



Master's Thesis Writing Guidelines

Faculty of Education
Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia

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Foreword

This is a guideline for writing an MA thesis for the Faculty of Education in the Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII). It is written to guide postgraduate students in writing their thesis. It aims to set a standard bar for thesis writing through a collective united pattern that identifies the academic distinction of the faculty in UIII. This thesis guideline is only slightly modified from the earlier draft of the Faculty of Social Sciences UIII, with their permission.

This guideline consists of three parts. The first section deals with essential requirements and serves as stepping points in conducting research and writing. This section includes the research timeline, supervisorial contract, a guide for writing the research proposal, and suggestions for chapters. It is expected that students are guided to structurally build foundational essentials to formulate ideas, theoretical narratives and arguments organized into a scheduled research timeline under controlled supervision during the process of writing. The second section deals with the sequence of pages and the format of the body of the thesis. This part lays out rules on general technical elements that commonly appear throughout

the thesis formatting process. It standardizes the external and internal shape of the thesis that should be crucially incorporated into the writing system before the final submission. The last section covers in-text citations, quotations and references. This phase helps the students not only to learn to acknowledge the copyrights of existing contributed scholarship but also to navigate clarity and strengthen organization of the arguments and analytical frames.

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

Depok, 13 February, 2023

Prof. Nina Nurmila, PhD
Dean of Faculty of Education

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Section 1

Essential Requirements

PRIOR INQUIRIES

In this phase, students are expected to not only be able to structure a research plan, select analytical tools and construct arguments, but also to decide the choice of research, commit to a scheduled work timeline and uphold the supervisory contract.

Students are exposed to the know-how of proposal writing, tackling existing scholarly debates on the topic and how the current research would be amenable additional to the existing scholarship, measuring data and consistency through an appropriate method and analytical tools, providing answers to proposed research questions, and lastly arriving at a conclusion and making suggestions for future potential research. A thesis is a professionally trained product of emerging intellectuals compiled

concomitantly by universities as fulfilment to receive related graduate degree certificates. In the Faculty of Education (FoE) of UIII, Master's students are required to write a thesis which consists of 20,000 to 25,000 words. The word range is inclusive of notes and references.

Timeline of Research

The faculty decides the timeline of research to be maintained by postgraduate students in the Faculty of Education of UIII. It is expected that the timeline aids to motivate fulfilling the target of thesis completion at the end of the study period. The research timeline for the Master's degree is bound to 11 credit hours: 5 credits for Independent Study and the Thesis Proposal; and 6 credits for the Thesis. An example of the schedule is below.

3rd Semester	4th Semester
<p>Independent Study: Reading and writing a literature review for the thesis</p> <p>Thesis Proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing topics and writing a research proposal • Official submission of the research proposal and two names of prospective supervisors to the faculty • Thesis proposal examination/seminar • The official supervisors will be decided by the head of the study program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writing outline of Chapter 2 2. Writing Chapter 1-3 and research instruments 3. Collecting data for the thesis 4. Writing the whole draft of the thesis 5. Thesis defense 6. Graduation

An example of key dates for the 1st batch (2021–2023):

Activity	Deadline
Independent study (writing literature review)	December 2022
Thesis proposal writing	December 2022
Thesis proposal seminar	January 2023
The latest date of thesis submission	15 June 2023
Thesis defense	22 June 2023
Revision and thesis approval	29 June 2023
Graduation	August 2023

Supervisory Contract

A binding contract between students and supervisors becomes effective once supervisors agree to supervise the students. Points of the contract include code of ethics on thesis supervision and co-authorship.

Thesis Supervision

The thesis supervisor and co-supervisor must provide clear guidance on the structure of the thesis. Both supervisors and students must assure the research writing follows the standard of this thesis manual.

Both supervisors and students are obliged to make sure that a 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 one page report after each session of supervisory meetings and a one page progress of research report to be given every month. The supervisor

does not hold the right to build, impose, or change core ideas delivered in the thesis. The supervisor may only give guidance to help the student formulate the thesis through suggesting literature, methods, and ideas cross coherence.

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

Co-authorship

In the process of finalizing the thesis, students hold the full right to be the main author. The supervisors shall be identified as the co-author and corresponding author if the thesis will be published as an article based on an agreement between the student and the supervisors. However, this determination may be revised for mutual concession, relying on the amount of dominant contribution to the crafting and formulating of ideas, critics, and primary data supplied by the parties involved.

WRITING A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

A research proposal is the first step to begin proper research. This is an introduction highlighting numerous subheadings that inform the key process of the research. The research proposal is structured through the subheadings below:

1. Research Background

Research background entails paragraphs elaborating the background of the study that gives a general concise description of the topic that lays the foundational basis of the existing problems. It may be reflected from an academic gap, scattered narratives, inconsistencies of previous findings, controversies of current development realities, or inadequate theory testing and building. A statement of research problem will also clarify the context and aim to address the study.

2. Research Questions

A clear statement of the problem is followed with the listing of research questions. Research questions give direction to students for the composition of the thesis which contains the answers to the research questions in Chapter Four.

3. Objectives of the Study

Objectives of the study are aimed to provide a direction of the study in the field of education. It binds the study through listing the points of what the researcher wants to achieve with the study.

4. Significance of the Study

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

5. Literature Review

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

6. Theoretical Framework of the Study

The theoretical framework of the study aims to expose the readers to the theories utilized in the study and how it is a framework for the thesis. Here, the students investigate appropriate theories surrounding the topic before selecting from 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

7. Methodology

The methodology elaborates ways of material or immaterial measurement, strategy, and rationale of the research project. Here students are required to propose a brief research methodology that is best suited to answer the research questions. This includes information on the study approach, research design, research subjects, the time and the place of the research, methods of data collection, and data analysis.

THE FORMAT OF THESIS CHAPTERS

1. Chapter One: Introduction

The introduction contains the research background, research questions, research objectives, and significance of the research. The significance of the research describes benefits of the research findings for education fields and or the development of education that can be utilized by other educators, education authorities, researchers and publics. To give a significant contribution to knowledge, the research should be authentic. The authenticity of the study is the result of examining the latest similar research, so that researchers can show the differences between their own research and previous similar studies.

2. Chapter Two: Theoretical Foundations

The theoretical foundations chapter contains a literature review, relevant research that has been done in the area and a theoretical framework.

Literature Review

The literature review contains a systematic description of the theories and findings of previous research results that are related to the research problems. The theory presented must contain the theoretical foundation that is used as the main reference in approaching the 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 for a quantitative approach as well as inductively for a qualitative approach. The literature review should include comprehensive research that has been done in the research area. The findings of previous research used as reference sources must meet scientific and recent 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 reference list, with a name and year system. How to write library sources in text and in the reference list 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 researchers themselves. The researcher's argument in presenting the theoretical framework must be based on the theories and results of the 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 solutions to the problem, and research results. In other words, the thesis should contain or start with a clear theoretical proposition(s) of the research hypothesis.

Note:

In this section, it is important for researchers/ students to emphasize that a thesis or article should have "an argument". Writers may name this part (argument) differently, as in 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 the research. This can be achieved and be backed by a solid literature review, but researchers/students 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

3. Chapter Three: Research Methodology

The research methodology chapter includes a description of: the research approach, research design, methods of data collection, data analysis, research subjects, the place and the time of the research.

Research Approach and Research Design

Students should explain the philosophical aspect of the chosen methodology/approach, either quantitative or qualitative; and the elaboration of how and why this approach has been chosen (reason and justification). The next step is to explain which particular research design chosen in the study, provide reason for your choice of the design and elaborate how you apply it in the study.

Methods of Data Collection and Data Analysis

This section 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 or methods of collecting research facts include, among others, types of treatments (if any), populations and samples, research variables (in quantitative research), data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques. The description 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 references. The data analysis method contains data processing techniques by

mentioning the statistical model used and the expected output. If a student would do a comparative study, he/she must explain the method of comparison used in the study.

In qualitative research, some common methods of data collection are: interview, observation, and document studies. If students use interview as one of the methods of data collection, they need to begin by defining what is an interview by referring to the literatures (books on methodology) to ensure that they understand theoretically what does it mean by interview, describing what type of interview will be employed (structured, semi-structured or open-ended interview and the reasons for their choice), who are the subjects they will interview and what data the students will collect from each research subject. Similarly, if students use observation as one of the means of data collection, they need to define first what is observation by referring to the literatures, what type of observation they will use (participant or non-participant observation and the reasons for their choice), and identify the objects/subjects/processes they will observe. If students use document studies as one of the methods of data collection, they need to define first what is document studies, and what data they will collect from which documents. The data may be analysed, for example, by using content analysis.

Research Subjects and the Place and the Time of the Research

This point describes who are the subjects (participants) in the research, and the place and time when the research is carried out. In quantitative research, identification of the population of the study should be clearly defined; the sample of respondents (sampling size for quantitative research) and how to get the response (sampling technique) should be elaborated and justified. 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 the research such as in 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, through data collection and data analysis to thesis writing. The schedule of research activities is presented in the form of a matrix.

4. Chapter Four:

Research Results and Discussion

Chapter Four consists of the results of the research and discussion, which are arranged in separate subsections.

Research Results

The subsection of research results conveys the important findings of the research. This section 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 significance 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 the phenomena, analysis and findings according to problems (for qualitative research).

Discussion

In the discussion, the interpretation of the research results is also described clearly, logically and critically in order to reveal the important findings of the study. Researchers also need to compare their findings with similar studies (as elaborated in the literature review chapter). The discussion of the 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 sources, which may obscure the delivery of the meaning of the research itself. Meanwhile, in qualitative research, findings must be discussed based on an in-depth theoretical perspective

5. Chapter Five:

Conclusions and Suggestions

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

Section 2

The Sequence of Pages and Body Format

This section deals with the arrangement of the final shape of thesis that is usually completed before the final submission to the supervisors or the secretariat of the Faculty of Education (FoE). This includes guidelines on margins, spaces, and sizes of pages in the major thesis text such

as the cover page, blank/quote page, title page, abstract, acknowledgment, authentication page, approval page, copyright page, abbreviation page, and the table of contents. The details are presented below.

THE SEQUENCE OF PAGES

Cover Page

The cover page is uniform with a specific font size and margin. The font size is 18-point Times New Roman with a margin of 3 cm on the left, 5 cm on each top and bottom, and 3 cm on the right. The cover page is strictly begun with the thesis title, the author's name, the name of the faculty, the university, and the year it was submitted. It is bolded, capitalized, and centered. This page is not numbered.

Blank/Quote Page

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

Title Page

The 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 fulfilment to obtain a Master's degree, the name of the faculty and the university, followed with the month and year of completion. This information is centered on the page. This page is not numbered.

Abstract

The abstract is a page where the author condenses the thesis into several key highlights that give an idea of what the thesis is about. The abstract consists of the study background, the objectives, the significance, the methodology, a brief finding, and the expectation for future research. There is no need to mention any references in the abstract section, and use your own words. It is written in 750 words maximum,

single spaced, 10-font Times New Roman, and justified. As of the margin, it is a beginning page to follow the rules of the “Margins” in Section II. The numbering “i” starts here with a small Roman numeral.

Acknowledgment

A page of acknowledgment is intended to be a space for the author to express thanks and gratitude towards those involved during the progress of the thesis. It is written in single line spaces, 12 font-sized, and justified.

Authentication Page

Here is where the author clarifies the originality of and responsibility for the content of the thesis. It is written single line spaced, in one paragraph, justified, and signed by the author.

Approval Page

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

Copyright Page

This is the page where students declare that their work is under their own responsibility and that any citations they make are based on academic conventions. It is signed, dated and verified by the author.

Abbreviation Page

An abbreviation page is a guideline for the author and readers on understanding the shortened initials of particular long named

sources. Is written with single line spaces and 12-point font, separated by an invisible table between abbreviations and the what they stand for.

Table of Contents

This page consists of automatic paging that’s available through general Microsoft Word software. The main titles are written in capitals and bolded, begun in spelled numbered chapters. The subtitles are bolded, numbered following the chapter and indented for 1 cm. A single line space is applied between the chapter title and its subtitles. Double line spaces are to be lined up between one chapter and the next.

Body of the Text

This part is the core content of the thesis. It consists of numerous chapters. Chapter One is an introduction which consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, a literature review, and the framework of the study. Chapter Two is the theoretical foundation, followed by Chapter Three where methodology and analytical tools are contested and constructed. The following chapters present the findings addressing the research questions, a discussion and the conclusions. For a further guide on this matter, please refer to Section I.

References

The reference page is not a part of the organization of chapters but remains a core title. It is written in 12-point font, justified to the left-hand margin only, single line spaced within the sources but double line spaced between sources. The naming follows alphabetical order. For more details refer to Section III of this manual.

Appendix

An appendix is an attachment of pages that provide supplementary material that helps readers understand the key highlights, complexities, and comprehension of the main problem in the thesis. It is placed after the reference section. The numbering of appendices may follow alphabetical order or use small Roman numerals. A bolded title comes after. Appendices may include photos, documents and other embeddable paper materials.

BODY OF TEXT FORMAT

This section highlights the core essential rules in writing a thesis. These rules are characterized with numerous particulars that generally abide in the writing of academic works. Those particulars include the standard of language, writing styles, sizes, margins, paragraphs, spacing, table and figures. The details are presented below.

Wording

In order to receive a graduate certificate, Master's students are obliged to submit a thesis, which contains between 20,000 and 25,000 words. The word range is inclusive of notes and references.

Language

Students must write their thesis in American English with correct grammatical, linguistic and tone of language.

Font Style

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

Font Size

The font size is 12 points for the major body of text and 10 points for a long quotation.

Glossary and Index (Optional)

The glossary and index are two components aimed at efficiency for the readers. The glossary is a list of foreign or multi-definition words that need to be addressed so as to clarify what the author means in the study. The index is a list of names and places in the text of the thesis that gives multiple angles of search for the reader to trace through the thesis to suit their needs. Both are written following alphabetical order, with single line spaces and justified.

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 margins of the cover page and title page.

Paper Size

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

Numbering

The page numbering "i" is started from the page of the Abstract until the end of the Table of contents page. The main text is numbered from 1, starting from the first page of Chapter One until the end page of appendices. The number is situated at the bottom right-hand side of the page.

Headings

Headings are the major titles of the chapters, spelled in number, written in 14 font size, capitalized, single spaced, bolded and justified.

Subheadings

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

Paragraph and Line Spacing

The first line of the paragraph of the main body of text is indented for 1 cm. A 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 of text. Three-line spaces are to be set between the last line of the last paragraph and the new subheading. A single line space is set for a quotation of more than thirty words, the abstract page, acknowledgment, approval page, copyright page, abbreviation page, table of contents, captions, reference list, index and appendices. All paragraphs are justified. Lengthy quotations (of more than thirty words) are indented 0.5 inches on both the LH and RH side. It is not necessary to use quotation marks with an indented block quote.

Tables and Figures

Tables and figures are indented from the left and right for 1 cm each, counting the same as the indent of first line of the paragraph. They are single spaced and numbered according to the chapter, for example, Figure 1.1 for figures and Table 1.1 and so on for tables. The first number refers to the chapter number. The caption is in 10-point font size and italics, and the main words are capitalized.

Binding

Binding is the last phase of the thesis. It is preceded by the process of printing, photocopying, and approved finalized revisions. Binding is a hard cover printed thesis. Students must ensure that the format of the thesis abides with the standards of these guidelines when binding takes place. The binding hard cover color is dark red. Each student must submit five bound hard copies and a soft copy to the secretary of FoE, UIII.

Section 3

In-text Citations and References

In this section, students are guided in improving citing management throughout their writings by customizing to a specific unified standard of in-text citation where numerous styles of literary sources are possibly utilized. Generally,

documentation of sources consists of in-text citations and references where both include name of author, title, year of publication and page number.

FORMAT

We use APA style for in-text citations and references. APA style is a standard for documenting sources set by the American Psychological Association. For decades since it was first introduced in 1929, the academic world of social scientists has been committed to use this style as the major standard guideline

in documentation of works such as books, edited books, journals, newspapers and so on. Throughout that process, the APA style has evolved, and been revised with reductions or additions, to corroborate with the needs of time. In this guideline, the 7th edition is being utilized.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND REFERENCES

In-text citation is one of the characteristics of APA Style. It is used when you quote, paraphrase, and summarize ideas that belong to another 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 citations in a complete form to the reference list located after Conclusion.

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

Book: One Author

For a book with one author, the in-text citation bears in brackets: surname, year and/or page number. The reference entry starts with the last name, first name initial(s), the year in brackets, title, and publishing house.

Example:

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Anderson, 1991)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(Anderson, 1991, p. 71).

References
Book titles are in italics and sentence case.

Anderson, B. (1991). *Imagined communities: Reflections on the origin and spread of nationalism*. Verso.

Book: Two Author

A book with two authors is similar to one author, except both surnames are included.

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Clark & Knake, 2010)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(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.

Book: Multiple Author

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Hudson, et al., 2014).

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(Hudson, et al., 2014, p. 98)

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

Different Book with the Same Author and Year

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Tagore, 1934a)
(Tagore, 1934b)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(Tagore, 1934a, p. 34)
(Tagore, 1934b, p. 65)

References
Tagore, R. (1934a). *The garden*. Penguin Books Limited.
Tagore, R. (1934b). *The arbour*. Jai Gyan.

Organization as Author

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Institute of Energy Economics, 2007)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(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.

Edited Book

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Khan, 2011)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(Khan, 2011, p. 45)

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

Translated Book

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Holsti, 1987/1969)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(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).

Dissertation

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Bafo, 2019)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(Bafo, 2019, p. 20)

References
Bafo, S. A. (2019). A critical analysis of Somalia's peace-building process: Lesson for the future [Master's thesis, The University of London].
(Dissertation titles are in plain text and sentence case)

Journal

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Hailemariam, 2022)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(Hailemariam, 2022, p. 30)

References
Hailemariam, E. Y. (2022). Developmental state model and democratic decentralizations in Ethiopia. *The Compability Dilemma*, 5(1), 29–31.
(The article title is in plain text and sentence case. Journal titles are in italics and capitalized as per the original)

Magazines

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Jackson, 2022)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(Jackson, 2022, para. 6)

References
Jackson, J. (2022, June 17). Watergate anniversary: The damning moments that fueled Nixon's downfall. *Newsweek*.
(The article title is in plain text and sentence case. The magazine title is in italics and capitalized as per the original)

Newspapers

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Wahyudi, 2022)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(Wahyudi, 2022, p. 6)

References
Wahyudi. (2022, April 23). Palm oil crisis shakes up Indonesia's politics, global supplies. *The Jakarta Post*.
(The article is in plain text and sentence case. The newspaper title is in italics and capitalized as per the original)

Online Materials

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(Queensland Health, 2019)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(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>.

Videos and Audios

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(The New Yorker, 2021)
(Volgebaum, 2020-present)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(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>

Vogelbaum, L. (Host). (2020-present). *American shadows* [Audio podcast]. iHeart Media. <http://noblebloodtales.com/>

Social Media

In-text citation (paraphrase)
(POTUS, 2022)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")
(POTUS, 2022)

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(Terada, 1942)

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(Health Canada, 2008)

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Health Canada. (2008, December). Health Canada's regulatory modernization strategy for food and nutrition (RMSFN). https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/hcsc/migration/hc-sc/fn-an/alt_formats/hpfb-dgpsa/pdf/consultation/rm_strat_mreng.pdf (Titles are in plain text and sentence case)

No date and No Publishing House

In-text citation (paraphrase)

(National Museum of Australia, n.d.)

(George, 1985)

In-text citation (direct quote with double quotation marks, "...")

(National Museum of Australia, n.d.)

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National Museum of Australia. (n.d.).

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George, I. (1985). *Forester's almanac.* (n.p).

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