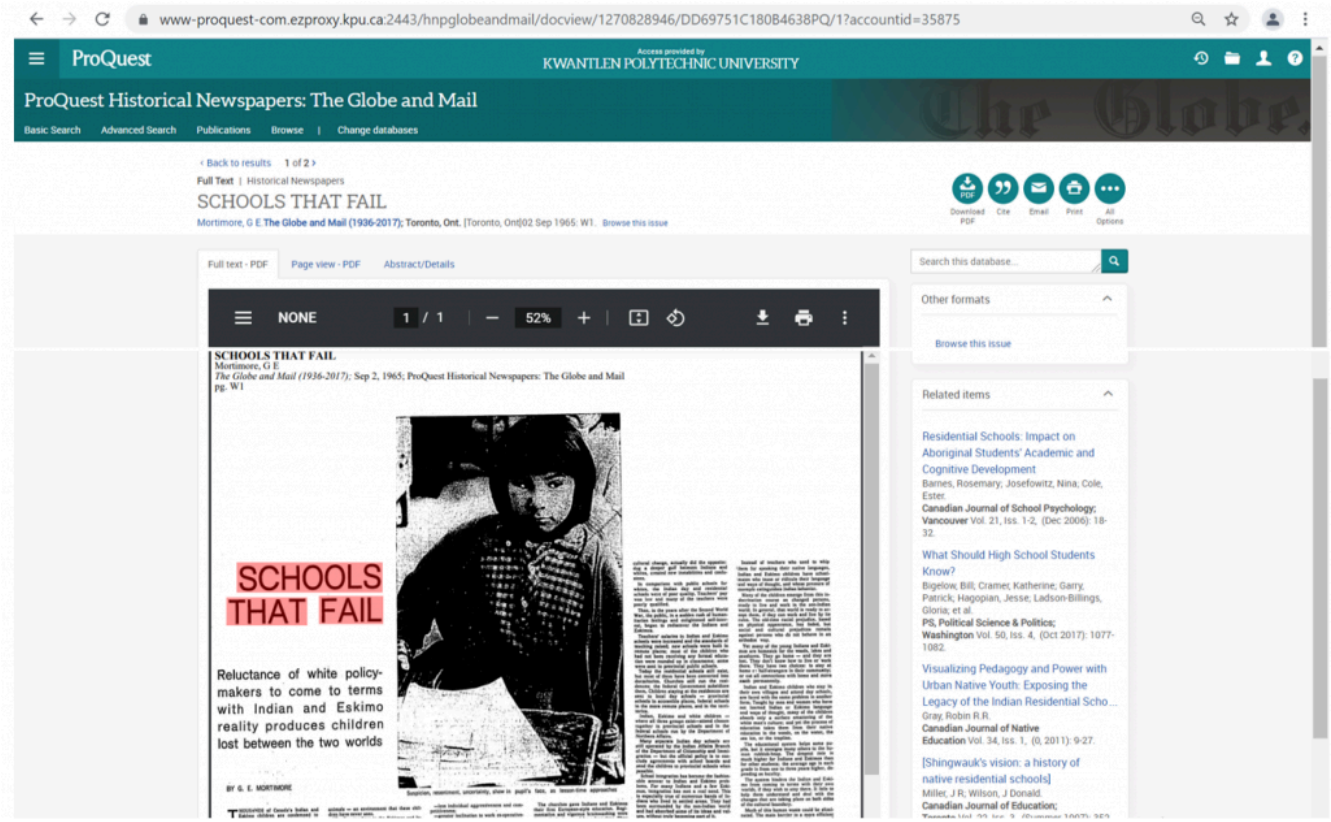
18. Activity: Creating Works Cited List Citations Part Two

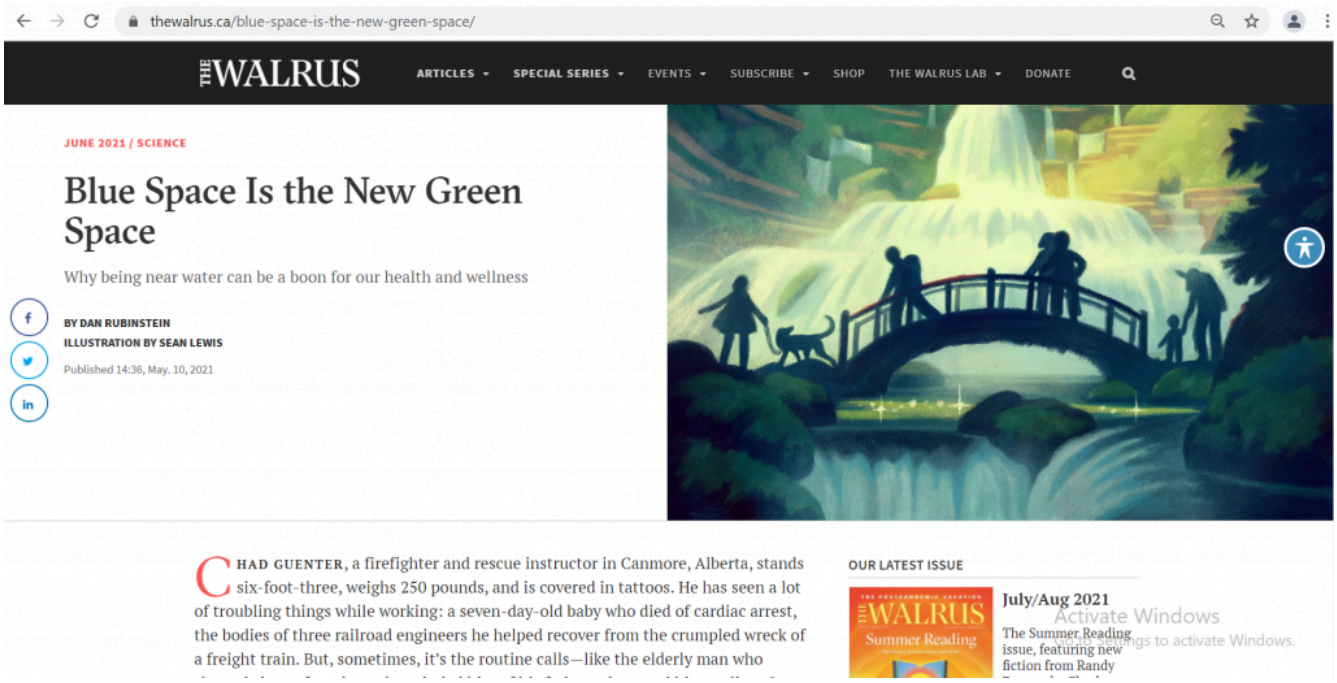
Activity 4



You want to create a citation for the **newspaper article from a KPU database** above. Fill in the missing elements.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=358#h5p-48

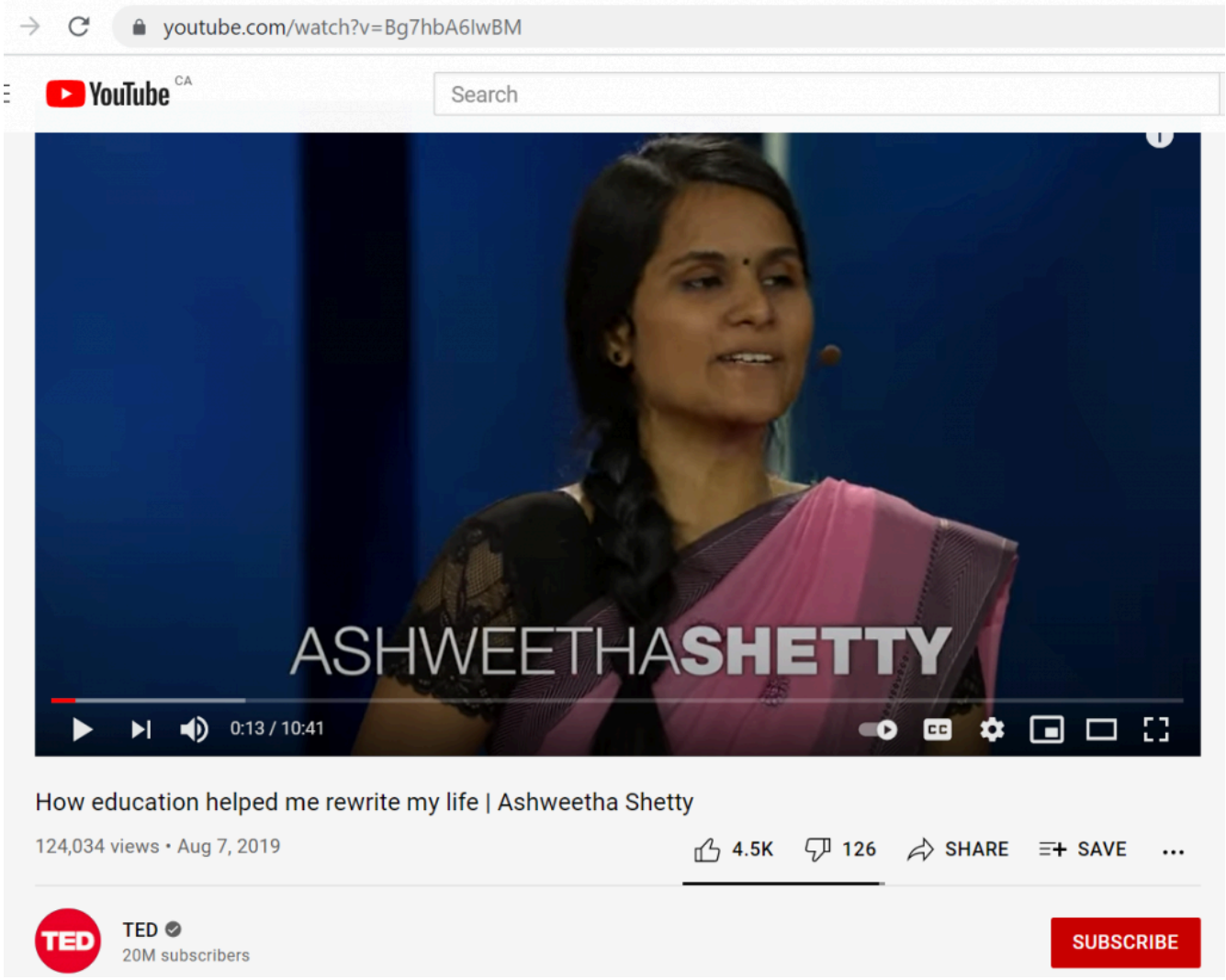
Activity 5



You want to create a citation for the **information above that you found on the Internet** . Fill in the missing elements.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=358#h5p-49

Activity 6



You want to create a citation for the **TED talk you found on YouTube** . Follow the example given on the MLA Online Guide (look under "How do I cite/Audiovisual Media") and fill in the missing elements.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=358#h5p-50

PART IV

PART FOUR: IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Learning Outcome

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- create and format in-text citations in MLA Style

19. What Is an In-Text Citation?

If you want to include information from a source you consulted in your paper, you need to create an **in-text citation**. As mentioned before, in-text citations use only a few details of the source, enough to locate its matching citation in the Works Cited list.

In MLA style you generally need to include the following elements for **all** in-text citations, whether you are citing a book, a journal or trade article, a website or any other item:

- the author's surname(s) or the group name
- the page number or other fixed locator if available

Where do I place citations in my writing?

Because in-text citations tell your reader which ideas belong to you and which ideas belong to someone else, it is crucial that you place them correctly. There are two different ways that you can include in-text citations into your assignments:

- as a *parenthetical citation* at the end of your sentence
- as a *citation in prose* as part of the sentence

In-text citation examples for a SHORT quote

Click on the symbol to learn about how to add in-text citations for short quotes (not longer than 4 lines).

Citation in prose

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-30

Parenthetical citation

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-31

In-text citation examples for a LONG quote

Click on the symbol to learn about how to add in-text citations for long quotes (longer than 4 lines).

Citation in prose

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-32

Parenthetical citation

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-33

In-text citation examples for paraphrases

Click on the symbol to learn about how to add in-text citations for paraphrases.

Citation in prose

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-29

Parenthetical citation

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=93#h5p-47

What if there aren't any page numbers?

Some sources don't have page numbers, in which case you **normally simply omit this information**. However, if there is a **visible and fixed** other locator (such as a chapter number or paragraph number), then include this information in lieu of the page number.

- **Section** and sections are abbreviated to sec. and secs.
- **chapter** and **chapters** to ch. and chs.
- **paragraph** and **paragraphs** to par. and pars.

What if there is no author? What if there are multiple authors?

Whatever the situation, you still need to cite your source. Check out the MLA Citation guide for answers to these and other questions, and if you need help, please ask us.

Tip: It is easiest to create the Works Cited citation first and then its matching in-text citation(s).

20. In-Text Citations Activity

In this section, complete the following three activities to practice creating parenthetical and citations in prose by typing in the in-text citation.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=95#h5p-34

PART V

PART FIVE: HOW IT ALL WORKS TOGETHER

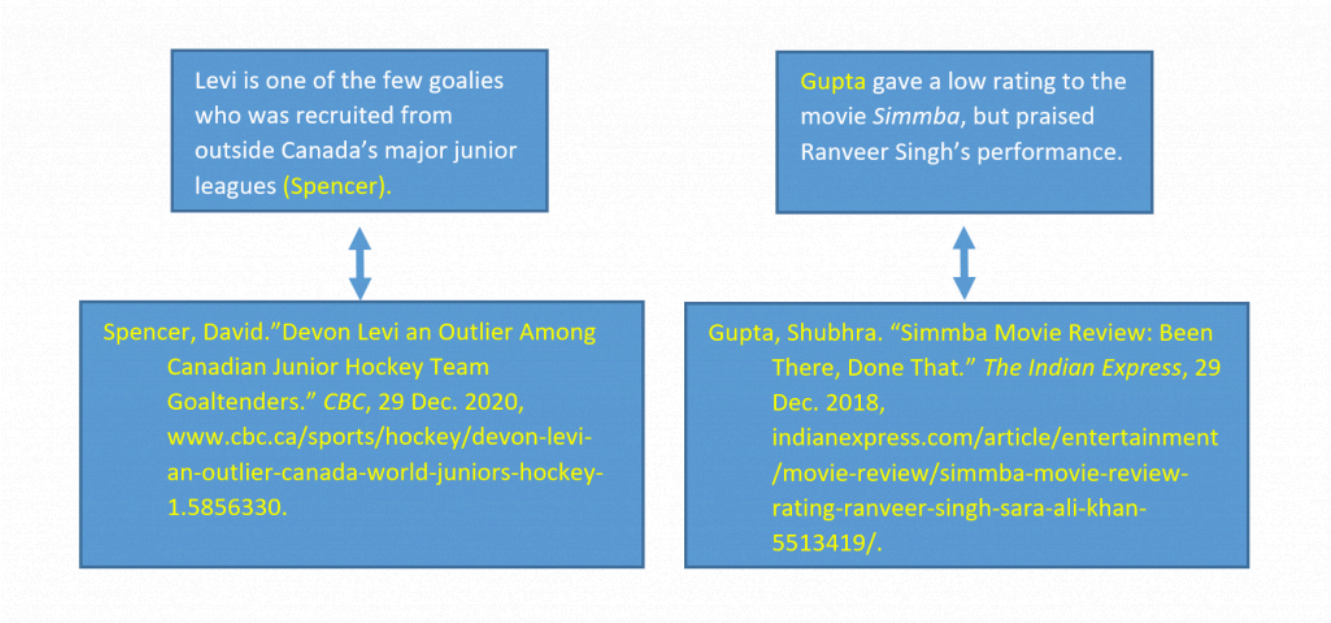
Learning Outcome

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- create and format Works Cited list and in-text citations in MLA Style

21. How It All Works Together

As we have covered, reference list citations and in-text citations should match each other. They work together to clearly indicate which sources provide support to your assignment.



You wouldn't want to wear mismatched socks, just like you don't want mismatched citations!

You want your in-text and reference list citations (and socks) to match each other!

Image attribution:

"Mismatched Socks Solidarity Day" by Rik Panganiban is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 International.

"X-ray socks" by unknown author is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 International.

22. Matching Works Cited and In-Text Citations Activity

For the four questions in this activity, match the citation from the works cited list to their corresponding in-text citation by choosing the correct in-text citation from a selection of choices.

Godin, Katelyn M., et al. "Examining Predictors of Breakfast Skipping and Breakfast Program Use Among Secondary School Students in the COMPASS Study." *Journal of School Health,* vol. 88, no. 2, Feb. 2018, pp. 150-158. *Wiley Online Library*, https://doi.org/10.1111/josh.12590.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=107#h5p-35

"Historical Thinking Concepts." *The Historical Thinking Project*, Centre for the Study of Historical Consciousness, historicalthinking.ca/historical-thinking-concepts.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=107#h5p-36

McRae, Phil. "Ambiguous but Gaining Momentum." *ATA Magazine*, vol. 100, no. 2, winter 2020, teachers.ab.ca/News%20Room/ata%20magazine/Volume-100-2019-2020/Number-2/Pages/Ambiguous-but-gaining-momentum.aspx.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=107#h5p-37

Sensoy, Özlem, and Robin DiAngelo. *Is Everyone Really Equal? An Introduction to Key Concepts in Social Justice Education*. 2nd ed., Teachers College Press, 2017.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=107#h5p-38

23. Formatting and Sample Essay

Formatting your paper

There are certain rules you need to follow with regards to how your paper needs to look like, about such things like:

- Margins
- Font/Typeface
- Line spacing
- Title
- Page numbers
- Works Cited list
- Tables and figures

The MLA Style Centre explains how to format your paper in detail and with examples here.

Sample essays

To see how this all looks like in a complete essay, check out the sample papers on the MLA Style Centre website!

MLA and Writing Support

Available resources to help you with MLA Style citation

Citing in MLA Style

- KPU Library MLA Citation Guide
  - many tips on in-text and works cited list citations, as well as examples on how to cite various sources and a handy Quick Guide.
- The official MLA Style Center website
  - many resources, including several sample papers, and many more citation examples

Ask Us!

- Library staff are here to help!
  - Click on Ask Us on the Library website to chat with us or send us an email
- For more in-depth citation questions, contact the Academic Integrity Liaison Librarian
  - send an email or schedule an appointment here

Writing Support

- For writing assistance
  - visit the KPU Learning Centre webpage
- For other student services
  - check out the Student Support webpage

Conclusion

Thank you for completing the MLA Style Citation Tutorial!
This tutorial is available for you to return to at any time.

KPU Library would appreciate it if you could complete the Feedback Form below. Your response will help us improve this tutorial and learn about your experience.

An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:
https://kpu.pressbooks.pub/mlastyle/?p=110#h5p-39

Thank you for completing the Feedback Form

References and Attribution

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H5P exercises for identifying source types in chapters 5-7 (book, magazine article, journal article) should be credited to the University of Alberta Library. All other H5P exercises should be credited to Kwantlen Polytechnic University Library.

Changes

The modifications from the APA Style Citations Pressbook include:

- Adapting all information and converting all examples to MLA citation style
- Chapter “What is a Works Cited List?” (previously “Creating Reference List Citations”)
    - Introduced the core elements and container approach
- Chapters 13-16
    - changed activities from the “The 4Ws” to “Finding the core elements”
    - adapted H5P activities (Exercise 1 and 2) to MLA style
- Chapter “Creating Reference List Citation Activity”: added three new activities (4-6)
- Removed chapter “Summary of the four W’s”
- Chapter “What is an In-Text Citation”
    - renamed “narrative” to “citation in prose”
    - corrected quoting errors in the long quote example
    - divided the paraphrase example into two separate examples
    - removed images
- Chapter “How it All Works Together”: removed “Opinion” image
- Added Chapter “Formatting and Sample Essay”
- Chapter “Conclusion”: new Feedback form using LibWizard