

MLA vs. APA Citation, and some Style, differences for quick reference.

For more complete guides to each style, see Guides to Citation Format available from the Library homepage citations tab, or the complete style manuals available in the Library and in the Writing Tutorial.

MLA (7 th ed.)	APA (6 th ed.)
<u>Works Cited</u>	<u>References</u>
Title of page: Works Cited (top of new page, centered, same type as text of your paper)	Title of page: References (top of new page, centered, same type as text of your paper)
Authors or editors	Authors or editors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First author last name, comma, space, first name space, initial(s), period, comma, space, 2nd author name in natural order, comma, and, comma, 3rd author name in natural order, period. 2. If more than 3 authors, use first author, comma, space, et al, period. 3. Use suffixes only when significant. Ex: Rockefeller, John D., IV. 	<p>Note: use author last names and initials only; list up to 7 authors (8+ authors, see <i>Publication Manual</i> p. 198)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First author last name, first initial, period, space, second initial, period, comma, space, second author last name, initial, period, initial, period, comma for up through the 6th author name. 2. After next to last author initial, period, comma, &, space, last author last name, comma, space, initial(s), period. 3. Include suffixes such as Jr., but not degrees Ex: Strong, E. K., Jr.
Editor(s): Follow the final name in your list with space, ed. OR space, eds. (no caps or parens)	Editor(s): Follow the final name with space, open parens, Ed., close parens, period. (for more than one, use (Eds.))
Anonymous sources: begin with title; alphabetize by first word ignoring articles (a, an and the).	If "anonymous" is given as the author attribution, the citation begins with the word Anonymous; if there is no attribution, begin with title (ignoring articles for alphabetization).
Corporate authors Omit a, an or the in name on Works Cited page; do not abbreviate	Corporate authors Omit a, an or the in name on Works Cited page; do not abbreviate

If publisher and corporate author are the same body, enter in both places in citation	If publisher and corporate author are the same body, enter Author. in publisher area of citation.
Second work by the same author(s) Begin the second entry for that author with 3 dashes, period Ex: ---. "Title." Etc. ...	Second work by the same author(s) Begin the second entry for that author with 3 dashes, period Ex: ---. "Title." Etc. ...
<u>Date of publication</u>	<u>Date of publication</u>
Placement of date varies. Refer to MLA Guide to Citation Format for details.	Publication date must follow author(s): Enclose in parens, follow parens with period. Exact format of date varies with type of source; consult APA guide to Citation format for details examples.
Titles of sources	Titles of sources
Title of part of a work (Article in magazine, journal, newspaper; page of website; chapter in book): 1. Enclose whole title in double quotation marks. 2. Capitalize first word and all other major words. 3. Use a period or punctuation that is part of the title at the end of the title inside the quotation marks. 4. Articles (a, an, the) which begin a title should be included within the quotation marks. Use the first word following the article for alphabetization.	Title of part of a work (Article in magazine, journal, newspaper; page of website; chapter in book): 1. Do not enclose in quotation marks. 2. Capitalize only the first word, any word which follows a colon (first word of subtitle) and proper nouns 3. End title with period or other punctuation that is part of the title. 4. Include articles (a, an, the) when they appear in a source title, but ignore them when alphabetizing.
Titles of major works (whole books; magazine, journal, and newspaper titles; websites, subscription databases, websites) Italicize title (for journals do not italicize volume number) Use Rpt to introduce the title of a work in which an article was reprinted.	Titles of major works (whole books; magazine, journal, and newspaper titles; websites, subscription databases, websites) Italicize (for journals, the volume number is considered part of the title and is italicized). Use In to introduce the title of a work in which an article was reprinted.

MLA	APA
Edition numbers, volume numbers, page numbers for parts of books	Edition numbers, volume numbers and page numbers for parts of books
<p>Edition and volume information follow the title after the period and are followed by a period Ex: ... <i>Encyclopedia of Health Care</i>. 3rd ed. Vol 5.</p> <p>Page numbers follow the period following the publisher information. Do not use p. or pp. to label page numbers. For magazine/journal/newspaper format, see MLA Guide to Citation Format</p>	<p>Edition, volume and page information follows the title of a full work in parentheses Format: (xx ed., Vol. xx, pp. xxx-xxx) Ex: ... <i>Encyclopedia of Health Care</i> (3rd ed. Vol 5. pp.2134-2139).</p> <p>Use p. or pp. to label page numbers. For magazine/journal/newspaper format, see APA Guide to Citation Format</p>
Database name/date of access/URL	URLs and DOIs, date of access
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify a subscription database by its specific title as listed on your print out or on the library's database page.. 2. Include URL only if other citation information is insufficient to identify source on Works Cited page or if your instructor requires it." (182). 3. The URL follows date of access. 4. Always include date material was accessed in this form 8 March 2010. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If an article was accessed on a subscription database, give the URL for the database as listed on the APA Guide to Citation Format. 2. If an article was not accessed on a subscription database, use a DOI (digital object identifier) when available. Format: doi: xxxxxxxxxxxx 3. If no database or DOI is available, give the URL of the journal's home page. 4. Use Retrieved from preceding the subscription database name or preceding the URL if using a website other than a subscription database. 5. Do not give date of access except when source may change over time, such as a Wiki.
Medium	Medium
Always include the medium as the final element of a citation unless you must include the URL	APA does not require a medium in a reference

MLA	APA
<u>Parenthetical documentation</u>	<u>In text citations</u>
Basic rule	Basic rule
<p>All information necessary for reader to find the corresponding citation of the Works Cited page. Minimize without leaving out any necessary information. If you are referring to the entire source, do not give a page number.</p>	<p>All information necessary for reader to find the corresponding reference entry on the References list. Minimize without leaving out any necessary information. If you are referring to the entire source, do not give a page number.</p>
Basic form	Basic form
<p>(First-word-of-citation page-number) Ex: (Jones 145-6)</p>	<p>(First-word-of-citation, date-of-publication, p. page-number) (Jones, 1998, pp. 145-146) If 2 authors, always use both names with & in citations in text. (Jones & Major, 2001) Use page number only if referring to a specific area of the source.</p>
<p>..Multiple—up to 3—authors (Jones, Smith, and Brown 145)</p>	<p>..Multiple—3 to 6—authors (Jones, Smith, Adams, & Brown, 1999, p. 5) 1. When citing this same source again in the same paper: (Jones et al., 1999, pp.7-9) 2. If, following this rule, an in text citation could refer to more than one entry on the References page, include as many authors' names as you need to make the reference distinct.</p>
<p>More than 3 authors (Jones et al. 145)</p>	<p>More than 6 authors (Jones et al., 1999, p. 145)</p>