

Citing Online Sources (Web Sites, Journals, Blogs)

Citations for Websites:

The most basic entry for an MLA website citation consists of the author name(s), page title, website title, sponsoring institution/publisher, date published, and the URL.

Format:

Author's Last name, First name. "Title of Individual Web Page." Title of Website, Publisher, Date, URL.

Example: (see also second page)

Fosslien, Liz, and Mollie West. "3 Ways to Hack Your Environment to Help You Create." *Huffpost*

Preposition Endeavor, Huffington Post, Dec. 7, 2016, www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/3-ways-to-hack-your-environment-to-help-you-createus580f758be4b02444efa569bc.

The first author's name should be reversed, with a comma placed after the last name and a period after the first name (or any middle name). The name should not be abbreviated and should be written exactly as it appears on the website.

For a page with two or more authors, list them in the order as they appear on the website. Only the first author's name should be reversed, while the others are written in normal order. Separate author names by a comma, and place the word "and" before the last author's name. For pages with three or more authors, only include the first author, followed by the abbreviation "et al."

If no author is available, begin the citation with the page title.

The page title should be placed within quotation marks. Place a period after the page title within the quotation marks. The page title is followed by the name of the website, which is italicized, followed by a comma.

Include the sponsoring institution or publisher, along with a comma, after the website title. The sponsoring institution/publisher can usually be found at the bottom of the website, in the footer. If the name of the publisher is the same as the name as the website, do not include the publisher information in your citation. It is not recommended, in MLA format for a website, to include duplicate information.

Next, state the publication date of the page. In some cases, a specific date might not be available, and the date published may only be specific to a month or even year. Provide whatever date information is available.

End the citation with the URL. Remove <http://> and <https://> from the beginning of the citation. End the entire citation with a period.

Work Cited

- Dean, Cornelia. "Executive on a Mission: Saving the Planet." *The New York Times*, 22 May 2007, www.nytimes.com/2007/05/22/science/earth/22ander.html?_r=0. Accessed 29 May 2019.
- Ebert, Roger. Review of *An Inconvenient Truth*, directed by Davis Guggenheim. *Ebert Digital LLC*, 1 June 2006, www.rogerebert.com/reviews/an-inconvenient-truth-2006. Accessed 15 June 2019.
- Harris, Rob, and Andrew C. Revkin. "Clinton on Climate Change." *The New York Times*, 17 May 2007, www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-change.html. Accessed 29 July 2016.
- Regas, Diane. "Three Key Energy Policies That Can Help Us Turn the Corner on Climate." *Environmental Defense Fund*, 1 June 2016, www.edf.org/blog/2016/06/01/3-key-energy-policies-can-help-us-turn-corner-climate. Accessed 19 July 2016.
- Revkin, Andrew C. "Clinton on Climate Change." *The New York Times*, 17 May 2007, www.nytimes.com/video/world/americas/1194817109438/clinton-on-climate-change.html. Accessed 29 July 2016.

Citations for Online Journal Articles:

The most basic entry for a journal consists of the author name(s), article title, journal name, volume number, issue number, year published, page numbers, name of website or database the article was found on, and URL or Direct Object Identifier (DOI).

Format:

Author's Last name, First name. "Title of Journal Article." Title of Journal, vol. number, issue no., date, page range. Database or Website Name, URL or DOI.

Example:

Snyder, Vivian. "The Effect Course-Based Reading Strategy Training on the Reading Comprehension Skills of Developmental College Students." Research and Teaching in Developmental Education, vol. 18, no. 2, Spring 2002, pp. 37-41. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/42802532.

Most online journal articles have two containers. The first being the journal that the article sits in, and the second being the website or database the journal is found on.

The first author's name should be reversed, with a comma placed after the last name and a period after the first name (or any middle name). The name should not be abbreviated and should be written exactly as it appears in the journal.

For an article written by two authors, list them in order as they appear in the journal. Only the first author's name should be reversed, while the second is written in normal order. Separate author names by a comma, and place the word "and" before the second author's name.

Krispeth, Klein, and Stewart Jacobs.

For articles with three or more authors, include the name of the first author in the citation, followed by a comma and the abbreviation "et al."

Jones, Langston, et al.

The article title should be placed within quotation marks. Place a period after the article title within the quotation marks, unless the article title ends with a question mark or exclamation mark. The article title is followed by the name of the journal, which is italicized.

Include the volume number of the journal, but use the abbreviation "vol." You may also need to include the issue number, depending on the journal. Use the abbreviation "no." before the journal's issue number.

Jones, Robert, et al. "Librarianship in the Future." Libraries Today, vol. 5, no. 2, Mar. 2017, pp. 89-103.

Database Life, www.dbl.com/6854.

When including the URL, make sure to exclude <http://> and <https://> from the citation. If the article has a DOI, use the doi instead of the URL.

Citations for Blogs:

Blogs can be good sources to use for research papers and projects since many are regularly updated and written by influencers and experts.

Blogs can belong to a single individual, a group of people, or a company. Most entries for a blog include a title for that day's entry, the date it was posted, and the information.

To cite a blog, you'll need the following pieces of information: * The author's name(s) or the name of the company who posted the blog * The title of the individual blog post * The title of the blog * The name of the publisher (if it differs from the name of the author(s) or title of the blog) * The date the blog post was posted * The website address for the blog post

Format:

Author's Last name, First name. "Title of Blog Post." Title of Blog, Publisher, Date published, website address.

Example:

BibMe. "How to Spell in English: British vs. American." BibMe Blog, www.bibme.org/blog/writing-tips/how-to-spell-in-english-british-vs-american/.

Notice in the above example, the date is missing. If there is no date shown on the blog post, omit it from the full citation.

Example:

Williams, Lindsay. "How to Get the Most from Your Online Language Lessons with a Tutor." Lindsay Does Languages, 2019 Feb. 12, www.lindsaydoeslanguages.com/how-to-get-the-most-from-your-online-language-lessons-with-a-tutor/.

Cite a blog post in the text of the paper using this format:

(Author's Last name) OR Author's Last name...

Since there isn't a page number, only use the author's last name.

Work Cited (for this reference document)

MLA Sample Works Cited Page, Purdue University, 2020, owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_sample_works_cited_page.html. Accessed 24, April 2020.

Your Ultimate MLA Format Guide & Generator, Chegg Service, 2020, www.bibme.org/mla. Accessed 24, April 2020.