MLA/APA Style Comparison



This handout is based on *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, Seventh Edition, and *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, Eighth Edition.

Format Basics

MLA	APA
Generally used in the Humanities and Fine Arts;	Used in the Social Sciences; may also be used in other
Handbook written for students and professionals	disciplines (e.g., Nursing, Education); Publication
	Manual written for students and professionals
Authoritativeness based on quality of information	Authoritativeness based on how current the
and credentials of the author	information is, where it was published, and credentials
	of the author, as well as the quality of the information
Uses a wide range of illustrative visual materials;	Uses graphics (e.g., tables, charts) frequently to
guidelines for using visual are found in the 7th	present data and prescribes graphics format
edition of the MLA Handbook	(Publication Manual, Ch. 7); places graphics after
	References OR in text
Uses headings infrequently	Recommends headings and prescribes format for up to
	five levels of headings (pp. 47–49)
No title page required	Uses title page with required format (pp. 30–38)
Provides header on the upper right of all pages:	Provides header on upper right of all pages: on student
Writer's last name + page number	papers only page numbers appear

List of Sources

List of Sources (in normal font): Works Cited	List of Sources (in bold): References
Includes all sources cited in the text	Includes all sources cited in the text <i>except</i> personal interviews, non-retrievable data, and entire websites
Uses author's complete name	Uses author's last name, with initials only of first and middle names
Reverses first and last names of first author only; lists co-authors in traditional order	Reverses every co-author's first and last name
Uses commas between names of multiple authors (up to 3 authors); uses <i>and</i> before the last author's name; after 4 authors <i>et al.</i> may be used instead of listing all authors: e.g., Jones, Arthur, et al.	Uses commas between names of multiple authors (up to 20); uses an ampersand (&) before the last author's name
Omits the place of publication (unless place is important to paper being written)	Omits place of publication (unless place is important to paper being written)
Uses quotation marks around article titles; italicizes book and journal titles	Does not use quotation marks around, or underlining of, article titles; italicizes book, journal, report, and webpage titles
Capitalizes each significant word of a source title, subtitle, and all proper names	Capitalizes only the <i>first word</i> of the title and subtitle of articles and books; capitalizes all <i>proper names</i> and periodical titles/names
Includes retrieval information; provides DOI over a permalink and a permalink over a URL	Prefers DOI over URL; DOI supplied when known even if print version of source was used
Considers date of retrieval an optional element	Uses date of retrieval only if information is meant to change

In-text Citations

MLA	APA
For all citations (summaries, paraphrases, or	For summaries or paraphrases, uses author's last name
quotations), uses author's last name and page	and publication date separated by a comma; e.g.,
number/time stamp, usually at end of the cited	(Johnson, 1992).
passage; e.g., (Estes 202).	For quotations, also includes page number, time
	stamp, section heading, paragraph number; e.g.,
	(Johnson, 1992, p. 140)
For all citations, the author's name may appear in	The author and year information appears together
an attributive tag and page number reserved for the	whether in an attributive tag or a parenthetical; e.g.,
parenthetical; e.g., The work of Estes suggests	Johnson (1992) argued that "" (p. 140) OR One
that (202).	researcher has argued "" (Johnson, 1992, p. 140).

MLA Works Cited Examples

	TVIENT VVOINS CITCUIENTINGS		
Book	Atwood, Margaret. Alias Grace. Bantam Doubleday, 1996.		
Journal	Clark, Alice L., and George H. Dalrymple. "\$7.8 Billion for Everglades Restoration: Why Do		
	Environmentalists Look So Worried?" Population and Environment vol. 24, no. 6, 2003,		
	pp. 541-69.		
	Robertson, Claire C. "Age, Gender, and Knowledge Revolutions in Africa and the United States."		
	Journal of Women's History vol. 12, no. 4, 2000, pp.174-83. Project Muse,		
	doi:10.1353/jowh/2001.0014.		
	Sengupta, Ashis. "Staging Diaspora: South Asian American Theater Today." Journal of American		
	Studies, vol. 46, no. 4, 2012, pp. 831-54. Proquest, doi:10.1017/S0021875812000011.		
Magazine	Goldstone, Brian. "A Prayer's Chance: The Scandal of Mental Health in West Africa." Harper's,		
	May, 2017, pp. 41-53.		

APA References Examples

Book	Sundvall, S. (Ed.). (2019). Rhetorical speculations: The future of rhetoric, writing, and
	technology. Utah State University Press. https://doi.org/10.73330/9781607328315
	Timpson, W. M., & Bendel-Simso, P. (2003). Concepts and choices for teaching: Meeting the
	challenges in higher education. Atwood Publishing.
Journal	Degner, H., K. Wojciechowski, K., & Giroux, C. (2015). Opening closed doors: A rationale for
	creating a safe space for tutors struggling with mental health concerns or illnesses. <i>Praxis</i> ,
	13(1), 2015, pp. 27–37.
	issuu.com/titospanks/docs/praxis_13.1_final_whole_issue/3?3=12817033/32041996.
	Gulicovski, J., Cerovic, L., Milonjic, S., & Popovic, I. (2008). Adsorption of itaconic acid from
	aqueous solutions onto alumina. Journal of the Serbian Chemistry Society, 73(8–9), 825–
	834. https://doi.org/10.2298/JSC0809835P
	Thurlow, C., & McKay, S. (2003). Profiling "new" communication technologies in adolescence.
	Journal of Language and Social Psychology, 22(1), 94-103.
Magazine	Goldstone, B. (2017, May). A prayer's chance: The scandal of mental health in West Africa.
	Harper's, 334(2004), 41–53.
	Leavitt, C. (2018, March–April). The novel I buried three times. <i>Poets & Writers</i> .
	https://www.pw.org/content/marchapril_2018