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TECHNICAL GUIDANCE OF THESIS WRITING

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING FACULTY OF ECONOMICS UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS





DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING FACULTY OF ECONOMICS UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

THESIS WRITING GUIDELINES

PADANG 2021

1. INTRODUCTION

Thesis / Final Project (TA) is scientific papers written according to rules based on the principles of science and Bahasa Indonesia, under the supervision or direction of the supervisor, to meet the quality criteria established in accordance to scientific ground respectively. Thesis/Final Project is prepared as one of the requirements for completing a course of study. Thesis/Final Project referred in this Guidance includes, but are not limited to thesis, dissertation, and the draft produced by the academic community of Accounting Program of Universitas Andalas.

2. FORMAT OF THESIS

Technical Guidance of Thesis Writing is comprised of three parts: (a) introduction; (b) discussion; and (c) conclusion.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Introduction of thesis consists of:

- a. Front Cover Page
- b. Title Page
- c. Statement of Originality
- d. Approval Page
- e. Acknowledgements (if applicable)
- f. Statement of Consent of Thesis Publication for Academic Interests
- g. Abstract (in bahasa Indonesia and English)
- h. Table of Contents
- i. List of Tables (if applicable)
- j. List of Figures (if applicable)
- k. List of Equations (if applicable)
- l. List of Notes (if applicable)
- m. Other List (if applicable)
- n. Appendices (if applicable)

2.1.1 Front Cover Page

As the front page of a scientific work is read the first, the Cover Page should be able to provide brief, clear and unambiguous information to the reader about the scientific work that include a form of title, the type of scientific papers (thesis / dissertation), the identity of the author, institution, and year of certification. Item 3.4 contains the terms of the Cover Page writing. Appendix 1 shows a sample of Cover Page.

2.1.2 Title Page

In general, the information given on the Title Page is the same as that of the Cover Page, but the Title Page includes additional information on the purpose of writing the scientific paper. Item 3.5 shows provisions on writing of the Title Page. Sample of The title page can be seen in Appendix 2.

2.1.3 Statement of Originality

This page contains a written statement from the author that the final project is his/her own work by following the rules of scientific writing. Provisions on the writing of Statement of Originality can be seen in item 3.6. Sample of Statement of Originality can be found in Appendix 3.

2.1.4 Certification of Approval

The Approval Page functions to ensure the validity of scientific papers or statements of acceptance, especially theses and dissertations by the author's institution. Example of Certification Page can be viewed in Appendix 4.

2.1.5 Preface/Acknowledgements

Preface page contains a brief introduction to the scientific work. Acknowledgments page contains word of thanks or appreciation to those who have assisted in the preparation of the final task. Preferably, a word of thanks or appreciation also specify the assistance they provide, such as assistance in obtaining feedback, data, information resources, and assistance in completing the final task. Provisions on writing Preface / Acknowledgments can be seen in item 3.8. Sample of Acknowledgments can be seen in Appendix 5.

2.1.6 Statement of Consent of Thesis Publication for Academic Interests

This page contains a statement of the students making up the final assignment that authorizes the University to save, media-transfer / format, treat, and ultimately publish the work for academic purposes. That is, the Universitas Andalas is authorized to publish a thesis / final project for the sake of scientific development, while the copyright remains with the author. Example of the Statement can be found in Appendix 6.

2.1.7 Abstract

Abstract is a summary of a final project that contains issues, objectives, research methods, results, and conclusions. Abstract is made to facilitate the reader quickly understand the content of the final project to decide whether to read further or not. Provisions relating to the writing of abstracts can be seen in item 3.10. Abstract example can be found in Appendix 7.

2.1.8 Table of Contents

Table of Contents includes all of the parts of the final project and their respective page numbers, which are written the same as the contents concerned. Typically, for a clear and concise table of contents, the second and third sub-sections should not be written. Provisions relating to the writing of Table of Contents can be seen in item 3.11. Example of Table of Contents can be seen in the Appendix 8.

2.1.9 List of Tables, List of Figures, and Other List



List of tables, figures, and other list contains the names used for tables, figures, etc. included in the final task. The writing of names of table, figures, and so forth uses capital letters at the beginning of a word (title case). Provisions relating to the writing can be seen in item 3.14.

2.2 MAIN BODY

Content of the final project is delivered in a number of chapters. The Faculty determines the division of chapters from the introduction to the conclusion as needed, or the rules contained in item 3.13.

2.3 BACK MATTER

This section consists of:

a. List of References

b. Appendices (if any)

2.3.1 List of References

List of Reference is a list of reading sources, or a reference or benchmark and the basis of the thesis. It can contain a reference list of books, articles, journals, magazines, or newspapers, interviews, and so forth. It is recommended that 70% of the list of references used is the latest edition (published at least the past 2 years) from international scientific journals.

2.3.2 Appendices

Appendices are the complement or the data or processed data that support this thesis, but not included in the content of the final task, as it will disrupt the continuity of reading. Appendices that need to be included are grouped by type, such as schedules, tables, questionnaires, figures, graphs, design. Grouping of appendices conforms to the policy of the Faculty.

3 PRESENTATION

Appearance is an important factor to realize the neat and uniform final project. 3.1 Paper

Paper specifications that are used:

- Type: HVS

- Color: Plain White
- Weight: 80 grams
- Size: A4 (21.5 cm x 29.7 cm)

3.2 Typing

- a) The printing is done on one side of paper (single side)
- b) The position of the placement of text on the edge of the paper:
- Left Margin: 4 cm (including 1 cm for binding) from the edge of the paper
- Right Margin: 3 cm from the edge of the paper
- Top Margin: 3 cm from the edge of the paper
- Bottom Margin: 3 cm from the edge of the paper
- c) Any page of the manuscript final project, from Abstract to List of References should be given the "auto text" in the footer with the inscription of Universitas Andalas (Arial 10 point bold), written in the align right position.

Figure: Position for Text Placing on Margin of Paper

Universitas Andalas

d) Use the font Times New Roman 12 points (actual size) and type neatly (left and right - justify).

e) Typing is done by spacing 1.5 (Line spacing = 1.5 lines).

f) The letter printed from the printer must be in dark black and uniform.

3.3 Page Numbering

No affix of any kind is given in page numbering. The type of page number is of two kinds: smallRoman numerals and Latin numbers.

3.3.1 Small Roman Numerals

- a. Used for the early part of final project (see item 2.1), except the Cover Page
- b. The Position: the center 2.5 cm from the bottom margin of the paper
- c. Especially for the Title Page, page numbering is not written numerical but it remains counted.

3.3.2 Latin Numerals

- a. Used for the content section and conclusion section of the final project
- b. The position: the upper right corner, 1.5 cm from the top margin of the paper and 3 cm from the right margin of the paper
- c. Especially for the first page of each chapter, the numbering is placed in the middle,2.5 cm from the bottom margin of the paper.

3.4 Front Cover Page

The Cover Page of the Final Project, in general, has the following characteristics:

- a. Cover Page of final project (thesis, dissertations, etc.) made of cardboard covered with brown linen paper (for the Thesis / Final Project of Master and Doctoral programs), white (for undergraduate programs).
- b. All letters are printed with yellow gold ink with a single space (line spacing = single) and the size conforms to the example in Appendix 1.

Provisions of the Cover Page

a. Symmetric typed in the middle (center).

The title must not use abbreviations, except for the name or term (e.g., P.T., U.D., and

CV.) and it is not arranged in question sentence and not enclosed with any punctuation.

Universitas Andalas Logo: Logo of Universitas Andalas with a diameter of 2.5 cm and is printed in color

Faculty

Study program Universitas Andalas

The type or level of final project (thesis, dissertation)

Name

No BP

Location

Month & Year of the Final Project is approved and is written in numbers with four-digit format (example: January 2021)

- b. The information listed on the cover page is: type of final project, and the title of the paper. The information listed uses all capital letters, with the font of Times New Roman 12 points, and written in the middle of the cover page (center alignment).
- c. The cover page must not be iron-angled on the ends.

3.5 Title Page

Title page of the Thesis / Final Project, in general, is as follows:

- a. Title Page format is the same as the Cover Page format, only that there is the additional description explaining the purpose of drawing up the Final Project.
- b. All letters are written with single spacing (line spacing = single) and the size conforms to the example in Appendix 2.

3.6 Statement of Originality

The page of Originality Statement written with double spacing (line spacing = double), using font type of Times New Roman 12 point with a position in the middle of the page (center alignment) in accordance with the example in Appendix 3.

3.7 Approval Page

Approval Page of the Thesis / Final Project is written by a single space (line spacing = single), font type of Times New Roman 12 points in accordance with the example in Appendix 4.

3.8 Preface / Acknowledgements

The page of Preface or Acknowledgments of the Thesis / Final Project, in general, is as follows:

- a. All letters are written with the type of Times New Roman 12 point, 1.5 spacing (line spacing = 1.5 lines) and size according to the example in Appendix 5.
- b. Title of Preface or Acknowledgments are written with the type of Times New Roman 12 point, bold and uppercase.
- c. The order of the parties receiving a word of thanks starts from the outsiders, then the familyor friends.
- d. The distance between Title and contents of Preface / Acknowledgements is 2 x 2 spaces.

3.9 Statement of Consent of Thesis Publication for Academic Interests

The page of the Statement, in general, is as follows:

- a. All letters are written with the type of Times New Roman 12 point with 1.5 spacing (line spacing = 1.5 lines) and size according to the example in Appendix 6.
- b. Especially for the title of Statement of Consent of Thesis Publication for Academic Interests, it is written with the type of Times New Roman 12 point, bold and uppercase (capital) with a single space (line spacing = single)

3.10 Abstract

Abstract writing provisions are as follows:

- a. Abstract is a summary or overview of the core of the Final Project.
- b. A minimum of 75 words and a maximum of 100 words in one paragraph, typed in Times New Roman font type 12 points, single spacing (line spacing = single).
- c. Abstracts are arranged in two languages, namely Indonesian and English. Each language version follows the provisions of point b.10
- d. Where possible, typing for Indonesian and English abstracts is put in one page.
- e. Student's name (without No BP) and Study Programs are written in the abstract with

additional information such as Title of Thesis / Final Project

- f. Written at the bottom of Abstract is the Keyword. For the Abstract in Bahasa Indonesian, the Keywords given are in Bahasa Indonesian. For the Abstract in English, the Keywords are in English (equivalent words).
- g. All foreign terms, except proper names, are in italics. Example of Abstract examples can be found in Appendix 7.
- h. The abstract should be determined by each discipline.

3.11 Table of Contents

The page of Table of Contents of the Final Project in general is as follows:

- a. All letters are written with the type of Times New Roman 12 point with single spacing (line spacing = single).
- b. Especially for the title of each chapter, it is written in Times New Roman 12 point, bold and upper case (capital). Example of Table of Contents can be viewed in Appendix 8.
- c. The distance between the content of Contents title is three spaces.

3.12 List of Tables, List of Figures, and Other List

The provisions for writing List of Figures of the Final Project in general are as follows:

- a. All letters are written with the type of Times New Roman 12 points in a single space (line spacing = single) according to the example in Appendix 9.
- b. Especially for the title of List of Figures, it is written with font type of Times New Roman 12point, bold and upper case (capital).

3.13 Section of Content

The main the body/subject of the thesis / Final Project includes a description / explanation / analysis conducted by the author. Elaboration includes a literature review, research methods, and results and discussion. The use of the term or title of each chapter and subsection, as well as the addition of subsection conforms to the policy of each faculty. For example, "Review of Books"

or "Literature Review", "Discussion" or "Analysis". Likewise, the systematic structures generally used in writing of the final project are as follows:

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Subsection of First Level

- 1.1.1 Subsection of Second Level, First Point
- 1.1.2 Subsection of Second Level, Second Point
- 1.1.2.1 Subsection of Third Level, First Point

Subsection Leveling can be done up to the maximum of three levels.

Provisions for the writing of each chapter

- a. Each chapter begins on a new page.
- b. Chapter title is typed entirely in capital letters, symmetrically in the middle (center), bold (bold), with no under-line, does not end in a point, and one symmetric space center (center), if they are more than one line.
- c. Chapter headings always begin writing of the word 'Chapter' and the Arabic numbershowing the relevant chapters and they are written with capital letters, Times New Roman type, 12 points, and the bold (bold).

Sample of writing the chapters:

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

d. In inter-chapter transitions, it does not need to be given a special page inserts. One that is not a subordinate of the title of the paper should be written with the following code.

Bullet or the letter: if it will not be referred in other parts of the final project, free in form, provided a basic shape (round, square, minus sign), and consistent in the overall final project.

The letter: if it will be referred in other parts of the final project, the letter should be used to avoid confusion with the use of numbers for chapters and sections.

The form is free, as long as it is consistent in the overall final project, for example: a. or a) or (a).

This is the last level, in the sense of not having a sub-detail in it. Examples of prohibited use of sub-detail are as follows.

The types of computer operating systems include:

DOS Windows Windows 3.xx Windows 95/98 Windows NT UNIX

Linux

3.14 Tables and Figures

Classified figures are pictures, graphs, and diagrams. Provisions of making tables and figures are as follows.

- a. Figures, graphs, and diagrams are named
- b. Writing the names of table, figures, and other uses capital letter at the beginning of a word (title case)
- c. Table and figures are placed between the text of the most widely discussed. Tables and figures must be made in such a way that it can stand alone, to be understood by the reader without reading the caption in the text.
- d. If the table is written in the landscape position, the upper side of the table is the part to be bound
- e. Tables and figures are always symmetric in the middle (center) of the page.
- f. Number of tables and figures should include the chapter number's tables and figures are located. For example, table 1.1 means the first table in chapter 1. If in a final project there is only 1 (one) table or a figure, it does not need to be numbered.
- g. List of notations and abbreviations is written with the original letters (capital or lowercase is not made) and arranged alphabetically. The writing is sorted from lowercase letters, uppercase letters, and symbols (example: a, B,?)

- h. Writing the title of tables and figures
 - Tables: Heading is written on the table, align text left or symmetrical in the middle (center) is 1.5 spaces to the table in question. Table headings are written immediately following the table number.

Picture: Heading is written under the figure with 1.5 spaced, symmetrical (center) of the figure in question. Figure Headings are written immediately following the figure number.

- i. Writing the source of figures and tables.
- □ The table: source of table (if not processed by oneself) is written at the bottom of the table with a 1.5 spacing of tables, font type Times New Roman upright 10 points. Sources that are processed further need to be noted "has been reprocessed."

- Figure: the source of figure (if not processed by oneself) should be written at the bottom of the title of the figure with 1.5 spaces from the figure, font type of Times New Roman upright 10 points .. Sources that are processed further need to be noted "has been reprocessed."
- j. Tables or figures are placed three spaces after the text. There is a distance of 1.5 spaces from the last line of the title picture when writing the text after the table or figure.
- k. If the title of a figure or a table exceeds one line, it is written in the symmetrical center and typed with single spacing.
- I. If tables and figures are too long, it may be broken and continued by typing the number and description of the "continuation" in parentheses.
- m. The provisions when table and the figure are too wide are as follows:
- \Box They are placed lengthwise on a separate page;
- \Box They are placed on wider paper and then folded so that the width does not exceed the paper format;
- □ The size is reduced to conform to the Final Project format, but the size of the letters contained in it should not be smaller than 10 points (actual size).

3.15 Mathematical Equations

Mathematical equations are better written in the common form in mathematics, even if it is one line. All mathematical equations are written with tabulators 1.5 cm from the left and should have numbers written next to them and placed align to the right against the right border of the typing. Example:

M Q 209 43, 530 + = (5.1)

Description: 5 means the equation is written in chapter 5, while 1 means that the equation is the first mathematical equation numbered in that chapter.

3.16 Numbers

Writing numbers follows the same rule as that on Improved Spelling Guidance of new edition.

3.17 List of References

Growing types of media have made it possible for authors to search for sources of information from various types of media. The development is followed by the development of various formats of writing citations and reference list. Each faculty / department has the right to determine its own format of writing a citation to use.

Appendix 11 only gives an example of writing citations based on APA and MLA format. The Faculty is free to adopt other formats of writing a list of references.

3.18 Appendices

Provision on writing appendices is as follows.

- a. number and title of appendix are written on the top right corner of the page (right aligned) with an upright font type of Times New Roman 12 points.
- b. title of appendix is typed on one line using a capital letter at the beginning of the word (title case).
- c. Appendix of more than one page, on the next page it is marked as "continuation" in parentheses at the top right corner of the page (right aligned).
- d. The content and order of the appendices classification conform to the faculty policy.

4. LIST OF REFERENCE

Bekerian, D.A. (1973). In search of the typical Eyewitness. American Psychologist, 48, 574-576. Bjork, R.A. (1989). Retrieval inhibition as an adaptive mechanism in human memory. In H.L.Roediger III & F.I.M. Craik (Eds.), Varieties of memory & consciousness (pp. 309-330). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Cone, J.D., & Foster, S.L. (1993). Dissertations and theses from start to finish: Psychology and related fields. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. National Institute of Mental Health. (1990). Clinical training in serious mental illness (DHHS Publication No. ADM 90-1679). Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office.

Rheingold, H. (1993). The virtual community. August 17, 1996.

http://www.wellcom/user/vcbook/

Strunk, W. (1995, May). The elements of style (online). January 5, 1999.

Bartleby Library.<u>http://www.columbia.edu/acis/bartleby/strunk/</u>

University of Indonesia (2004). Introduction to scientific writing (to be added

with ThesisWriting Guide used by the Faculties in the UI)

APPENDIX

Lampiran Appendix 1.Cover



JURUSAN AKUNTANSI FAKULTAS EKONOMI UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

SKRIPSI

PENGARUH PENGUNGKAPAN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS PERUSAHAAN (Saudi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2020)

Oleh :

FTTRIANI ANISA 1710531023

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Yulia Hendri Yeni, SE, MT, CA, Ak

Diajukan untuk Memenuhi Sebagian dari Syarat-syarat Guna Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Akuntansi

> PADANG 2021

Catatan: halaman judul proposal tidak diberi nomor halaman dan isi proposal dimulai dengan halaman 1. Maksud penulisan proposal karya ilmiah disesuaikan dengan jenjang pendidikan penulis: Proposal Skripsi (untuk mahasiswa S1), Proposal Tesis (untuk mahasiswa S2), dan Proposal Disertasi (untuk mahasiswa S3).



JURUSAN AKUNTANSI FAKULTAS EKONOMI UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

SKRIPSI

PENGARUH PENGUNGKAPAN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS PERUSAHAAN (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2020)

Oleh :

FTTRIANI ANISA 1710531023

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Yulia Hendri Yeni, SE, MT, CA, Ak

Diajukan untuk Memenuhi Sebagian dari Syarat-syarat Guna Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Akuntansi

> PADANG 2021

Catatan: sampul depan dan halaman judul tidak diberi nomor halaman. Halaman judul dihitung sebagai halaman i. Jenis karya ilmiah dan maksud penulisannya disesuaikan dengan jenjang pendidikan penulis: *Skripsi untuk memperoleh derajat Sarjana S1* (untuk mahasiswa S1), *Tesis untuk memperoleh derajat Sarjana S2* (untuk mahasiswa S2), dan *Disertasi untuk memperoleh derajat Doktor* (untuk mahasiswa S3).

Appendix 3. Approval Page

JURUSAN AKUNTANSI FAKULTAS EKONOMI UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa: Nama : AMI SAPUTRI No. BP : 1710631027 Program Studi : Strata Satu (S-1) Jurusan : Akumansi Juchul : Pengaruh Penerapan *Good Corporate Governance* Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Kinerja Kenangan Sebagai Variabel Mediasi (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) Tahun 2008-2019)

Telah disajikan dan disetujui skripsi ini melalui seminar hasil yang diadakan pada tanggal 18 Agustus 2021 sesuai dengan prosedur, ketentuan, dan kelaziman yang berlaku.

Kepala Program Studi Akuntansi

Padang, 23 September 2021

Pembimbing Skripsi

HAD ø 1

Dian Yuni Anggraeni, SEL M.S.Ak NIP. 199206122018032001

2

Dian Yuni Anggraeni, S.E.I. M.S.Ak NTP. 199206122018032001



Appendix	5.	List	of	Contents
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Daftar Isi	
Halaman Judul	
Halaman Pengesahan	
Pernyataan Keaslian Karya Tulis	
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Daftar Isi	
Daftar Tabel	
Daftar Gambar	
Daftar Lampiran	
Daftar Istilah	
Intisari	
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1.3 Pertanyaan Penelitian	
1.4 Tujuan Penelitian	
1.5 Motivasi Penelitian	
1.6 Manfaat Penelitian	
1.7 Kontribusi Penelitian	
1.8 Ruang Lingkup dan Batasan Penelitian	
1.9 Sistematika Penulisan	
BAB II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA	
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2.2 Pengadaan Barang/Jasa	
2.3 Evaluasi dan Strategi	
2.4 Penelitian-Penelitian Sebelumnya	
2.5 Kerangka Berpikir	
BAB III. METODE PENELITIAN	
3.1 Desain Penelitian	



Catatan: pengaturan jarak spasi untuk daftar isi adalah 1. Jarak antara butir bagian di *Bagian Awal, Bagian Akhir,* dan jarak antar bab di *Bagian Utama* diberi jeda satu baris kosong. Jarak judul *Daftar Isi* dengan butir pertama yang ditulis adalah 2 baris kosong.

Appendix 6. List of Table

Daftar Tabel 4.1 5.1 Komponen, aspek, dan standar/kriteria evaluasi pelaksanaan pengadaan barang/jasa... 5.2 5.3 5.4 Penyajian data pertanyaan penelitian nomor 1......65 Paket lelang pengadaan barang/jasa tahun 2013.....70 5.5 5.6 Paket lelang pengadaan barang tahun 201371 Paket lelang pengadaan jasa tahun 2013.....71 5.7 Reduksi data pertanyaan penelitian nomor 2......76 5.8 5.9 Penyajian data pertanyaan penelitian nomor 2......78 5.10 Penyajian data pertanyaan penelitian nomor 3......91 5.11 Reduksi data pertanyaan penelitian nomor 497 5.12 Penyajian data pertanyaan penelitian nomor 4......98 5.13

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Catatan: pengaturan jarak spasi untuk daftar tabel adalah 1, tetapi jarak antara butir bagian diberi jeda satu baris kosong. Jarak judul *Daftar Tabel* dengan butir pertama yang ditulis adalah 2 baris kosong.



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Catatan: pengaturan jarak spasi untuk daftar gambar adalah 1, tetapi jarak antara butir bagian diberi jeda satu baris kosong. Jarak judul *Daftar Gambar* dengan butir pertama yang ditulis adalah 2 baris kosong.





Catatan: pengaturan jarak spasi untuk daftar Appendix adalah 1, tetapi jarak antara butir bagian diberi jeda satu baris kosong. Jarak judul Daftar Appendix dengan butir pertama yang ditulis adalah 2 baris kosong.



Daftar Singkatan APBN Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara HPS Harga Perkiraan Sendiri KPA Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran LKPP Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah PA Pengguna Anggaran PPK Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen ULP Unit Layanan Pengadaan xi

Catatan: pengaturan jarak spasi adalah 1, tetapi jarak antara butir bagian diberi jeda satu baris kosong. Jarak judul *Daftar Arti Lambang/Singkatan/Istilah* dengan butir pertama yang ditulis adalah 2 baris kosong. Arti lambang/istilah/singkatan diurutkan berdasarkan abjad.

Appendix 10. Chapter

BABI

PENDAHULUAN

Bab ini menguraikan latar belakang, rumusan masalah, pertanyaan penelitian, tujuan penelitian, manfaat penelitian, proses penelitian, dan sistematika penulisan.

1.1 Latar Belakang

Dalam rapat bersama Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) untuk membahas Rencana Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (RAPBN) tahun 2015 pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2014 di Gedung Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, Menteri Keuangan M. Chatib Basri mengatakan bahwa penyerapan anggaran di tahun 2015 harus dilakukan seoptimal mungkin agar dapat memberikan dampak *multiplier* yang tinggi bagi perekonomian Indonesia. Menteri Keuangan mengakui bahwa penyerapan anggaran saat ini masih belum optimal dan pola penyerapannya cenderung tinggi di akhir tahun. Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut, maka kebijakan ekonomi telah ditetapkan bersifat ekspansif. Kebijakan yang ekspansif dalam pelaksanaan anggaran ini diikuti dengan optimalisasi penyerapan anggaran.

Sejak tahun 2012, realisasi penyerapan anggaran belanja pemerintah pusat relatif berfluktuasi antara 95% hingga 97,3% terhadap Pagu Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara-Perubahan, yang seluruhnya baru tercapai ketika mendekati akhir tahun. Berdasarkan data tersebut pemerintah telah mengambil langkah strategis melalui berbagai pendekatan fleksibilitas maupun mengurangi jalur birokrasi untuk mengoptimalkan tingkat realisasi penyerapan anggaran pada kementerian/lembaga.

1

4.4 Sumber Data

Sumber data adalah asal atau tempat didapatkannya data yang diinginkan untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini dibagi menjadi dua yaitu data primer dan data sekunder.

4.4.1 Data primer

Data primer adalah data yang diperoleh secara langsung dari tangan pertama, misalnya, data hasil wawancara dengan narasumber, kuesioner, diskusi kelompok fokus, dan sebagainya. Penelitian ini menggunakan data berupa hasil wawancara dengan narasumber yang memiliki kompetensi dan menangani langsung kegiatan pengadaan barang/jasa di Unit Layanan Pengadaan Kanwil Kemenkumham DIY.

4.4.2 Data sekunder

Data sekunder adalah data yang diperoleh dari sumber tidak langsung, misalnya, dokumen, catatan, laporan, data dari majalah, buku, koran, dan sebagainya. Penelitian ini menggunakan data pengadaan barang/jasa di Kanwil Kemenkumham DIY tahun 2013. Fokus penelitian adalah pengadaan barang/jasa dengan menggunakan metode pemilihan penyedia barang/jasa yaitu lelang tahun 2013 dimana pada tahun tersebut terdapat permasalahan gagal lelang dan wanprestasi.

4.5 Teknik Pengumpulan Data

Teknik pengumpulan data adalah cara yang dilakukan untuk mendapatkan data yang diperlukan untuk penelitian. Setelah sumber data ditentukan, langkah selanjutnya adalah melakukan pengumpulan data. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian nomor 1, 2, 3 dan 4 di atas dilakukan dengan menggunakan cara sebagai berikut.

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5.1.1.2 Hasil wawancara. Selain data dokumen tersebut di atas, penulis juga mengumpulkan data dalam bentuk wawancara dengan sejumlah narasumber yang menangani langsung kegiatan pengadaan barang/jasa di Kanwil Kemenkumham DIY. Narasumber yang berhasil diwawancarai oleh penulis disajikan dalam tabel berikut.

53

Tabel 5.2 Daftar narasumber penelitian

Narasumber	ID	Waktu Wawancara	Lama Wawancara
Narasumber 1	N1	28 Maret 2015	1 Jam 45 Menit
	75:554	20 April 2015	17 Menit
Narasumber 2	N2	3 April 2015	55 Menit
Narasumber 3	N3	6 April 2015	16 Menit

Wawancara terhadap narasumber yang menjabat sebagai panitia/pejabat pengadaan barang/jasa di Kanwil Kemenkumham DIY tersebut selain dilaksanakan dalam instansi terkait juga dilaksanakan di tempat lain. Selama proses wawancara berlangsung, penulis merekam hasil wawancara dengan menggunakan alat perekam dan membuat catatan-catatan. Setelah direkam, hasil wawancara tersebut ditranskripsi. Berikut ini adalah pertanyaan wawancara untuk pertanyaan penelitian nomor 1. Pertanyaan wawancara ini berkembang selama wawancara berlangsung.

- Bagaimana pelaksanaan kegiatan pengadaan barang/jasa di instansi Anda?
- 2. Apakah Anda dan unit layanan pengadaan di instansi Anda telah melaksanakan kegiatan pengadaan barang/jasa sesuai dengan perencanaan? Apakah semua tujuan bisa/telah tercapai?
- Apakah ada kendala-kendala yang muncul selama kegiatan pengadaan barang/jasa tersebut berlangsung? Jika ada, jelaskan kendala yang

0

Umum	0,16	-0,45	0,19	60'0-	15,0	3,35	96'0	0,21	-0,08	-0,05	0,39	0,93	0,54	0,50	0,36	0,17	-0,36	-0,24	
Transpor, Komunikasi, dan Jasa Keuangan	-3,05	-1,60	-0,22	-0,15	11,1-	-1,53	0,45	0,06	0,02	-0,40	-0,58	1,74	0,11	0,20	1,80	0,77	-1,53	4,04	
Pendidikan. Rekreasi, dan Olahraga	0,26	0,03	0,03	90'0	0,15	3,97	90'0	0,05	0,16	0,89	1,72	0,34	0,07	0,06	0,05	0,10	0,14	0,26	
Kesehatan	1,24	0,31	0,30	0,26	0,36	5,32	0,24	0,44	0,29	0,44	0,70	0,36	0,32	0,34	0,38	0,64	0,39	0,66	
Sandang	1,69	0,22	0,55	0,64	0,26	3,43	60'0	-0,23	کترہ	0,83	10'0	0,39	0,28	0,23	0,24	S0'0-	0,52	0,85	16)
huwBulan Bahan Jadi, Air, Listrik, Sandang F Makanan Rokok, dan Bahan Bahar Tembakau	-0,13	-0,13	-0,07	-0,45	0,53	3,34	0,40	0,15	60'0	0,20	0,16	0,13	0,23	0,20	0,22	0,29	0,41	0,80	Sumber: Berita Resmi Statistik (Badan Pusat Statistik 2016)
Makanan Jadi, Minuman, Rokok, dan Tembakau	1,86	0,35	0,36	0,63	15,0	6,42	0,50	0,47	0,40	66,0	12,0	15,0	<u>0,55</u>	05,0	0,50	1950	0,45	0,65	k (Badan Pu
Bahan Makanan	1,34	-0,94	0,69	<u>85,0-</u>	2,20	4,93	3,20	0,33	-1,06	-1,07	16'0	2,02	1,60	1,39	62'0-	-0,73	-1,47	0,60	smi Statisti
Tahun/Bulan		Apnl	Maret	Februari	Januari		Desember	November	Oktober	September	Agustus	Juli	Juni	Mei	April	Maret	Februari	Januari	er: Berita Re
ĥ	2016					2015													Sumb

Catatan: alternatif peletakan tabel besar dengan kertas memanjang (landscape).





Appendix 13. Refferences



Appendix 10: Writing Citation

One important part of a process of research is the study of literature (reading from various sources) according to the topics studied to generate new ideas / analysis presented in a study. Ideas or other people's research results should be written as a citation. Detailed information about the source of a citation written in a list called List of References or Bibliography. The format must be the same citation format used in writing a list of references. For example, when writing a citation using the format of the American Psychological Association (APA), writing a reference list must also use the APA format.

TYPE OF QUOTATIONS

1. Indirect quotation

Indirect quotation is the idea / concept of others cited by using the words of the author / researcher herself / himself

2. Direct quotation

Direct quotation is the idea / concept of other people copied in accordance with the original.

I. Quotation using American Psychological Association (APA) Format

1. Indirect Quotation

In the APA format, indirect quotation is made in sentence/text by including author's name and date of publication, without mentioning the page from which work is quoted.

Author's name is mentioned in the sentence

Jones (1998) compared student performance ... In

1998, Jones compared student performance ...

Author's name is not mentioned in the

sentence

In a recent study of student performance (Jones, 1998), ...

2. Direct Quotation

Direct quotation in APA format is written by mentioning author's name, date of publication, and the page from which the sentence/text is quoted. There are two kinds of direct quotations, namely short direct quotation and long direct quotation.

Short direct quotation

Short direct quotation is sentence that is quoted is less than or equal to 40 words. Short direct quotation is written in text by using quotation mark at the beginning and ending of the quotation.

Author's name is not mentioned in the sentence

She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style," (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

Author's name is mentioned in the sentence

According to Jones (1998), "Students often had dificulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

Long Direct Quotation

Long direct quotation is a sentence that is quoted is more than 40 words. Long direct quotation is written in a separate paragraph, with 5 spaces from left margin and remains in a distance of 5 spaces (like in a text).

Author's name is not mentioned in the sentence

She stated: Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed topurchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help. (Jones, 1993, p. 199).

Author's name is mentioned in the sentence

Jones's 1993 study found the following: Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help (p. 199).

SAMPLE OF QUOTATION

Work by 2 to 6 authors

Family name or last name of the author is all mentioned.

Richards, Jones and Moore (1998) maintain that college students who actively participate in extracurricular activities achieve greater academic excellence because they learn how to manage their time more effectively.

or

The authors maintain that college students who actively participate in extracurricular activities achieve greater academic excellence because they learn how to manage their time more effectively (Richards, Jones, & Moore, 1998).

Work by more than 6 authors

If the work being quoted is written by more than 6 authors, the first writers' family name / last name is written, by mentioning et al.

Massachusetts state and municipal governments have initiated several programs to improve public safety, including community policing and after school activities (Smith et al., 1997).

More than One Work by the same author.

All publication dates must all be mentioned.

Smith (1972) in his study of the effects of alcohol on the ability to drive, Smith (1991) showed that the reaction times of participating drivers were adversely affected by as little as a twelve ounces can of beer.

Quoting from several works of different authors and years of publishing in one sentence(quotation taken from different sources)

Studies of precautionary saving in response to earnings risk include Cantor (1985), Skinner(1988), Kimbal (1990a, 1990b) and Caballero (1991), among others... *or*

The hemispheric division of the human brain has been studied from many different perspectives; however, not all researchers agree on the exact functions of each hemisphere (Ellison, 1973; Jaynes, 1979; Mick, 1978).

Works by the same author's last name

when quoting from the works by the same author's surname with the previous quotation, the first name of the author should be included in the next quotation. At least 66.665 lions were killed between 1907 and 1978 in Canada and the United States (Kevin Hansen, 1980).

When it is in one quotation

D. M. Smith (1994) and P. W. Smith (1995) both reached the same conclusion about parentingstyles and child development.

Citing the formula, the results of research / exact quotation

it should state the page number.

In his study on the effects of alcohol on drivers, Smith (1991, p. 104) Stated that "twelve of participants WHO Drank ounces of beer with a 3.5% alcohol content reacted, on average, 1.2 seconds more SLOWLY to an emergency braking situation than They did when They had not ingested alcohol. "

Quoting from excerpts

when quoting from sources that cite, the original author's name is imprinted on the sentence, and the name of the author that quotes is included at the end of the quotation sentence.
Behavior is affected by situation. As Wallace (1972) postulated in Individual and Group Behavior, a person acts a Certain Way WHO may act independently in an entirely different manner while the member of a group (Barkin, 1992, p. 478).

No author's name

If there is no author's name, write down 1 or 2 the first word of the title of a book / web page. If quoting from a book or website, the title is written in italics. If quoting from the journal article / magazine / newspaper, the title is written in straight capital letters with quotation mark at the beginning and end of quotation.

Massachusetts state and municipal Governments have initiated programs to improve Several public safeties, Including community policing and after-school activities (Innovations, 1997).

Article without the author's name and date of publication

In another study of students and research decisions, it was Discovered That students succeeded with tutoring ("Tutoring and APA," nd).

Note: n.d. = No date

Institution as author

The standard performance measures were used in Evaluating the system. (United States Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, 1997)30

Communication via email

This information was verified a few days later (JS Phinney, personal communication, June 5,1999).

... It can be concluded that the Department of Mechanical Engineering are less attractive tofemale students (interview with Juliana Anggono, January 5, 1999).

Quoting from the Website

Quoting from the website or electronic sources is equal to cite from printed sources. If quoting from the website or electronic media, what need to be included are the name of the author, date of publication, page number (for direct quotation), or if there are no page numbers, specify the chapter number, number of figures, tables or paragraphs. Website address (URL) and other information are written on the Reference List.

(Cheek & Buss, 1981, p. 332)

(Shimamura, 1989, chap. 3)

II. Writing Quotes by Modern Language Association (MLA) Format

1. Writing Quotes Indirect

In the MLA format, indirect quotation is written in the sentence / text by stating thename of the author and page number of the source.

The author's name is mentioned in the sentence

Pope was clear to point out that, although many of his ideas were idealistic, Rousseauheld ambivalent feelings toward women (138).

The author's name is not mentioned in the sentence

During World War I, British and American women could, for the first time, earn firstclass pay for first-class work (Gilbert 236-7).

2. Writing Direct Quotations

The form of writing sources in a direct quotation is similar to the form of writing sources in an indirect quotation. The difference is the writing of sentence of quotation.

Short direct quotation

If the sentence quoted is equal to or less than 3 lines, the quotation is written enclosed in quotation marks.

The author's name is mentioned in the sentence

In fact, Rumelhart (33) Suggests That schemata "truly are the building blocks of cognition".

In fact, Rumelhart Suggests That schemata "truly are the building blocks of cognition."33)

The author's name is not mentioned in the sentence

Past attempts to deal with organizational conflict problems have led "to the development of integrative and mixed structures Such as committees, task forces and matrix structures" (Dawson, 97).

Long direct quotations

Citing more than 3 lines, quotation is written on a separate paragraph, with a distance of 1 inch or less than 10 beats / spaces from the left margin, with a between-line distance of 1.5 spaces. In fact, Rumelhart suggests that: schemata truly are the building blocks of cognition. They are the fundamental elements upon which all information processing depends. Schemata are employed in the process of interpreting sensory data (both linguistic and non linguistic), in retrieving information from memory, in organizing actions, in determining goals and sub-goals, in allocating resources, and Generally, in guiding the flow of processing in the system (33-34).

SAMPLE OF WRITING QUOTATION

More than one work by the same author

Citing two or more works by the same author, mention one word from the title of the work followed by page numbers. If it is the work of the book, the title is italicized; if the work in the form of articles, the title is given quotation marks.

When calculating the number of homeless animals in the United States, the author comically Stated that "Maybe man would not overrun the planet, but his pet poodles and Siamese cats Might" (Westin, Pethood 6). She then further Stated That there are 50 million homeless animals in the country (Westin, "Planning" 10).

Authors with the same last name

citing the work of the author with the same last name as the previous quotation, the author's first name should be included in the next quotation.

At least 66.665 lions were killed Between 1907 and 1978 in Canada and the United States(Kevin Hansen 58).

Quoting from several works

The dangers of mountain lions to Humans have been well documented (Rychnovsky 40; Seidensticker 114; Williams 30).

Works without page numbers

Works with two or three authors

Richards, Jones, and Moore maintain WHO That college students in extracurricular activitiesParticipate actively Achieve Greater academic excellence of Because They learn how to Effectively Manage Their time more (185).

or

The authors maintain WHO That college students in extracurricular activities Participate activelyAchieve Greater academic excellence of Because They learn how to manage time more Effectively Their (Richards, Jones, and Moore 185).

Works with four or more authors

Chazon et al. Argued That ethnic groups are culturally based social Organizations in which members have multiple identities (105-6).

or

The authors Argued That ethnic groups are culturally based social Organizations in which members have multiple identities (Chazon et al. 105-6).

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If quoting from the article with no author's name, the first 1 or 2 words from the title of the article is written as a resource to be given without the quotation at the beginning and at the endof the title.

In California, fish and game That Officials estimate since 1972 lion numbers have Increased from 2.400 to at least 6.000 ("Lion" A21).

Book

If quoting from a book with no author's name, title of the book is written as a source andwritten in italics.

Already Several new security holes have been outlined in detail Discovered and (NewHacker'sGuide 18).

The work consisting of several volumes

Between 1762 and 1796, the economy of imperial Russia experienced profound changes under Empress Catherine II (Spielvolgel, vol. 3).

Quoting from the paper-bound work

According to Flint, Japanese women of the Tokugawa period had key roles and functions in the home (5: 139).

Citing from two different works

Recent research confirms this effect (Catano 412-13; Mulderig from 1198 to 1234).

Institution as author

The standard performance measures of the United States Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration (123-97) were used in Evaluating the system. The standard performance measures (United States Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration 123-97) were used in Evaluating the system.

Personal communication

A. P. That French noted the clarity of Rutherford's prose style is not Often imitated in thewriting of most contemporary physicists (personal conversation, 18 April 1994).

If there is a word / sentence on direct quotation omitted

If the direct quotes are part of the sentence is removed, place the removed parts marked with ellipsis.

In surveying various responses to plagues in the Middle Ages, Barbara W. Tuchman writes, "Medical thinking ... stressed water as the communicator of disease, ignoring sanitation or visible carriers "(101-02).

Novel

If quoting the novel, the title is mentioned in italics, name of the author, page numbers are also mentioned and followed by a chapter number.

Fitzgerald's narrator Captures Gatsby in a moment of isolation: "A sudden emptiness seemed to flow now from the windows and the great doors, endowing with complete isolation the figure of the host "(56: ch. 3).

Drama

If quoting a conversation between two or more players, quotation of the conversations is written in separate paragraphs, with a range of 10 beats / spaces from the left margin. Character's name is written in capital letters. Quotations of the conversation by the same actors in the second row and so on are written with a distance of 3 beats / spacing of the first line. At the end of the quotation, write the numbers of "act, scene" and the line number inparentheses.

Marguerite Duras's screenplay for Hisroshima mon amour suggests at the outset the profound difference Between observation and experience: HE. You saw nothing in Hiroshima. Nothing.

SHE. I saw everything. Everything. [...] The hospital, for instance, I Saw it. I'm sure I did. There is a hospital in Hiroshima. How Could I Help seeing it? (2505-06)

Poetry

If quoting poetry, it needs to state the part number (if any), then the line number. When Homer's Odysseus comes to the hall of Circe, he finds his men "mild / in her soft spell, fed on her drug of evil" (10209-11).

Holy book

quoting Holy book verses, the name of the book is written followed by chapter and verse cited. Consider the words of Solomon: "If your enemy is hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he is Thirsty, give him water to drink" (Prov. 25.21).

If needed, the version of the Holy book can be stated.

Consider the words of Solomon: "If your enemy is hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he is Thirsty, give him water to drink" (Prov. 25.21. RSV).

Quoting from the website or electronic sources

When quoting from the website is the same as quoting from printed materials. If the source has an author and page number, state as printed on the source. And if there is no page number, specify the paragraph number, or specify the sequence number of display. Using Historical Writings about leprosy as an example, Demaitre argues that "the difference Between curability and treatability is not a modern invention" (29).

Quoting from the website without the author

When quoting from the website with unknown author's name, complete title of the website can be written in sentences, or one or more words, from the beginning of the website title in quotation marks in the final sentence quoted (as citing article).

According to a Web page sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund, fourteen American children die from gunfire each day ("Child").

List of Reference is a collection of source of information used in a writing, which is arranged alphabetically. Sources of information included in the list are the ones cited in the description / text and supporting or used as a reference. The information about the sources used must be written accurately, completely and consistently by using certain format / standards. In general, the format (citation style) is divided into two types based on science branches, namely the humanities style and scientific style. APA is an example of the scientific style, and MLA is an example of the humanities style.

General rule of writing a list of references

- a. Sources cited in the description / text should be written fully in the "Reference List". On the other hand, the source listed in the List of References should be written in the text as a quotation.
- b. The author's name is written by stating the family name / last name first, except name of China, Japan, Korea, because the family name is already stated at the beginning.
 Example:

Name: Kwik Kian Gie. Written as: Kwik Kian Gie. Name: Heribertus Mattalata. Written as: Mattalata, Heribertus Andi.Name: Joyce Elliot-Spencer. Written as: Elliot-Spencer, Joyce. Name: Anthony T. Boyle, PhD. Written as: Boyle, Anthony T.Name: Sir Philip Sidney. Written as: Sidney, Philip. Name: Arthur George Rust Jr.. Written as: Rust, Arthur George, Jr..Name: John D. Rockefeller IV. Written as:

Rockefeller, John. D., IV

- c. Titles of nobility, academy, and religion do not need to be stated.
- d. If there is no author's name, title of the work is written as the main theme.
- e. In the APA format, the first letter of the title of the work or the additional title is written in capital letters. In the MLA format, capital letters are used at the beginning of each wordfrom the title of the work (except for the article).
- f. The second line of each source is written with a distance of 5 beats / spaces from the left margin of the first line with a distance of 1.5 spaces between lines.
- g. The list is alphabetically sorted list of the family name / last name with a distance of 1.5 spaces.

Appendix 11: Example of Writing Reference List

APA FORMAT I. BO OKS Singl e auth or

Baxter, C. (1997). *Race equality in health care and education*. Philadelphia: Balliere Tindall.

Two or three authors

Cone, J.D., & Foster, S.L. (1993). *Dissertations and theses from start to finish: Psychology andrelated fields*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

No author's name

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (10th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

Not the First Edition

Mitchell, T.R., & Larson, J.R. (1987). *People in organizations: An introduction to organizationalbehavior* (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Authors of Team or Institution

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual ofmental disorders*

(4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Books of multi volume (editor as author)

Koch, S. (Ed.). (1959-1963). *Psychology: A study of science* (Vols. 1-6). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Work of Translations

Kotler, Philip. (1997). *Manajemen pemasaran : Analisis, perencanaan, implementasi* (HendraTeguh & Ronny Antonius Rusli, Penerjemah.). Jakarta: Prenhallindo.

Articles or Chapter in an Edited Book

Eiser, S., Redpath, A., & Rogers, N. (1987). Outcomes of early parenting: Knowns and unknowns.In A. P. Kern & L. S. Maze (Ed.). *Logical thinking in children* (pp. 58-87). New York: Springer.

Articles/terms in Reference Books

Schneider, I. (1989). Bandicoots. In *Grzimek's encyclopedia of mammals* (vol.1, pp. 300 304).New York: McGraw-Hill.

Papers of Seminars, Conferences, and the like

Crespo, C.J. (1998, March). *Update on national data on asthma*. Paper presented at themeeting of the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program, Leesburg, VA.

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II.SER
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Article
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Clark, L.A., Kochanska, G., & Ready, R. (2000). Mothers' personality and its interaction with child temperament as predictors of parenting behavior. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 79, 274-285.

Magazine Articles

Greenberg, G. (2001, August 13). As good as dead: Is there really such a thing as brain death?

New Yorker, 36-41.

Newspaper Articles

Crossette, Barbara. (1990, January 23). India lodges first charges in arms Scandal. *New York Times*, A4.

News Articles, no author

Understanding early years as a prerequisite to development. (1986, May 4). *The Wall Street Journal*, p. 8.

Book Reviews in Journal

Grabill, C. M., & Kaslow, N. J. (1999). Anounce of prevention: Improving children's mental health for the 21st century [Review of the book *Handbook of prevention and treatment with children and adolescents*]. Journal of Clinical Child Psychology, 28, 115 116.

Film Reviews in Journal

Lane, A. (2000, December 11). Come fly with me [Review of the motion picture *Crouching tiger, hidden dragon*]. *The New Yorker*, 129-131

III.INTERVIEWS

White, Donna. (1992, December 25). Personal interview.

IV.OTHER WORKS AND NON-

PRINT WORKSTelevision

Programs

Crystal, L. (Executive Producer). (1993, October 11). *The MacNeil/Lehrer news hour*. [Televisionbroadcast]. New York and Washington, DC: Public Broadcasting Service.

Video Tapes/VCD

National Geographic Society (Producer). (1987). *In the shadow of Vesuvius*. [Videotape]. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society.

Audio Cassettes

McFerrin, Bobby (Vocalist). (1990). *Medicine music* [Audio Recording]. Hollywood, CA: EMI-USA.

Computer Software

Arend, Dominic N. (1993). *Choices* (Version 4.0) [Computer software]. Champaign, IL:U.S. ArmyCorps of Engineers Research Laboratory. (CERL Report No.CH7- 22510)

V.ELECTRONIC

PUBLICATION

Complete Works

McNeese, M.N. (2001). Using technology in educational settings. October 13, 2001.

University of	Southern	Mississippi,	Educational	Leadership
and	Research.http://w			

Articles from online database

Senior, B. (1997, September). Team roles and team performance: Is there really a link? *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 70, 241-258. June 6, 2001. ABI/INFORM Global (Proquest) database.

Journal Articles on website

Lodewijkx, H. F. M. (2001, May 23). Individual- group continuity in cooperation and competition undervarying communication conditions. *Current Issues in Social Psychology*, 6 (12), 166-182. September 14, 2001. http://www.uiowa.edu/~grpproc/crisp/crisp.6.12.htm

Institutional Documents

NAACP (1999, February 25). *NAACP calls for Presidential order to halt policebrutality crisis*. June 3, 2001. http://www.naacp.org/president/releases/police_brutality.htm

Institutional Documents, without page numbers, without information on date of publicationGreater Hattiesburg Civic Awareness Group, Task Force on Sheltered Programs. (n.d.). *Fund- raising efforts*. November 10, 2001. http://www.hattiesburgcag.org

Author and information on date of publication are unknown

GVU's 8th WWW user survey. (n.d.). September 13, 2001. http://www.gvu.gatech.edu/user_surveys/survey-1997-10/

Email

Wilson, R.W. (1999, March 24). Pennsylvania reporting data. Child Maltreatment Research.March 30, 1999. *CHILD-MALTREATMENT-R-L@cornell.edu*

CD-ROM

Ziegler, H. (1992). Aldehyde. *The Software Toolworks multimedia encyclopedia* (CDROM version1.5). Boston: Grolier. Januari 19, 1999. Software Toolworks. Nickell, Stephen J. (August 1996). Competition and corporate performance. *The Journal of Political Economy*, 104(4), 724-747. December 15, 2003. Proquest Database (CD-ROM).

MLA FORMAT

Single author

Frye, Northrop. Anatomy of Criticism: Four Essays. Princeton: Princeton UP, 1957.

Books with the same author

-----. The Secular Scripture. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1976.

Books with two or three authors

Howe, Russell Warren, and Sarah Hays Trott. *The Power Peddlers*. Garden City: Doubleday, 1977.

Marquart, James W., Sheldon Ekland Olson, and Jonathan R. Sorensen. *The Rope, the Chair, and the Needle: Capital Punishment in Texas, 1923-1990.* Austin: Univ. Of Texas, 1994.

Books with more than three authors

Edens, Walter, et al., ed. Teaching Shakespeare. Princeton: Princeton UP, 1977.

No author's name *Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary* (10th ed.). Springfield, MA:Merriam-Webster, 1993.

Editor as author

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Author cum Editor

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