## MLA and APA Bibliography Formats—Side by Side

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Rules—MLA</th>
<th>Basic Rules—APA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The samples found in this handout indicate what information is needed and the correct order of its arrangement. In most cases where a particular piece of information is not available, either in the print or the electronic source, skip to the next piece of information. For example, if no author name is given, alphabetize by the title of the piece and use a shortened version of the title for parenthetical citations.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • The first line of each entry in your list should be flush left. Subsequent lines should be indented one-half inch.  
  • All works cited should be double-spaced.  
  • Capitalize each word, excepting short prepositions and conjunctions, in the titles of works, and always capitalize the first word of a title.  
  • Italicize titles of books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and films.  
  • Use quotation marks around the titles of articles in journals, magazines, and newspapers. Also use quotation marks for the titles of short stories, book chapters, poems, and songs.  
  • Identify the medium of publication for each entry (“Print,” “Web,” “DVD,” etc). | • The first line of each entry in your list should be flush left. Subsequent lines should be indented one-half inch. This is also known as the hanging indent.  
  • All references should be double-spaced.  
  • With the exception journal titles, only capitalize the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns.  
  • Capitalize each word of a journal title except any short prepositions or conjunction words. Always capitalize the first word of a title.  
  • Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays in edited collections.  
  • Italicize titles of books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and films. Do not use quotations in the Reference page. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Sources—MLA</th>
<th>Print Sources - APA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **a book with one author:**  
| **a book with more than one author:**  
Crowley, Thomas J., and Gerald R. North.  
*Paleoclimatology*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1991. Print. | **a book with more than one author (keep the ordering of names as they read on the publication):**  
New York, NY: Oxford University Press. |
| **an excerpt from a book that reprints material first published someplace else, such as the Opposing Viewpoints series:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>an article from a reference book:</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<th>an article in a periodical (newspaper or magazine):</th>
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### Electronic Resources

#### Online Periodical Article from a Database
To cite a work from a periodical in an online database, include the following information: author’s name, title of article in quotations, title of periodical in italics, volume and issue numbers, date of publication, inclusive pages, name of database, medium of database, and date of access.


#### Web Pages
ManyWeb pages are found by using search engines, e.g. Google, MSN, Dogpile, or Yahoo. Most of the time, access to pages found using a search engine is free and unrestricted.

MLA does not require that citations include the Web address (URL); however; some instructors may ask you to include them. If this is the case, place the URL at the end of the citation between brackets: < >.

- **Use this example if your web page has an author:**

- **Use this format if your page has NO author listed:**
  *Anorexia Nervosa – Topic Overview*. WebMD. 2005. (This date is listed as the copyright date – no other date is listed.) Web. 14 Jan. 2005.

### Online Periodical Article from a Database
Unlike MLA, it is usually not necessary to include database information. Instead, the citation is treated as if it were a regular print citation. The exception to this is information that is very hard to find with the database information. Examples of this would include discontinued journals, dissertations and documents that were not formally published.


### Web Pages
ManyWeb pages are found by using search engines, e.g. Google, MSN, Dogpile, or Yahoo. Most of the time, access to pages found using a search engine is free and unrestricted.


- **With no DOI:**

- **With no authors listed:**