

SARASWAT:
The Tripura University Research Journal

SAMPLE MLA TEMPLATE

>1" page margins **TITLE** (CAPS, **BOLD** and centralized, all Fonts: Times New Roman

12, Double line spacing)

Name of the author

ORCID ID (if available)

Affiliation with correspondence mail

Abstract (200 words)

Keywords (10-15)

Complete text of the paper (left aligned)

>½" indent for new paragraphs

End **NOTES** (with superscript in the body of the text)

In MLA style, the **Works Cited** page appears at the end of the paper and gives full details of every source that you have cited in the text.

Like the rest of an MLA format paper, the Works Cited should be left-aligned and double-spaced with 1-inch margins.

Sample:

Book: Morrison, Toni. *The Bluest Eye*. Vintage International, 2007.

Book Chapter: Andrews, Kehinde. "The Challenge for Black Studies in the Neoliberal University." *Decolonising the University*, edited by Gurminder K. Bhambra et al., Pluto Press, 2018, pp. 149–144.

Journal Article: Salenius, Sirpa. "Marginalized Identities and Spaces: James Baldwin's Harlem, New York." *Journal of Black Studies*, vol. 48, no. 8, Jul. 2016, pp. 883–902. *Sage Journals*, doi:10.1177/0021934716658862*
(* doi if available only)

Website: Coates, Ta-Nehisi. "The Case for Reparations." *The Atlantic*, Jun. 2014, www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2014/06/the-case-for-reparations/361631/.

IN MS WORD TIMES NEW ROMAN- 12, DOUBLE LINE SPACING

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APA STYLE SHEET TEMPLATE

General Guidelines

- Double spacing and typed (not handwritten) work is necessary.
- All work should be submitted on 8.5 x 11-inch paper.
- A page header, with the page number flush to the right, should run on each page of the essay. Additionally, professional papers include a brief version of the essay's title in fewer than 50 characters. This is called a running head.
- One-inch margins are necessary on every page.
- Font should be very clear and readable. Times New Roman in 12-point is recommended.
- Essays must include three sections: title page, body and references. Professional papers also include an abstract, according to APA 7.
- On the title page, include a centered (both horizontally and vertically) title. The author's name should appear underneath the title. Underneath the author's name should be the institution with which the author is affiliated.
- The abstract should be the second page of the professional essay. It should be titled "Abstract" and consist of 150 to 200 words. The abstract includes major information from the research such as topic, question, methodology, analysis, participants, and overall analysis.
- Citations in the body of the work should include the author's surname, year of publication and page number of the citation.
- For short quotations, a signal phrase followed by author, year and page number is sufficient: Smith states "further scholarship is called for on this important and timely subject" (2009, 50).
- Quotations longer than 40 words should be formatted as block quotes. Block quotes have a lead-in phrase, are indented and single-spaced. They also end with a citation.

- When paraphrasing, be sure to include author name, date and page number, just as you would with a quote: According to Smith (2009), the current data shows that more research is needed (pg. 50).

APA style calls for a "References" section, not a "Works Cited" page, at the end of the work. The references section should always begin on a new page rather than sharing one with the conclusion of the body.

The structure of an APA reference page is as follows:

Book Entry: Up to nineteen authors, last name first, then first name or initial, with an ampersand (&) to separate the final author (not the word "and"), followed by a period. (Year of publication in parentheses followed by a period). Title of the work: Subtitle of work. Capitalize the first word of the title and subtitle only. Publisher followed by a period.

Journal Entry: Up to nineteen authors, last name first, then first name or initial, followed by a period. (Year of publication in parentheses followed by a period). Title of the work, followed by a period. Title, if any, of the anthology or journal in which the cited work appeared, in italics, including the volume number if any. (Issue number, if any, plain text in parentheses, followed by a comma if page numbers follow), page numbers in plain text followed by a period, then the URL. There is no period after a URL.

Web Content: Up to nineteen authors, last name first, then first name or initial, followed by a period. (Date of publication in parentheses, followed by a period). Title of page in italics followed by a period. Name of the website in plain text and a period. URL of your source in the form <https://www.urlofyoursource.com>. Do not place a period after the URL or DOI.

The reference style should be as shown below:

A. Journal articles:

Battese, G. E. (1992), "Frontier Production Functions and Technical Efficiency: A Survey of Empirical Applications in Agricultural Economics", *Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp 21-37.

Or/and

Sangster, A., & Scataglinibelghitar, G. (2010). Luca Pacioli: The father of accounting education. *Accounting Education*, 19, 423-238.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09639284.2010.501955>

B. Books:

Kallirajan, K.P. (1994), *Economics in Disequilibrium: An Approach from the Frontier*, Macmillan India Limited, Delhi

C. Chapters in edited book:

Radhakrishna, R. (2002), "Food and Nutrition Security" in Kirit Parikh and R. Radhakrishna (ed.) *India Development Report 2002*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

D. Web Content:

Stefanie. (2013, January 24). Asking the right question: How can the reader find the source? Retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2013/01/asking-the-right-question-how-can-the-reader-find-the-source.html>

E. Conferences:

Daley, S. (2012, October). Flipping with iPads: The centerpiece of a new pedagogy? In *Teaching, learning and technology conference*. Symposium conducted at the meeting of the Oregon Academic Technology Society, Portland

Example of Reference Page Citations-

Reference lists should always be alphabetized. Double-space and use a hanging indent for entries of more than one line.

- Bennett, D. (2011). *Strategies and techniques in teaching reading*. Goucher College.
- Carroll, J.P. (1966). Some neglected relationships in reading and language. *Elementary English*, 43, 511-582.
- Dickinson, D.K. & McCabe, A. (2001). Bringing it all together: The multiple origins, skills, and environmental supports of early literacy. *Learning Disabilities Research and Practice*, 16, 186-202.
- Graves, M., Juel, C., Graves, B., & Dewitz, P. (2011). *Teaching reading in the 21st century, motivating all learners*. Allyn & Bacon.

- National Reading Panel. (2000). Report of the National Reading Panel: Teaching children to read. National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. https://www.nrp.edu/report_nat...
- NICHD Early Child Care Research Network. (2000). The relation of childcare to cognitive and language development. *Child Development*, 71, 960-980.
- Pearson, P.D., Roehler, L.R., Dole, J.A., & Duffy, G.G. (1991). Developing expertise in reading comprehension. In J.S. Samuels & A.E. Farstrup (Eds.), *What research has to say about reading instruction*. (2nd ed., pp. 145-199). International Reading Association.
- Pressley, M. & Afflerbach, P. (1995). *Verbal protocols of reading: The nature of constructively responsive reading*. Erlbaum.
- Whitehurst, G.J., Arnold, D.S., Epstein, J.N., Angell, A.L., Smith, M., & Fishel, J.E. (1994). A picture book reading intervention in day care and home for children from low-income families. *Developmental Psychology*, 30, 679-689.