DRAFT MLA Style for Assorted Web Resources DRAFT

This is a first attempt at an MLA 8th Edition guide for a wide assortment of web resources that students commonly find outside of GALILEO. MLA uses plenty of of commas as well as long URL’s along with digital identifiers or dois. Make sure to copy and paste with a computer rather than use your phone or pencil and paper to keep these links accurate.

This guide is also useful to students who find their way, via the Find It @ GSU box, to such publisher web sites as Sage, Taylor and Francis, Springer Link, etc.

Scholarly (or credible) journal article found on the web: Note: the line between credible magazines and scholarly journals is blurry. You may add [additional words] to explain and leave out information you do not have.

| Author(s). “Article Title.” Journal Title, vol. #, issue #, date, pp. #, doi or stable URL. Accessed day month year. |

Note: both of these articles have dois and are by more than one author. The first article does not include an issue number.


If a credible magazine gives you abundant information, you may cite it like a scholarly journal. Neither example below has a doi or gives page numbers. The first example names and numbers its issues instead of using volume numbers.


Magazine article found on the web: Magazine articles often lack volumes, issues, and/or dois, but they usually have dates that include a day, month, and year.

Author(s). “Article Title.” Magazine Title, vol. #, issue #, day month year, pp. #, stable URL. Accessed day month year.


Newspaper article found on the web: Newspaper articles almost always lack volumes, issues, and dois, but they usually have dates that include a day, month, and year. Newspaper page numbers [if available] may include letters or section names.

Author(s). “Article Title.” Newspaper Title, day month year, pp. #, [Location to help your reader], stable URL. Accessed day month year.

Both newspaper articles lack page numbers, and include [locations].


Book found on the web: Books and their smaller cousins, pamphlets, reports, etc. have, publishers, years for dates, and sometimes lack physical places of publication. They do of course have stable URLs.

Author(s). Book Title, Publisher, date, stable URL. Accessed day month year.

Note: many books are also government documents.


Entire web site: Web sites have titles, publishers, and URLs, but often lack individual authors. [Brackets] for extra information can be helpful to your reader.

Author(s) (if available). Web Site Title, Publisher, Place of Publication (if available), date, stable URL. Accessed day month year.

A magazine that publishes itself has both the publisher and title in italics.


Page that is part of a larger web site: Web site pages resemble articles within a larger publication. They often have individual authors and titles, while the larger sites, of which they are part, have their own titles and publishers.

Author(s). “Page Title.” Web Site Title, Publisher, Place of Publication (if available), date, stable URL. Accessed day month year.

Note: [brackets] explain an abbreviation in the first example.


A work of art or photo found on the web: MLA wants you to try to include an artwork’s real world location, and adds the word, Found to a work that is born digital.

Author(s). Title of Work. Date. Real World Location, City [Use brackets to explain]. Title of Web Page with Work, Stable URL. Accessed day month year.

Note the [brackets] to explain a city’s location in the first example, and the unknown author in the second example.


For pictures found passed around on social media, try to find their original author, date, and URL with Tineye.com


A video found on the web: Unless an author or performer is someone you desperately need to feature, begin these citations with the video’s or clips’ titles. Segments of longer videos are in "quotes." Whole videos are in italics. Prominent people associated with the work and also the publisher come after the title. [Brackets] can be useful for explaining.

"Segment Title." Video Title, Prominent People, Publisher, Date. Parent Web Site Title, Stable URL. Accessed day month year.
The Atlantic in the first example is a magazine as well as a publisher so it is in italics.
