

暹罗大学国际学院 International College of Siam University

工商管理硕士(中英文) 独立研究报告写作指南

> 暹罗大学国际学院编印 二〇二二年九月

备注:这本手册的书写,完全依照我校硕士学位论文的撰写格式要求进行,仅 向大家提供一个参考模本。IS课程的格式审查按本手册进行。

前言

独立研究报告是硕士研究生学习中的一个重要部分,在硕士论文和独立研究报告撰写过程中需要有一定的学术规范和要求。硕士层次的学习具有多元化和多领域的学术特点,所以对文献资料的引用和书写格式都必须有统一的标准。因此,暹罗大学国际学院就硕士论文和独立研究报告的撰写规范和要求编写了《论文写作指南》。暹罗大学国际学院研究生院希望《论文写作指南》能为各位硕士研究生在撰写论文和独立研究报告中提供参考和帮助。



目录

前 言	2
第1章引言	5
1.1 编写《暹罗大学国际学院硕士学位论文写作指南》的目的	5
1.2 本指南的主要内容	
第2章 学位论文格式要求	6
2.1 学位论文的各个组成部分及其装订顺序	6
2.1.1 第一部分: 前篇	6
第二部分: 正文部分 一般包括 5 部分 或根据研究类型的不同而区分	6
第三部分: 后篇部分	6
2.2 学位论文各部分格式要求	6
第一部分: 前篇	7
2.2.1 正面封面	7
2.2.2 书脊	7
2.2.3 内页	8
2.2.4 内封面	8
2.2.4 中文摘要	8
2.2.5 英文摘要 (Abstract)	
2.2.6 论文或独立研究报告指导教授及答辩委员会教授签名页	
2.2.7 研究经费赞助申明(若有的话)	
2.2.8 目录	
2.2.9 表格目录	
2.2.10 图片目录	
第二部分:正文	
2.2.11 正文	
2.2.12 标题	
2.2.13 论文段落的文字部分	
2.2.14 脚注	
第三部分: 后篇	
2.2.15 论文注释与参考文献	
2.2.16 致谢与声明	
2.2.17 附录	
2.2.18 个人简历	
2.2.19 有关图、表、表达式	
2.3 页面设置、篇眉与页码	
2.3.1 页面设置	
2.3.2 页码	
第 3 章 论文几个主要部分的写法	
3.1 论文的语言及表述	
3.2 论文题目的写法	
3.3 摘要的写法	
3.4 "第1章 引言"的写法	
3.5 "第2 章,第3 章,,结论前的一章"的写法	
3.6 结论的写法	
3.7 附录的编写	
3.8 注释和参考文献的写法	

论文中的格式	16
Reference 格式	20



第1章引言

1.1 编写《暹罗大学国际学院硕士学位论文写作指南》的目的

硕士论文或独立研究报告是硕士教学大纲中必修课程的之一,是一门开展和训练研究调查经验的课程。每一位学生都必须完成硕士论文或独立研究报告才可以毕业。硕士学位论文作为一种学术作品,其书写首先应该符合学术作品的公共规范,同时为了方便对其的评审、保存和查阅,硕士学位论文的书写也需要符合一定的格式要求。

1.2 本指南的主要内容

本指南描述的规范和要求包括两方面:一是学术作品表述的公共规范,二是我校对硕士学位论文的书写提出的一些具体要求。

本指南将从如何写作论文题目、封面(英文)、摘要(中、英文)、目录、引言(问题的提出、文献综述)、参考文献、致谢与声明、附录、个人简历等方面逐一展开。

第2章 学位论文格式要求

2.1 学位论文的各个组成部分及其装订顺序

一本装订好的硕士学位论文(已经翻译成英文),应包含如下部分,其顺序如下:

2.1.1 第一部分: 前篇

- ➤ 封面
- ➤ 内封面
- ➤ 论文或独立研究报告指导教授及答辩委员会教授签名页
- ➤ 中文摘要
- ➤ 英文摘要 (Abstract)
- ➤ 研究经费赞助 (不需要的可不列此部分)
- ➤ 目录
- ➤ 表格目录 (不需要的可不列此部分)
- ➤ 图片目录 (不需要的可不列此部分)

第二部分: 正文部分 一般包括 5 部分 或根据研究类型的不同而区分

- ➤ 第 1 章 引言
- ➤ 第 2 章 文献综述
- ➤ 第 3 章 研究方法
- ➤ 第 4 章 论文分析
- ➤ 第 5 章 结论、比较分析和研究建议

第三部分: 后篇部分

- ➤ 论文注释与参考文献
- ➤ 致谢与声明
- ➤ 附录 (不需要的可不列此部分)

以上各项各自独立成为一部分、每部分从新的一页开始。

独立研究报告,应按照主导师、副导师、答辩委员会委员、研究生院留档、应打印4本。

2.2 学位论文各部分格式要求

第一部分: 前篇

2.2.1 正面封面

正面封面为 A4 大小的硬纸, 其内容包括:

1. 校徽

校徽图片大小为长宽均 3.66 厘米,校徽位置为距离上边缘 3厘米的居中位置。

2. 论文题目

论文题目。英语题目使用 Times New Roman 字体,用英文大写字母编写,字体大小为 14 号加粗。论文题目的位置在校徽位置下(根据题目长度调整校徽与题目间的空行数量)居中位置。

3. 作者与学号

作者姓名前不用添加任何称谓。但如果有任何皇室册封,请使用英文缩写。英文姓名使用 Times New Roman 英文大写字体,字体大小为 12 号加粗,居中位置。学号同样格式在姓名下方。

4. 学位名称和学科名称和最终完整版提交年份

这部分请按照以下内容填写: '本独立研究报告提交暹罗大学研究生学院为暹罗大学研究生学院工商管理硕士国际商务管理专业教学大纲中规定的学习部分" 此内容使用英文字体 Times New Roman (12 pt)字大写加粗。

如下所示:

AN INDEPENDENT STUDY SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SIAM UNIVERSITY

2022

5. 封面的页面设置

页边距: 上一2.54 厘米, 下一2.54 厘米, 左一3.17 厘米, 右一3.17 厘米, 装订线 0 厘米;

2.2.2 书脊

书脊使用金色字体,包括论文或独立研究报告题目、作者姓名和提交时间。(只写年,不用写月)位置的排版可根据各人题目、姓名等情况美化调整。作者的姓名前不添写任何称谓。

2.2.3 内页

内页为厚白纸一张,放置在正封面的下一页。

2.2.4 内封面

内封面的内容与正面封面的内容一致.

2.2.4 中文摘要

摘要的中文版与英文版要对应。摘要的第一部分注明

- 1) 题目
- 2) 作者姓名
- 3) 学位名称
- 4) 专业名称
- 5)导师签字线,导师头衔和姓名,日期填空线。

中文摘要部分的标题为"摘要",用12pt字加粗居中。

摘要内容为清晰的总结论文或独立研究报告的大致内容,使读者能最快的了解论文或独立研究报告基本内容。一个好的摘要需要包括研究目的、研究范围、研究方法如:资料收集法、研究工具、研究人群的特点与数量、研究结果总结。摘要需要用最精炼的语言来表述,避免长篇大论。摘要内容控制在 800-1000 汉字(符),并限制在一页内书写。摘要中不要出现图片、图表、表格或其他插图材料。

摘要内容用小四号字(12pt)书写,两端对齐,汉字用宋体,外文字用 Times New Roman 体,标点符号一律用中文输入状态下的标点符号。

论文的关键词,是为了文献标引工作从论文中选取出来用以表示全文主题内容信息的单词或术语,且不要超过 5 个。每个关键词之间空两个汉字符宽度,不用逗号或其他符号间隔。"关键词"三个字用宋体字加粗标注,且顶格书写,

如果一行无法结束,第二行需要与第一个关键词对齐。

2.2.5 英文摘要 (Abstract)

摘要的中文版与英文版要对应。摘要的第一部分注明

1) Title: Contents
2) By: Contents
3) Degree: Contents
4) Major: Contents

5)Advisor: 签字线,导师头衔和姓名,日期填空线。

第二部分。英文摘要部分的标题为"Abstract",在上述内容下方用 Times New Roman 体 12 号字加粗。 摘要内容用 Times New Roman 体 12 号字书写,两端对齐,

标点符号用英文标点符号。"Keywords"与中文摘要部分的关键词对应,每个关键词之间用逗号间隔,全小写。

2.2.6 论文或独立研究报告指导教授及答辩委员会教授签名页

论文或独立研究报告指导教授及答辩委员会教授签名页是为了让研究生院院长、指导教授签字证明。

首先论文题目与校徽格式与封面一致。英语题目使用 Times New Roman 字体,用英文大写字母编写,字体大小为 14 号加粗。论文题目的位置在校徽位置下(根据题目长度调整校徽与题目间的空行数量)居中位置。

然后标题下方内容如下,用12号字体(注意哪些部分需要加粗)

Thematic Certificate

To

NAME

This Independent Study has been Approved as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of International Master of Business Administration in International Business Management

Advisor:	(Dr.)	••••••	••••••	······································	
Date:	/		/		
(Associate Professor Leting Dean, Graduate		_			
DateSiam University				••••	

2.2.7 研究经费赞助申明(若有的话)

研究经费赞助申明是在学生撰写论文或独立研究报告时所获得的经费赞助说明,需注明研究经费的来源单位或个人姓名。

2.2.8 目录

目录是论文的提纲,是论文各组成部分标题按顺序的排列。首先应在居中位置添写 "Contents" 作为标题,用 Times New Roman (16pt)字加粗。目录的内容采用小四号字(12pt),行距为固定值 20 磅,每章标题行前空 6 磅,后空 0 磅。注明与论文或独立研究报告中各章节、标题相对应的页码。

2.2.9 表格目录

此部分为了整理和标注在论文或独立研究报告中全部图表或表格的目录。首先应在 居中位置添写 "表格目录"作为标题,然后添写表格编号、表格名称及相对应的页码。如附 录中也有表格,也需要在表格目录中注明。

2.2.10 图片目录

此部分为了整理和标注在论文或独立研究报告中全部图片的目录。首先应在居中位置添写"图片目录"作为标题,然后添写图片编号、图片名称及相对应的页码。如附录中也有图片,也需要在图片目录中注明。

第二部分: 正文

2.2.11 正文

此部分是论文的主体,包括:第1章,第2章, …,第5章。其书写层次要清楚。

2.2.12 标题

标题要重点突出,简明扼要。格式如下:

- 各章标题,例如:第 1 章 引言 章序号与章名之间空一个汉字符。使用 Times New Roman(16pt)字加粗,居中书写, 多倍行距 1.15 倍,论文的"摘要,目录,表 格 目 录 ,图 片 目 录 ,参考文献, 致谢与声明,附录,个人简历"等部分的标题也使用上述格式。
- 一级节标题,例如: 2.1 实验装置与实验方法 节标题序号与标题名之间空一个汉字符(下同)。采用 Times New Roman(14pt) 字加粗居左书写,行距为多倍行距 1.15 倍。
- 二级节标题,例如: 2.1.1 实验装置

采用 Times New Roman(12pt)字加粗居左书写,行距为多倍行距 1.15 倍。

● 三级节标题,例如: 2.1.2.1 归纳法

采用 Times New Roman(12pt)字加粗居左书写,行距为多倍行距 1.15 倍。

2.2.13 论文段落的文字部分

采用小四号(12pt)字,用 Times New Roman 体,两端对齐书写,段落首行左缩进 2 个汉字符。行距为多倍行距 1.15 倍(段落中有数学表达式时,可根据表达需要设置 该段的行距),段前空 0 磅,段后空 0 磅。

2.2.14 脚注

采用小五号(9pt)字,按两端对齐格式书写,单倍行距,段前段后均空 0 磅。脚注的序号按页编排,不同页的脚注序号不需要连续。在脚注部分的序号采用"①,……,⑩"样式,不必"上标",序号与脚注内容文字之间空半个汉字符,全文格式要统一。正文当中 的脚注序号为上标格式,例如:刑事附带民事诉讼①。脚注的段落格式为:单倍行距,段前空 0 磅,断后空 0 磅,悬挂缩进 1.5 字符;字号为小五号字(9pt),汉字用宋体,外文用 Times New Roman 体;中外文混排时,所有标点符号(例如逗号","、括号"()"等)一律使用中文输入状态下的标点符号,但小数点采用外文状态下的样式。

第三部分: 后篇

2.2.15 论文注释与参考文献

"参考文献"四字的格式与每一章标题的格式相同。参考文献的正文部分用小四号 (12pt)字,汉字用宋体,英文用 Times New Roman 体,行距采用多倍行距 1.15倍。换行悬挂缩进4汉字符。每一条文献的内容要写在同一页。遇有被迫分页的情况,可通过"留白"或微调本页行距的方式将同一条文献内容放在一页。

2.2.16 致谢与声明

致谢:对象限于对完成论文有较重要学术帮助的团体和人士。(限 200 字内) 注意事项:

- 1. 学术论文的致谢用词应含蓄、笼统、简朴, 切忌感情色彩浓厚和流于俗套的溢美之辞。
- 2. 受谢的具体人名不宜列举太多。否则论文评阅人有理由怀疑你到底有没有独立工作

能力。

最后在右下角添写作者姓名和日期。

2.2.17 附录

附录的格式与正文相同。

附录按正体英文大写字母编号,即附录 A,附录 B,……。只有一个附录时,也要编号,即附录 A。每个附录应有标题。附录编号与附录标题之间空一个汉字符。例如: 附录 A 北京市 2003 年度工业经济统计数据。附录中图、表、数学表达式的编号,应与正文编号区分开,即在阿拉伯数码前冠以附录的编号,如图 A-1,表 B-2,式 C-3等。

2.2.18 个人简历

个人简历包括出生年月日、获得学士学位的学校、时间等。(可不添加此项)

2.2.19 有关图、表、表达式

● 图

图要精选,要具有自明性,切忌与表及文字表述重复。

图要清楚,但坐标比例不要过分放大,同一图上不同曲线的点要分别用不同形状的 标识符标出。

图中的术语、符号、单位等应与正文表述中所用一致。

图序与图名,例如: 图 2.1 发展中国家经济增长速度的比较(1960-2000)图 2.1 是图序,是"第 2 章第 1 个图"的序号,其余类推。图序与图名置于图的下方,采用 Times New Roman 12pt 字居中书写,图序与图名文字之间空一个汉字符宽度。

● 表

表中参数应标明量和单位的符号。为使表格简洁易读。表单元格中的文字一般应居中书写(上下居中,左右居中),不宜左右居中书写的,可采取两端对齐的方式书写。表单元格中的文字采用 12pt Times New Roman 字,多倍行距 1.15 倍。

表序与表名,例如:表 3.1 第四次全国经济普查数据(北京)

表 3.1 是表序,是"第 3 章第 1 个表"的序号,其余类推。表序与表名置于表的上方,采用 Times New Roman 12pt 字居中书写,表序与表名文字之间空一个汉字符。

表达式

表达式主要是指数字表达式,例如数学表达式,也包括文字表达式。

表达式采用与正文相同的字号居中书写,或另起一段空两个汉字符书写,一旦采用 了上述两种格式中的一种,全文都要使用同一种格式。表达式应有序号,序号用括号括 起来置于表达式右边行末,序号与表达式之间不加任何连线。表达式行的行距为单倍行 距,段前空 6磅,段后空 6磅。当表达式不是独立成行书写时,有表达式的段落的行 距为单倍行距,段前空 3磅,段后空 3磅。

文中的表、图、表达式一律采用阿拉伯数字分章编号。如:表 3.2,图 2.5,式 3-1等。若图或表中有附注,采用英文小写字母顺序编号,附注写在图或表的下方。

2.3 页面设置、篇眉与页码

2.3.1 页面设置

论文封面的页面设置已经在 2.2.1 中进行了介绍。

论文中的每一页均采用 A4 幅面白色 70 克以上 80 克以下(彩色插图页除外)纸张单面印刷,页面设置的数据为:

页边距(封面和内封面除外):上一2.54 厘米,下一2.54 厘米,左一3.17 厘米,右一3.17 厘米,装订线 0 厘米;页码范围:普通;页眉距边界:2.8 厘米,页脚距边界:1.5 厘米。

2.3.2 页码

页码从第 1 章 (引言) 开始按阿拉伯数字 (1, 2, 3, ……) 连续编排, 之前的部分 (摘要, Abstract, 目录, 表格目录, 图片目录等) 用大写罗马数字 (I, II, III, ……) 单独编排。页码位于页面中下方, 采用五号(10.5)Times New Roman 体数字书写。页码数字两侧不要加"一"等符号。页码下边距为 1.5 厘米。

第3章论文几个主要部分的写法

硕士学位论文的书写,除表达形式上需要遵循一定的格式要求外,内容上也要符合一定的要求。

硕士学位论文只能有一个主题(不能是几块工作拼凑在一起),这个主题要具体到问题的基层(即此问题基本再也无法向更低的层次细分为子问题),而不是问题所属的领域,更不是问题所在的学科,换言之,研究的主题切忌过大。例如,"中国国有企业改制问题研究"这样的研究主题过大,因为"国企改制"涉及的问题范围太广,很难在一本硕士学位论文中完全研究透彻。通常,硕士学位论文应针对某学科领域中的一个具体问题展开深入的研究,并得出有价值的研究结论。

3.1 论文的语言及表述

硕士学位论文是学术作品,因此其表述要严谨简明,重点突出,专业常识应简写或不写,做到层次分明、数据可靠、文字凝练、说明透彻、推理严谨、立论正确,避免使用文学性质的或带感情色彩的非学术性语言。论文中如出现一个非通用性的新名词、新术语或新概念,需随即解释清楚。

3.2 论文题目的写法

论文题目应简明扼要地反映论文工作的主要内容,切忌笼统。由于别人要通过你论 文题目中的关键词来检索你的论文,所以用语精确是非常重要的。论文题目应该是对研究 对象的精确具体的描述,这种描述一般要在一定程度上体现研究结论,因此,我们的论 文题目不仅应告诉读者这本论文研究了什么问题,更要告诉读者这个研究得出的结论。例 如:"在事实与虚构之间:梅乐、卡彭特、沃尔夫的新闻观"就比"三个美国作家的新闻观研 究"更专业更准确。

3.3 摘要的写法

论文的摘要,是对论文研究内容的高度概括,其他人会根据摘要检索一篇硕士学位 论文,因此摘要应包括:对问题及研究目的的描述、对使用的方法和研究过程进行的简要 介绍、对研究结论的简要概括等内容。摘要应具有独立性、自明性,应是一篇完整的论文。

通过阅读论文摘要,读者应该能够对论文的研究方法及结论有一个整体性的了解,因此摘要的写法应力求精确简明。论文摘要切忌写成全文的提纲,尤其要避免"第 1 章……;第 2 章……; "这样的或类似的陈述方式。关键词,关键词是为了让读者在检索相关信息中出现的关键词,所以在选取关键词的时候,应该考虑选取与文章核心内容相关的词或词组。一般选取 3-5个关键词。

3.4 "第1章 引言"的写法

一篇学位论文的引言,大致包含如下几个部分: 1、问题的提出; 2、选题背景及意义; 3、文献综述: 4、研究方法; 5、论文结构安排。

● 问题的提出:讲清所研究的问题"是什么"。

- 选题背景及意义: 讲清为什么选择这个题目来研究,即阐述该研究对学科发展的贡献、对国计民生的理论与现实意义等。
- 文献综述:对本研究主题范围内的文献进行详尽的综合述评,"述"的同时一定要有"评", 指出现有研究成果的不足,讲出自己的改进思路。
- 研究方法: 讲清论文所使用的科学研究方法。
- 研究成果: 进行研究后所得到的解答。
- 提出建议:对研究的成果提出相关的建议以及往后的研究方向等。
- 论文结构安排:介绍本论文的写作结构安排。

35"第2章,第3章,,结论前的一章"的写法

本部分是论文作者的研究内容,不能将他人研究成果不加区分地掺和进来。已经在引言的文献综述部分讲过的内容,这里不需要再重复。各章之间要存在有机联系,符合逻辑顺序。

选题时切记要有"问题意识",不要选不是问题的问题来研究。

3.6 结论的写法

结论是对论文主要研究结果、论点的提炼与概括,应准确、简明,完整,有条理,使人看后就能全面了解论文的意义、目的和工作内容。主要阐述自己的创造性工作及所取得的研究成果在本学术领域中的地位、作用和意义。同时,要严格区分自己取得的成果与导师及他人的科研工作成果。在评价自己的工作时,要实事求是,除非有足够的证据表明自己的研究是"首次"的,"领先"的,"填补空白"的,否则应避免使用这些或类似词语

3.7 附录的编写

研究报告中常有一些篇幅较长的材料,不适宜放到报告的正文中,也无法放在注释 里,包括样本、问卷、照片、数据表、范例等等。但是,这些材料有助于读者完整深入 地理解正文内容,特别有助于读者了解正文中不得不省略的解释、论证过程。所以,可 以把这些材料作为附录放在报告之后,一般而言,学术专著、博士和硕士的学位论文要 有附录。

3.8 注释和参考文献的写法

使用APA 6th格式,查看本文末尾APA 6th附录.

论文中的段落格式

Abstract摘要部分:

The main objective of this paper is to find the critical problem facing by the employees while working in organizations and find out the ways of increasing employees' loyalty to their organization. This paper aims to investigate how employee perceptions of their workplace environment, reward and recognition, teamwork, training and development can determine their job satisfaction, help organization manager to better understand what employees feeling on their job and what they need, therefore better manage organization and enhance employee's positive job attitude and their motivation to their job. This paper is based on theoretical considerations, on this basis developing the previous related researches. The data was collected through disproportional stratified sampling technique of 200 employees who currently working in any branches of City Comfort Inn in Nanning China and analyzed using Ordinal Least Squares (OLS) regression. For the key factors predicted to influence employee's job satisfaction, the analysis found that reward, recognition and teamwork those factors has positive relationship with employee job satisfaction. Reward is the most important factor which means organization offer employee better reward or pay will brings significant effect on employee job satisfaction. Moreover, this author found that education also has important influence on employee job satisfaction. Analysis of OLS regression reveals that employee who has higher education level will have more job satisfaction than employees who has lower education level. Overall, the evidence suggests that organization should establish well-function reward and recognition system and need to take attention to encourage teamwork among employees, raise their teamwork spirit and let them better collaborate with each other in order to increase employee job satisfaction and stimulate their motivation toward their job.

1 space(1 回车)

Keywords: human resource management, employee job satisfaction, workplace environment, reward and recognition, teamwork, training and development

1. INTRODUCTION

1 space(1 回车)

1.1Background:

Over the past ten years, what people think about and expectation for the company is usually depend on the company's financial data and company's earning. Nowadays, with the development of globalization, extensive of information technology and increasing international trade competition and customer demand, those affecting how people define of a good company as well. Especially social responsibility, governance, quality of work life (QWL), and employee job satisfaction, those are the important indicators to define the organization whether good governance, whether well-functioning and whether suitable for job.

1 space(1 回车)

Moreover, employees are the key resources of any organization. Organizing training and developing seminar those are the meaningful channels which organization invests lots of capital on employees, helping employees increase their skills, working experience and ability. Under this kind of training, employees can increase their working efficiency and effectiveness, which will caused the organization productivity increased.

1 space(1 回车)

However, organizations are difficult to adapt for the fast trend of information technology, more and more intensive competition among different industries and global economy expand after financial crisis caused increasing demand of labor market. It is very common in any organizations that push too much working pressure to their employees and setting the KPI and measure employee's job performance. Nevertheless the employee rewards and punishment system lack of standardization. These all will result in significant influence on employee's job satisfaction and their working attitude. Employee's attitude will affects their work performance as well. Workplace environment, reward and recognition, training and development and team work those are the mostly concerned by the employees.

2 space between sub-sections(在次级标题开始前空 2 个回车)

2.1 Human Resource Management

According to Armstrong (1987), Human resource management is a specialized functional area of business that attempts to develop programs, policies, and activities to

promote the job satisfaction of both individual and organizational needs, goods and objectives.

2 space between sub-sections(在次级标题开始前空 2 个回车)

2.2 The importance of Job Satisfaction

Rao (2000) indicated that job satisfaction is not self- satisfaction, happiness or self fulfillment, it is personal feeling only regarding to their job, and act as a motivation to their job. According to Barbara (2004), job satisfaction is personal feeling regarding to their work, and it can be affected by multiple factors. It indicates that overall relationship between employee and their employer. More specifically, satisfaction not only means the feeling accompany with attain the goal, it also means the impulse of attain the goal. As previous researchers explain what is job satisfaction, Reilly (1991) give a definition of job satisfaction as the feeling that a worker has about his job or a general attitude towards work or a job and it is influenced by the perception of one's job.

between independent variable and dependent variable, which can helps the researcher to

understand how typically changes the value of the dependent variable when one of the independent variables changes while the other independent variables remain unchanged.

4. RESULTS

A new chapter on a separate page (新一章部分另起一页)

This author conducts the reliability test before testing the hypothesized relationships by using OLS regression analysis. Cronbach's alpha as the measurement to determine the reliability of multiple items scale of each concept, which can indicate the internal consistency of each concept's multiple items scale and degree of reliability of measurement. Table 2 shows the results of all concepts' multiple items scales' degree of reliability as score of Cronbach's alpha. From the results which indicates that most of the concepts' multiple items scale has the satisfactory score of Cronbach's alpha. Employee job satisfaction, workplace environment, reward, and teamwork those score exceed what Nunnally (1967) recommended the minimum value of 0.7. Recognition, Training and development has lower Cronbach's alpha score which are 0.677 and 0.645, however they still acceptable. Then this author computed the summated scale for each concept's multiple items scales' average score for further OLS regression analysis.

Table and Figure must be put close to where they are mentioned in the text(表格和图示需要放于提及图表的内容最近文字附近)

Table 2: Reliability test

			report			
Variables	Employee	Workplace environment	Reward	Recognition	Teamwork	Training and development
	satisfaction					•
Cronbach's						
alpha (α)	0.719	0.821	0.722	0.677	0.856	0.645
Internal						
consistency	Good	Good	Good	Acceptable -	Good	Acceptable

This author conducts the reliability test before testing the hypothesized relationships by using OLS regression analysis. Cronbach's alpha as the measurement to determine the reliability of multiple items scale of each concept, which can indicate the internal consistency of each concept's multiple items scale and degree of reliability of measurement. Table 2 shows the results of all concepts' multiple items scales' degree of reliability as score of Cronbach's alpha. From the results which indicates that most of the concepts' multiple items scale has the satisfactory score of Cronbach's alpha. Employee job satisfaction, workplace environment, reward, and teamwork those score exceed what Nunnally (1967) recommended the minimum value of 0.7. Recognition, Training and development has lower Cronbach's alpha score which are 0.677 and 0.645, however they still acceptable. Then this author computed the summated scale for each concept's multiple items scales' average score for further OLS regression analysis.

Reference 格式

使用APA 6th

APA 6th REFERENCE GUIDE

In-text citation paraphrasing examples

Paraphrasing is putting in your own words what the author has written. When paraphrasing, there are two ways you can reference: the author's name can be incorporated in your text or included in brackets with the year of publication. The same intext citation format is used regardless of the type of source.

Author Surname, Year)

Creme and Lea (2003) suggest that the more students write, the more confident they will become about writing. OR

The more students write, the more confident they will become about writing (Creme & Lea, 2003).

Reference

$\Diamond\Diamond$ Book with one author $\Diamond\Diamond$

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Book title: Subtitle.* Place of Publication: Publisher. Tracy, B. (2014). *Leadership* (2nd ed.). New York: American Management Association.

$\Diamond\Diamond$ Book with two to five authors $\Diamond\Diamond$

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial., Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial., & Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Book title: Subtitle*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Buonora, N., Chiavarini, M., Salmasi, L., Giaimo, M. D., & Minelli, L. (2013). Impact of immigration on burden of Tuberculosis in Umbria: A low-incidence Italian region with high immigrants rates.

*Journal of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, 54(1), 29-34.

Tracy, B. & Bowler, N. (2014). Leadership (2nd ed.). New York: American Management Association.

$\Diamond\Diamond$ Edited book $\Diamond\Diamond$

Author Surname. (Ed.). (Year). Book Title. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Murthy, S. N. (Ed.). (2011). Dermatokinetics of therapeutic agents. Boca Raton, NM: CRC Press.

$\Diamond\Diamond$ Government publication $\Diamond\Diamond$

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. OR Government Name. Name of Government Agency. (Year). *Title: Subtitle*. Place of Publication: Publisher.World Health Organization. (2013). *World health statistics 2013*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

$\Diamond\Diamond$ A translation book $\Diamond\Diamond$

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Book title: Subtitle* (Translator First Initial. Second Initial. Surname, Trans.). Place of Publication: Publisher. (Original work published Year).

Trebbi, J. C. (2014). *The art of pop-up: Magical world of three-dimensional books.* (T. Corkett, Trans). Barcelona, Spain: Promo Press.

$\Diamond\Diamond$ Conference papers/ proceedings $\Diamond\Diamond$

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year, Month). *Title of paper or poster*. Paper or poster session presented at the meeting of Organization Name, Location.

Gibson, C. C. (2005). Impact of the larger social context on the distance learner. In S. Allsop (Ed.),

International Council for Distance Education: One world many voices: Quality in open and distance learning (pp. 279-282). Chicago, IL: Milton Keynes.

$\Diamond\Diamond$ Journal article $\Diamond\Diamond$

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). Article title: Subtitle. *Journal Title, Volume* (issue), page range. doi: xx.xxxxxxxxx OR Retrieved from URL of journal home page [if available].

Kaur, J. (2011). Raising explicitness through self-repair in English as a lingua franca. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 43(11), 2704-2715.

Sankarasubajyan, S., Janardan, J. D., & Kaur, P. (2013). Outcomes and characteristics of intermittent hemodialysis for acute kidney injury in an intensive care unit. *Indian Journal of Nephrology*, 23(1), 30-33. https://dx.doi.org/10.4103/0971-4065.107193

$\Diamond \Diamond$ Newspapers $\Diamond \Diamond$

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year, Month Day). Article title: Subtitle. *Newspaper Title,* page range. Retrieved from URL [if viewed online]

Johnstone, B. F. (1992, May 28). Treaty claim upheld. The Daily Telegraph, p. 2.

$\Diamond\Diamond$ Thesis/ Dissertation $\Diamond\Diamond$

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Title of dissertation* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Name of Institution, Location.

Bowler, N. (2010). *Prisoners' mental state: A psychosocial perspective* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Swansea University, Swansea.

Whaanga, P. (2012). *Maori values can reinvigorate a New Zealand philosophy* (Master's thesis). Retrieved from https://researcharchive.vuw.ac.nz/xmlui/handle/10063/2403

$\Diamond \Diamond$ Web page $\Diamond \Diamond$

Author Surname. (Last update or copyright date; if not known, put n.d.). *Title*. Retrieved from URL of specific document

World Health Organization. (2014). Pneumonia. Retrieved from

$\Diamond \Diamond$ Wikipedia $\Diamond \Diamond$

Wikipedia. (n.d.). Title. Retrieved month day, year, from URL

Wikipedia. (n.d.). Quality assurance. Retrieved June 13, 2560, from https://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/Quality_assurance

$\Diamond \Diamond$ Blogpost $\Diamond \Diamond$

Blog Post

Becker, D. (2016, June 22). Navigating copyright: How to cite sources in a table [Blog post]. Retrieved from https://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2016/06/navigating-copyright-how-to-cite-sources-in-a-table.html#comments

Blog Comment

Becker, D. (2017, April 28). Navigating copyright: How to cite sources in a table [Blog comment]. Retrieved fro https://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2016/06/navigating-copyright-how-to-cite-sources-in-a-table.html#comments

$\Diamond \Diamond$ Facebook $\Diamond \Diamond$

American Red Cross. (2009, October 17). Red Cross workers in American Samoa: 2 stories [Facebook page]. Retrieved from https://www.facebook.com/notes/american-red- cross/red-cross-workers-in-american-samoa-2-stories/178265261423

Weta Workshop. (n.d.). Timeline [Facebook page]. Retrieved March 31, 2014, from https://www.facebook.com/WetaWorkshop

$\Diamond\Diamond$ image, picture, graph, chart, map, diagram, photograph, or painting $\Diamond\Diamond$

Beneath the figure, label with the italicised word "Figure" and a number. Include a caption (which serves as the title), explanatory notes if required, and the citation. Note the use of brackets and the word "from". Where figures have been adapted, replace "from" with "adapted from".

If a figure or image list is required for your course, seek advice from your tutor as to how they would like this presented.

In-Text Example

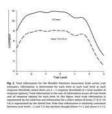


Figure 1. (from Van Dam, Earleywine, & Borders, 2010, p. 809)

Reference List Examples

Van Dam, N. T., Earleywine, M., & Borders, A. (2010). Measuring mindfulness? An item response theory analysis of the mindful attention awareness scale. *Personality and Individual Difference*, 49(7), 805-810. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2010.07.020

$\Diamond \Diamond \mathsf{Table} \, \Diamond \Diamond$

Tables are headed with the word "Table" and a number. On a new line, the title is italicised and is in title case (i.e., all the main words begin with a capital letter). Beneath the table, insert the italicised word "Note:" followed by explanatory notes if required, and the citation preceded with "from" or "adapted from".

Table 1

Micro Nutrients

Nutrients	Plant species	Physiological response for Cd alleviation	Reference
Fe	e Brassica juncea Fe stabilizes complex proteins and provide stability to chloroplast under Cd stress		[84]
	Lupinus albus	Protects photosynthetic tissues	[86]
Zn	Triticum durum	Addition of Zn to soil reduced crop Cd concentrations	[95]
	Oryza sativa	Inhibits Cd uptake	[30]
	Brassica chinensis	Suppresses Cd uptake and root-to-shoot transport	[90]
	Arachis hypogaea	Reduces shoot Cd accumulation and a stimulation of antioxidative enzymes	[10]
Se	Brassica napus	Inhibits Cd accumulation in cells and activates antioxidant system	[87]

Note. Micro nutrients and beneficial elements- induced physiological responses for alleviation of Cd stress. From Nazar, Iqbal, Masood, Iqbal, Khan, Syeed, & Khan, 2012.

Reference List Examples

Nazar, R., Iqbal, N., Masood, A., Iqbal, M., Khan, R., Syeed, S., & Khan, N. A. (2012). Cadmium toxicity in plants and role of mineral nutrients in its alleviation. *American Journal of Plant Sciences*, 3(10). doi:10.4236/ajps.2012.310178