



Universitas
Islam Internasional
Indonesia

MASTER THESIS GUIDELINES

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
SEPTEMBER 2022

FOREWORD

This is a guideline of thesis assembled for Faculty of Social Sciences in International Islamic University of Indonesia (UIII). It is created for a core purpose of writing post graduate students of the faculty in the writing process of their thesis. It aims to set a standard bar of thesis writing through a collective united pattern that identifies the academic distinction of the faculty in UIII.

This guideline consisted of three parts. The first one is essential requirements serves as the stepping points in conducting research and writing. This section includes research timeline, supervisorial bondage, guide of writing research proposal and chapters. It is expected that the students are guided to structurally build foundational essentials to formulate ideas, theoretical narratives and arguments organized into a scheduled research timeline and controlled supervision during the process of writing. The second section is pages subsequence and body format. This part lays rules on general technical elements that commonly appear throughout the thesis formatting process. It standardizes the external and internal shape of thesis that crucially incorporated into the writing system before the final submission. The last section is in text citation and references. This phase helps the students not only to learn to acknowledge existing contributive scholarship copyright but also to navigate clarity and strengthen organization of the arguments and analytical frames.

The students are responsible to follow thoroughly the guidelines and discuss with supervisors for points that have not been addressed in this manual. Suggestions and criticism are welcomed for a further consideration to be included in the future revised edition.

Depok, 26 July 2022

Phillip J Vermonte

Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences

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SECTION I: ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Prior Inquiries

In this section, the students are expected to not only be able to structuralize research plan, proceed analytical tools and construct argumental findings, but also to decide the choice of research, commit to work on scheduled timeline and uphold supervisorial contract.

The students are exposed to the know-how of proposal writing, tackling existing scholarly debates on the topics and how the current research would be amenably additional to the scholarship, measuring data and consistency through a correct methods and analytical tools, providing answers to proposed research questions, and lastly arriving to a conclusion and suggestion for another future potential research.

Thesis is a professionally trained product of emerging intellectuals complied concomitantly by universities as fulfillment to receive related graduate degree certificates. In Faculty of Social Sciences (FoSS) of UIII, master students are obligated to complete a research thesis as the requirement to fulfill graduation.

Research thesis must contain between 15,000 to 17,000 words, inclusive of notes and references.

a. Timeline of Research

Faculty decides the following timeline of research to be maintained by the postgraduate student in Faculty of Social Sciences of UIII. It is expected that the timeline aids to motivation of fulfilling target of thesis or paper completion upon the end of study period.

Research timeline for Master degree is bound to 6 credit hours. The schedule is spread below:

1 st Semester	2 nd Semester	3 rd Semester	4 th Semester
Working on preparation of proposing topics and themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official submission of topics and two names of prospective supervisors to the faculty (end of semester) -The official supervisor will be decided by the head of the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presentation seminar of proposal. -Data collection, writing draft and revision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Finalizing revision of the draft -Manuscript submission to the faculty is 2 months before the end of semester. -Graduation

Key Dates for the 1st batch (2021-2023):

No	Activity	Deadline
1.	Announcement of the supervisors	25 July 2022
2.	The latest date of a thesis proposal submission	6 January 2023
3.	Thesis proposal seminar	1 December 2022 - 30th January 2023
4.	The latest date of a thesis submission	26 May 2023
5.	Colloquium of thesis seminars	7 & 9 June 2023
6.	Revision and thesis approval	16 June 2023
7.	Graduation	<i>Will be informed later</i>

b. Supervisorial Contract

Bondage of contract between students and supervisors below comes effective once supervisors agreed to supervise the students. The contract applied to both students and supervisors. Points of the contract are included code of ethics on supervisorial and co-authorship.

- *Thesis supervision*

Thesis supervisor and co-supervisor must provide a clear guidance on the structure of the thesis. Both supervisors and students must assure the research writing to follow the standard of this thesis manual.

Both supervisors and student are obliged to make sure that timeline has been agreed and thus accepted as the writing compass throughout the thesis writing.

To organize a relevant update of the research process, students are required to make a page of report after each session of supervisorial meeting and a page of progress of the research to be given every month.

Supervisor does not hold right to build, impose, or change core ideas delivered in the thesis, for only a guidance to help student formulate it, through suggestion of literatures, methods, and ideas cross-coherency.

Language polishing and editing is based on consensual agreement between supervisors and students. Supervisors may opt to do or not to do the language polishing and sentence editing.

- *On co-authorship*

In the process of finalizing the thesis or paper, students hold a full right to be the main author that implies as the holder of the main idea. Supervisor's name shall be the co-author, ideally. However, this determination may be revised for mutual concession, relying on the amount of dominant contribution to the crafting and formulating ideas, critics, and primary data supply by the party involve.

Any additional article to be added here stands on the ground of agreement between supervisors and students.

1.2. Writing a Research Proposal

A research proposal is a first step to begin running for proper research. This is an introduction highlighting numerous sub-headings that inform the key process of the research. Research proposal is structuralized through the sub-heading below:

a. Problem of Statement

Problem of statement entails paragraphs elaborating background of study that gives a general concise description of the topic that lay the foundational basis of the existing problems. It may be reflected from the academic gap, scattered narratives, inconsistencies of previous findings, controversies of current development realities, inadequate theory testing and building, and so on. Problem of statement addressed as the foundational narratives that holds relevancy to the entire framework of the study.

b. Research Questions

A clear problem of statement followed with the listing of research questions. Research questions are the arrow of the thesis that its process and answers weigh half of the component of the thesis.

c. Objective of Study

Objective of study is aimed to provide a direction of the study. It binds the study through listing out the points of what the researcher wants to achieve with the study.

d. Significant of Study

Significant of study describes contribution the research would give to the existing body of scholarship. For instances contribution to the scholarship can be either theory testing or theory building, or else, connecting to any possible contribution in the scholarship of the academic world.

e. Literature Review

Literature review is one of the most important elements to the thesis. Only by reviewing the existing scholarship, the thesis would provide a strong additional contribution to the academic scholarship. Reviewing literature in research proposal does not mean only providing summary or telling a brief description on what the literature is about, but rather focusing on critics on the weakness, contrasting its findings and methods, challenge its findings and methods, or even simply commenting the book for the support of the researchers' problem statement and research questions. In other words, a good literature review is what convinces the readers on why this research important and how it would be a great add on to the existing field of research. Literature review in research proposal may be presented in a brief concise shape.

f. Theoretical Framework of Study

Theoretical framework of study aims to expose the readers into the theories utilized in the study and how it would become a framework to the thesis. Here, the student or researcher investigates correct theories surrounding the topic before selecting numerous existing theoretical works that would clothe the entire structure of text discussion. This aims to support the relevant establishment of ideas, narrative and arguments of the study.

g. Methodology

Methodology is a pattern of tools of social sciences that elaborate ways of material or immaterial measurement, strategy, and rationale of the research project. Here the students are required to propose a brief research methodology that suited best to answer the research questions.

h. Chapterization

The students are to propose preliminary titles of all chapters that will be included into the texts. Chapterization may change depending on the progress of the research, state of available data, and findings.

1.3. Formulating Thesis Chapter

a. Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter I of the introduction contains the formulation of the problem, the objectives, and significance of the research.

- *The Research Problem*

The formulation of the problem contains a statement of the problem that is the focus of the research as formulated in the thesis proposal.

- *Authenticity of Research*

The authenticity of the study is the results of examination the latest similar research, as described in the thesis proposal, but it needs to be sharpened by considering the results of the study, so that researchers can show the differences in research conducted with previous similar studies.

- *Research Objectives*

The purpose of the study describes the research targets and is in line with the formulation of the problem as stated in the thesis proposal.

- *Research Significance*

The study describes benefits of research regarding new findings on people's lives directly and or the development of science that can be utilized by other scientist, researcher, and public.

b. Chapter II: Theoretical Foundation

The Theoretical Foundations chapter contains a literature review, relevant research, a theoretical framework, and hypotheses.

- *Literature Review*

The literature review contains a systematic description of the theories and findings of previous research results that are related to research problems. The theory presented must contain the theoretical foundation that is used as the main reference in approaching research problems. The presentation of the literature review must also reveal the theoretical approach of the research problem as the basis for the preparation of a framework of thinking and drawing conclusions deductively into a research hypothesis. The findings of previous researchers used as reference sources must meet scientific and recently standards from research periodical sources, scientific journals, and publications of research results. Paraphrasing techniques must be performed correctly to avoid plagiarism. All library sources used should also be mentioned, both in the essay text and the bibliography, with a name and year system. How to write library sources in text and bibliography is presented in Section III.

- *Theoretical Framework*

The theoretical framework contains the researcher's rationale in solving the root of the research problem, so it must be compiled by the researcher himself. The researcher's argument in presenting the theoretical framework must be based on the theories and results of previous research that have been presented in the literature review. The alternative logical

arguments for solving the problem and the results of the study must be conveyed clearly. The theoretical framework is equipped with a research flow chart, which contains the importance of the identified problems, the root of the problem, alternative problem solving, research methods or approaches as a solution to the problem, and research results. In other words, thesis should contain or start with a clear theoretical proposition(s) of research hypothesis.

- *Hypothesis*

Hypotheses that are temporary answers to the root of the research problem still need to be re-listed and modified to the course and results of the study.

Note:

In this section, it is important for researcher/student to emphasize that a thesis or article should have ‘an argument’. Writers may name this part (argument) differently, like the argument, hypothesis, or theoretical foundation, but the core content of the argument is somehow similar: that it is a theoretical statement about the subject of research. This can be achieved and be backed by a solid literature review, but researcher/student should bear in mind that it is different from what is commonly known as a literature review. In short, the argument shows the views of the researcher/student about research using the chosen theoretical framework.

c. Chapter III: Research Design

The research design includes a description of: the time, place of research, and management of the research.

- *The Place and Time of the study*

This point describes the place where the research was carried out. The notion of place is not just an administrative identity, but rather the character of the research environment. Research time describes the time of conducting research such as days, months, years, and so on. This section contains a research schedule that contains details of the stages of research and an estimate of the length of time needed for each stage, starting from research preparation, data collection, data analysis, and thesis

writing. The schedule of research activities is presented in the form of a matrix.

- *Research materials and tools (if any),*

Research materials and tool describe the materials and research tools that are important to know, as they are related to the degree of accuracy of the research data. Therefore, research materials and tools that are not related to the accuracy/accuracy of measurement/data retrieval, do not need to be mentioned.

- *Research management*

It contains a description of how to carry out research as well as describing the steps in answering the root of the research problem. How to carry out research and or methods of collecting research facts include, among others: types and designs of research, types of treatments (if any), research populations and samples, research variables, and data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques. The description of the research management in the thesis proposal must be able to convey the principles underlying the selection of methods and explain in detail the work procedures of each stage clearly (*repeatable*) for all aspects of the study to be carried out. Research methods that specifically refer to other methods of researchers that have been published should be indicated in the reference. The data analysis method contains data processing techniques by mentioning the statistical model used and the expected output.

Note:

The order and content of research management can be different for certain areas that require specificity (not all aspects must be present, the incorporation of several aspects and or the addition/subtraction of aspects that are deemed necessary). In particular, the research method employed not only to collect data but also to analyze the data collected. For example, if a student uses a survey method, he/she should explain how the survey will be conducted, and how the data will be analyzed. Likewise, if a student would do a comparative study, he/she must explain the method of comparison used in the study.

d. Chapter IV: Research Results and Discussions

Preparation of Chapter IV directs the results of the research and discussion consist of two parts, namely the results of the research and the discussion, which are arranged in separate sub-sub chapters.

- Research Results

The sub-chapter of the research results conveys the important findings of the research results, so that it is not just displaying tables, figures, or the results of statistical analysis. The results of statistical analysis and images should be used to explain the points of description in the text, not to make them subjects in the text. To make it easier to provide the meaning of the research results, the presentation of data on each variable can be complemented by the results of statistical analysis, such as central tendencies and distribution, frequency distribution tables, and graphs (for quantitative research) or contextual data descriptions, explanations of phenomena, analysis and results and findings according to problems (for qualitative research).

- Discussion

The discussion provides a review of the meaning of research facts in relation to one aspect of the sub-study with other aspects of the sub-study to build (synthesize) new knowledge or redefine existing knowledge. In the discussion, the interpretation of the research results is also described clearly, logically, and critically in order to reveal the important findings of this study. Researchers also need to compare their findings with similar studies. The discussion of research results needs to be related to existing theories and the results of similar research that has been carried out previously. However, in the discussion it is also necessary to avoid dominant citations of libraries, thus obscuring the delivery of the meaning of the research itself. Meanwhile, in qualitative research, findings must be discussed based on an in-depth theoretical perspective.

e. Chapter V: Conclusions and Suggestions

This section presents conclusions and suggestions:

1. The conclusion presents an attitude and appropriate statement that are compiled based on the results of research and discussion.
2. Suggestions are made based on the consideration of the researcher aimed at other parties who want to continue or develop the results of this study.

SECTION II: PAGES SUBSEQUENCE AND BODY FORMAT

Introduction

This part deals with the arrangement of finalizing shape of thesis that usually performed before final submission to the supervisor or the secretariat of FOSS-UIII. This includes the guidelines on the margin, spaces, and sizes of pages out of the major thesis texts such as cover page, blank/quote page, title page, abstract, acknowledgment, authentication page, approval page, copyright page, abbreviation page, and table of content. The details are presented below.

2.1. Subsequence Pages

a. Cover Page

Cover Page is uniformed with specific font size and margin. Font size is 18-point Time News Roman with the margin of 3 cm on the left, 5 cm on each top and bottom, and 3 cm on the right. Cover page is strictly begun with Thesis title, Author's name, the name of faculty, the university, and the year it was completed. It is bolded, capitalized, and justified.

b. Blank/Quote Page

This page comes right after the cover page. It is intended to be an organized protective barrier between hard cover page and the opening page of the body of the text. It may be a blank page or penned down with preferred one to two lines quotation and personal messages. This page is not numbered.

c. Title Page

Title page follows a font size of 16 point Times New Roman with arrangement of the main title, author's name, a statement of the thesis as fulfillment to obtain Master Degree,

name of the faculty and the university, followed with month and year of completion. This page is not numbered.

d. Abstract

Abstract is a page where the author condenses the thesis into several key highlights that give idea of what the thesis is about. Abstract narratives consisted of the problem of study, the objectives, the significance, the methods, a brief finding, and the expectation for future research. It is written in 500 words maximum, single spaced, 10 font sized of Times New Roman, and justified. The numbering “ii” starts here with small Roman numerical.

As of the margin, it is a beginning page to follow the rule of the ‘Margin’ in section I.

e. Acknowledgment

A page of acknowledgment is intended to be a space for the author to delivers favor and gratitude towards those involved during the progress of the thesis. It is penned down in single spaces, 12 fonts sized, and justified.

f. Authentication Page

Here is an authentication page where the author clarifies its originality and responsibility over the contents of thesis. It is written in single spaced, one paragraph, and signed by the author.

g. Approval Page

Approval page is a statement of completion and clarification signed by the supervisor, co supervisor, and assigned internal and external examiners. 12 font point with single space are applied. Double spaces are applied between the last line of the statement and approval, and 3 spaces separating different signatures and names.

h. Copyright Page

This is the page with university applied a uniformed copyright statement, highlighting law enforcement related to copy right. It is signed, dated and verified by the author.

i. Abbreviation Page

Abbreviation page is a guideline for author and reader on understanding the shortened initials of particular long named sources. Is written in single space with 12-point font, separated by invisible table between abbreviation and sentence it stands for.

j. Table of Content

This page consists of automatic paging that's applicable through general Microsoft Word software. The main titles are written in capital and bolded, begun in spelled numbered chapterization. The sub-titles are bolded, numbered following the chapter and indented for 1 cm. A single space is applied within the chapter title and its subtitles. Double space is to be lined up between one chapter and the other.

k. Body of Texts

This part is the core content of thesis. It consists of numerous chapters. The first chapters is an introduction where parts of proposal chapter in conjoined which highlight background of the study, statement of problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, literature review, framework of study, and methodology. Chapter two is theoretical foundation, followed with chapter three where methods and analytical tools are contested and constructed. The rest of the chapter after this is the findings, addressing the research questions and the conclusions. For a further guide on this matter, please refer to section I.

l. References

Reference page is not a part of chapterization but remains a core title. It is written in 12 fonts, justified, single spaced within the sources but double spaces between sources. The naming follows alphabetical orders. For more details refer to section 4 of this manual.

m. Appendix

An appendix is attachment pages comes as supplementary materials that helps readers understands the key highlights, complexities, and comprehension of the main problem in the thesis. It places after the end of reference section.

The numbering of appendices may follow alphabetical order or small roman numerical. Bolded title comes after.

Appendices are included photos, documents, and other embeddable paper materials.

n. Glossary and Index (Optional)

Glossary and index are two crucial component aimed at efficiency for the readers. Glossary is a list of foreign or multi-definitions words that need to be addressed as what the author means in the study. While index is a list of names and places that gives multiple angle of search for the reader to trace through the thesis to suit their needs. Both are written following alphabetical orders, with single spaces and justified.

2.2. Body Text Form

This first section highlights the core essentials rule on writing thesis. This rule characterized with numerous particulars that generally abided in the writing of academic works. Those particulars include the standard of language, writing styles, sizes, margins, paragraph, spacing, table and figures. The details are presented below.

a. Wording

In order to receive graduate certificate, Master students are obliged to conduct either minor thesis or publishing 2 journals articles. Minor thesis contains 16,000 – 20,000 words and 2 journal papers wording are between 8,000 – 10,000 each. The wordings are inclusive of notes and references.

b. Language

Faculty of Social Sciences in International Islamic University of Indonesia obligated English language to be the medium writing of thesis. Students are encouraged to be able to write and comprehend their readings and analytical skills in British English with correct grammatical, linguistic and tone of the language.

c. Font style

Times New Roman is the standard font to be used for the entire body of the thesis.

d. Font Size

Font size is 12 point for the major body text and 10 points for a punctuated long quotation.

e. Margins

The margin of the text is 3,5 cm on the left, 2,5 cm on the top and bottom, and 2,5 on the right. This is not applied to the margin of cover page and title page.

f. Paper Size

White paper A4 size is to be used with quality of the weight as at least 80 gm.

g. Numbering

The page numbering “ i “ is started from the page of Abstract until the end of table of content page. The main text is numbered from 1, starting from the first page of Chapter 1 till the end page of appendixes. Number is situated at the right bottom side.

h. Heading

Heading is the major title of the chapters, spelled in number, written in 14 font size, capitalized, single spaced, bolded, and justified.

i. Sub Heading

The sub heading is the sub-title of the main heading title, written following the number of the chapter, in 12 font size and indented for 1 cm.

j. Paragraph and Line Spacing

The first line of paragraph of the main body texts are indented for 1 cm. Double space is ruled for each paragraph between line to line, and paragraph to paragraph. This must be applied throughout the paragraphs in the main body text. Three spaces are to be set between the last line of the last paragraph and the new sub-heading.

Single space is set for a quotation of more than 30 words, page of abstract, acknowledgment, approval page, copyright page, abbreviation page, and table of content, caption, bibliography, index and appendices.

All paragraphs are justified.

k. Table and Figures

Table and figures are indented in left and right for 1 cm each, counting the same as he indent of first line of the paragraph. It is single spaced and numbered accordingly. *Fig. 1*, etc for figures. And *Table. 1* and so on for Table. The caption is 10 point font size and italic.

l. Binding

Binding is the last phase and shape of the thesis. It preceded with the process of printing, photocopying, and approved finalized revisions. Binding is a hard covered printed thesis. Students must ensure that the format of thesis abided to the standards of these guidelines when binding take place. The binding hard cover colors dark red. Each student must submit five binded hardcopies and a soft copy to the secretary of FOSS-UIII.

SECTION III: IN TEXT CITATION AND REFERENCES

3.1. Introduction

In this part, the students are guided to improve citing management throughout their writings by accustomizing to a specific unified standard of in-text citation where numerous styles of literary sources are possibly utilized. Generally, documentation of sources consisted of In-text citation and References where both include name of author, title, publishing house, location of publishing house, year of publication and page number. The latter one is variedly applied in the references and in text citation. It is expected that the chosen format would set a better clarity and a unified organization of chain credibility.

3.2. Format

FOSS-UIII applies APA style for in text citation and references. APA style is a standard of documentation sources set by the American Psychological Association. For decades since it was first introduced in 1929, the academic world of social scientists are committed to use the style as the major guideline standard in documentation of works such as books, edited books, journals, newspapers and so on. Throughout that process, APA style has evolved, revised with reduction or addition to corroborate with the need of time. In this guideline, the 7th latest edition is being utilized.

3.3. In-Text Citation and References

In-text citation is one of the characters of APA Style. It is used when you quote, paraphrase, and summarize ideas that belong to other scholar's work. It is placed variedly in the first line, middle, or at the end of paragraphs, following your own groove of

writing. You will link the sources of in-text citation in a complete form to the reference lists located after the chapter of conclusion.

In-text citation and references of each source are unique to its own type, as categorized and exemplified further below.

a. Book: One Author

Is referred to a book with one single author. In-text citation bears in brackets; surname, year and/or page number. Reference on the other hand starts with last name, first name, year in brackets, title, and publishing house.

Example:

In text Citation (paraphrase)

(Anderson, 1991)

In text citation (direct quote).

(Anderson ,1991, p. 71).

References

Anderson, B. (1991). *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, Verso.

b. Book: Double Authors

A book with double authors is styled similar with one author, except both surnames are included.

In text citation (Paraphrase)

(Clark & Knake, 2010)

In text citation (direct quote)

(Clark & Knake, 2010, p. 66)

References

Clark, A.R., & Knake, R. (2010). *Cyber War: The Next Threat to National Security and What to Do About It*. Harper Collins Publishers.

c. Book: Multiple Authors

In text citation (Paraphrase)

(Hudson, et al., 2014).

In text citation (direct quote)

(Hudson, et al., 2014, p. 98)

References

Hudson, V., Spanvill, B.B., Caprioli, M., & Emmet, C. (2014). *Sex and World Peace*. Columbia University Press.

d. Different Book with Same Author and Year

In text citation (Paraphrase)

(Tagore, 1934a)

(Tagore, 1934b)

In text citation (Direct Quote)

(Tagore, 1934a, p. 34)

(Tagore, 1934b, p. 65)

References

Tagore, R. (1934a). *The Garden*. Penguin Books Limited.

Tagore, R. (1934b). *The Arbour*. Jai Gyan.

e. Organization as Author

In text citation (paraphrase)

(Institute of Energy Economics, 2007)

In text citation (direct quote)

(Institute of Energy Economics, 2007, p. 83)

References

(Institute of Energy Economics. (2007). *A Quest for Energy Security in the 21st century: Resources and Constraints*. Asia Pacific Research Centre.

f. Edited Book

In text citation (Paraphrase)

(Khan, 2011)

In text citation (Direct Quote)

(Khan, 2011, p. 45)

References

Khan, S., (2011). The Jewel affair: the sultana, her orang kaya, and the Dutch foreign envoy, in Feener, M., Daly, P., & Reid, A (Eds), *Mapping the Acehnese Past*. KITLV Press.

g. Translated Book

In text citation (paraphrase)

(Holsti, 1987/1969)

In text citation (direct quote)

(Holsti, 1987/1969, p. 83-90)

References

Holsti, K. J. (1987). *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis* (W. Juanda, Trans.). Prentice Hall Company. (Original work Published 1969)

h. Dissertation

In text citation

(Bafo, 2019)

In text citation (direct quote)

(Bafo, 2019, p. 20)

References

Bafo, S. A. (2019). *A Critical Analysis of Somalia's Peace-building process: Lesson for the future* [Master thesis, The University of London].

i. Journal

In text citation

(Hailemariam, 2022)

In text citation (direct quote)

(Hailemariam, 2022, p. 30)

References

Hailemariam, E. Y. (2022). Developmental State Model and Democratic Decentralizations in Ethiopia. *The Compability Dillema*, 5(1), 29-31.

j. Magazines

In text citation

(Jackson, 2022)

In text citation (direct quote)

(Jackson, 2022, para. 6)

References

Jackson, J. (2022, June 17). Watergate Anniversary: The Damning Moments That Fueled Nixon's Downfall. *Newsweek*.

k. Newspapers

In text citation

(Wahyudi, 2022)

In text citation (direct quote)

(Wahyudi, 2022, p. 6)

References

Wahyudi. (2022, April 23). Palm oil crisis shakes up Indonesia's politics, global supplies. *The Jakarta Post*.

l. Online Materials

In text citation

(Queensland Health, 2019)

In text citation (direct quote)

(Queensland Health, 2019, p. 3)

References

Queensland Health. (2019, April 4). *Influenza (The flu)*. Queensland Government. <http://conditions.health.qld.gov.au/HealthCondition/media/pdf/14/217/82/influenza-the-flu-v24>

m. Videos and Audios

In text citation (paraphrase)

(The New Yorker, 2021)

(Volgebaum, 2020-present)

In text citation (direct quote)

(The New Yorker, 2021)

(Volgebaum, 2020-present)

References

The New Yorker. (2021, March 19). *Inside Xinjiang's Secret Detention Camps* [Video]. Youtube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FGUyo5dxke8>

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