



Malayer State University Master's Thesis Guidelines



1396

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of English language and literature

Introduction

The thesis is a scholarly research project that shows evidence of critical analysis and understanding on a topic approved by the student's supervisor and acknowledged by the *Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences*. The thesis is submitted to the department of English language and literature in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts (M.A.) awarded by Malayer State University. This guide is intended to serve as an informative manual for the graduate students of English Literature engaged in preparation of a master's thesis. It is strongly recommended that all students become thoroughly familiar with the contents of this guide before preparation of the thesis and do not consult previously submitted theses concerning style or format since numerous changes are made in the requirements and few of the previously written theses followed all requirements completely. Before presenting the material, it is worth noting that the thesis must be the student's original work completed in clear and error free English following the MLA style. The thesis should be between 80 and 120 pages, (including the works cited page). Students must deliver a clean copy of the MA thesis to each member of the examining committee **at least three weeks** prior to the oral defense session.

Manuscript Organization:

Cover (see appendix 1)

In the name of God

Title page (see appendix 1)

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English Abstract

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Title Page (Persian) (see appendix 6)

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Title Page

The title of the thesis as it appears on the Title Page **must be identical** to the title found on the Approval Page, including capitalization and punctuation.

The title page is not numbered; however, it is counted and is technically page “i” of the preliminary pages (because it is not numbered, the next preliminary page is to be numbered “ii”). All text on the title page should be centered. The title page is the exact copy of the cover and should include the student’s degree title, the University name, the name of the student and the supervisor, the month and year that the degree is to be awarded (e.g., May 2017).

Approval (Thesis Committee Page)

Approval Page is a typed list of committee members with their signatures.

Dedication Page

This page is optional. If the student desires to dedicate his or her thesis, the student may do so using this page. The page should not include a heading. The text is to be brief and centered on the page. Pagination is in lower-case Roman numerals.

Acknowledgments Page

This page is optional and can be used to include brief statements of appreciation or recognition. This page has the heading “ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,” and the heading should be in all capital letters. Pagination is in lower-case Roman numerals.

Abstract

Every thesis is required to include an abstract. This should be between 150 to 300 words. The page is to be titled “ABSTRACT,” and the title should appear in all capital letters. The abstract should include a brief summary of your research and findings. The pagination is lower-case Roman numerals. A summary must be provided of the background and purpose of the research, the methodology used, important results, and conclusions. In other words, each section of the

body of the thesis must be represented in the abstract. Note also that statements that require a reference are not permitted in abstracts.

Table of Contents

Every thesis is required to include a table of contents. The heading for this page is “TABLE OF CONTENTS” and should appear in all capital letters. Pagination for this section is lower case Roman numerals. Do not include an entry for “Table of Contents” on your table of contents page. Headings, subheadings, or titles listed in these front sections must match exactly (in word order and capitalization) with those that appear in the body of the thesis. The TOC must include all headings and subheadings in the body of the text, including appendices. First order headings (or titles) should be left justified in the TOC. Second order subheadings should be indented 0.5 inch, third order 1.0 inch, and so forth. If numbers and letters are used in the text (1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 2.0...), they should be included in the TOC. None of the front pages (*i.e.*, the Title Page, Approval Page, Acknowledgments or Dedication Page and Abstract) should be listed in the TOC. Preferably use the option of Table of Contents in your word document to make sure all headings, subheadings, and page numbers are aligned.

Prior to submitting the thesis, the page numbers listed in the TOC should be double checked to confirm that they correspond to the material presented in the body. Students asked to revise their document must be particularly careful to check that the page numbers listed in the front material are still correct.

Main Text

First chapter: Introduction

This chapter is not the exact copy of your proposal though it contains the extended literature review, thesis statement, research questions, significance of your study and the outline of your thesis. In other words, you should omit the headings and paraphrase your proposal in a way that it shows you have done the research and you are no longer only hypothesizing about some topics. Note: if you can provide a substantial review of literature concerning your primary source(s), you can write it separately as chapter 3 of your thesis.

Second chapter: Theory

In this chapter you should introduce your theoretical framework by presenting a chronologically ordered review of literature related to your theory and explaining key issues in the chosen field. Hence, there is no need for rewriting your theories in the following chapters and you should only focus on the application of your theory to the primary source(s).

In between Chapters: Application of your theory to the primary source(s)

Between the second chapter (theory) and the last one (conclusion), you can vary the number of chapters and it wholly depends on the content of your thesis and your research questions. You can either analyze each literary work in separate chapters or divide your thesis thematically which means in each chapter you focus on one specific theme and discuss one or more literary works according to that shared theme.

Last Chapter: Conclusion

This chapter should give a summary of what has been discussed in the previous chapters. Besides, you should elaborate your findings and clearly state how your thesis has added to the existing knowledge in a specific area of literary study. This chapter also includes a section entitled “further research” which proposes to the future researchers some new ideas related to your topic but not covered in your thesis.

Works Cited Page

It should be alphabetically arranged according to the MLA style. This page is double spaced and in hanging format. (Format tip: paragraph setting>indentation> special> hanging)

Manuscript Preparation: Format and Style

Font

12 Times New Roman. Type size should remain consistent throughout the document, except when choosing to use a slightly larger point for chapter titles (do not exceed 14 point).

Pagination

All front-page material preceding the body of the text (before the introduction) is counted with lowercase Roman numerals (*i.e.*, i, ii, iii, iv...). These numbers are placed at the bottom center of the page except in the Title page where the page is counted, but the number is suppressed (which means it does not appear on the page). Numbering restarts on the first page of Chapter 1 with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc) and continues through the “body” to the end.

Format Tip: If you insert Section Breaks you can keep the different page number formats within one document. With your cursor on the last page of the first section (usually the Abstract page) in Word 2007, select Page Layout tab. Select Breaks > Section Breaks > Next Page. Now select the Insert tab. Click on the drop-down menu to the right of Page Number> Bottom of Page> Plain Number 2.

Select Format Page Numbers. If you are inserting page numbers for the first page after the front matter (page 1) you must de-select “Continue from Previous Section.”

Spacing

Manuscripts must be double-spaced with the following exceptions:

The Title Page, Table of Contents, Table and Figure Captions, and Footnotes must be single-spaced. Indent the first line of a paragraph half an inch from the left margin. No Widows (the last line of a paragraph typed as the first line of a new page) and orphans (the first line of a paragraph as the last line of a page) are permissible. When beginning a new paragraph at the bottom of a page, you must have at least two lines. If only one line appears, move that line to the top of the next page.

Margins

Every page must have the same margins: 1½ inches (3.8 cm) on the left, 1 inch (2.5 cm) everywhere else. Do not justify the lines of text at the right margin.

Headings and Subheadings

The headings must be identical in font style, font size, placement, and style of capitalization and Should be used consistently throughout the document. Headings and sub-headings may be in bold print and have a larger size font. Font size may not exceed 14-point. The font size and heading level correspond in a descending order (e.g., first-level heading has largest font size, etc.). Do not add extra space before or after subheadings. Running headers or footers are not permitted. First-level headings (e.g., Acknowledgements, Table of Contents, List of Tables, List of Figures, Abstract, Introduction, Chapters, Bibliography, and Appendix) must begin on a new page.

Short quotations

To indicate short quotations (fewer than four typed lines of prose or three lines of verse) in your text, enclose the quotation within double quotation marks. Provide the author and specific page citation (in the case of verse, provide line numbers) in the text, and include a complete reference on the Works Cited page. Punctuation marks such as periods, commas, and semicolons should appear after the parenthetical citation. Question marks and exclamation points should appear within the quotation marks if they are a part of the quoted passage but after the parenthetical citation if they are part of your text. For example, when quoting short passages of prose, use the following examples:

According to some, dreams express “profound aspects of personality” (Foulkes 184), though others disagree.

According to Foulkes’s study, dreams may express “profound aspects of personality” (184).

Is it possible that dreams may express “profound aspects of personality” (Foulkes 184)?

When short (fewer than three lines of verse) quotations from poetry, mark breaks in short quotations of verse with a slash, (/), at the end of each line of verse (a space should precede and

follow the slash).Example: Cullen concludes, "Of all the things that happened there / That's all I remember" (11-12).

Long quotations

For quotations that are more than four lines of prose or three lines of verse, place quotations in a free-standing block of text and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, with the entire quote indented ½ **inch** from the **left** margin; maintain double-spacing. Your parenthetical citation should come **after** the closing punctuation mark. When quoting verse, maintain original line breaks. For example, when citing more than four lines of prose, use the following examples: Nelly Dean treats Heathcliff poorly and dehumanizes him throughout her narration:

They entirely refused to have it in bed with them, or even in their room, and I had no more sense, so, I put it on the landing of the stairs, hoping it would be gone on the morrow. By chance, or else attracted by hearing his voice, it crept to Mr. Earnshaw's door, and there he found it on quitting his chamber. Inquiries were made as to how it got there; I was obliged to confess, and in recompense for my cowardice and inhumanity was sent out of the house. (Bronte 78)

Adding or omitting words in quotations

If you add a word or words in a quotation, you should put brackets around the words to indicate that they are not part of the original text.

Example: Jan Harold Brunvand, in an essay on urban legends, states, "some individuals [who retell urban legends] make a point of learning every rumor or tale" (78).

If you omit a word or words from a quotation, you should indicate the deleted word or words by using ellipsis marks, which are three periods inserted in brackets [. . .] preceded and followed by a space. For example:

In an essay on urban legends, Jan Harold Brunvand notes that "some individuals make a point of learning every recent rumor or tale [. . .] and in a short time a lively exchange of details occurs" (78).

In-text citation

The in-text citation is a brief reference within your text that indicates the source you consulted. To avoid plagiarism, you must acknowledge the source whenever you borrow an author's ideas, paraphrase his/her words or give direct quotations. All the in-text citations should direct readers to the entry in the list of works cited. For the most part, an in-text citation is the **author's name and page number (or just the page number, if the author is named in the sentence) in parentheses**: Example: Imperialism is "the practice, the theory, and the attitudes of a dominating metropolitan center ruling a distant territory" (**Said 9**).

or

According to **Edward W. Said**, imperialism is defined by "the practice, the theory, and the attitudes of a dominating metropolitan center ruling a distant territory" (**9**).

Citing multiple works by the same author

If you cite more than one work by a particular author, include a shortened title for the particular work from which you are quoting to distinguish it from the others. Put short titles of books in italics and short titles of articles in quotation marks. For example:

Murray states that writing is "a process" that "varies with our thinking style" (*Write to Learn* 6). Additionally, Murray argues that the purpose of writing is to "carry ideas and information from the mind of one person into the mind of another" (*A Writer Teaches Writing* 3).

Additionally, if the author's name is not mentioned in the sentence, you would format your citation with the author's name followed by a comma, followed by a shortened title of the work, followed, when appropriate, by page numbers:

Visual studies, because it is such a new discipline, may be "too easy" (Elkins, "Visual Studies" 63).

Multiple citations

To cite multiple sources in the same parenthetical reference, separate the citations by a semi-colon:

. . . as has been discussed elsewhere (Burke 3; Dewey 21).

Citing indirect sources

Sometimes you may have to use an indirect source. An indirect source is a source cited in another source. (Note that, in most cases, a responsible researcher will attempt to find the original source, rather than citing an indirect source.) For such indirect quotations, use "qtd. in" to indicate the source you actually consulted. For example:

Ravitch argues that high schools are pressured to act as "social service centers, and they don't do that well" (qtd. in Weisman 259).

WORKS CITED

Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your thesis and arrange it in alphabetical order.

Label the page Works Cited (do not italicize the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks) and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.

Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations by 0.5 inches to create a hanging indent. (Paragraph → Indents and Spacing → Indentation → Special → Hanging)

List page numbers of sources efficiently, when needed. If you refer to a journal article that appeared on pages 225 through 250, list the page numbers on your Works Cited page as 225-50. Note that MLA style uses a hyphen in a span of pages.

Capitalize each word in the titles of articles, books, etc, but do not capitalize articles (the, an), prepositions, or conjunctions unless one is the first word of the title or subtitle: *Gone with the Wind*, *The Art of War*, *There Is Nothing Left to Lose*.

Use italics (instead of underlining) for titles of larger works (books, magazines) and quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles)

Basic Book Format

The author's name or a book with a single author's name appears in last name, first name format.

The basic form for a book citation is:

Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*. Penguin, 1987.

Book with More Than One Author

When a book has multiple authors, order the authors in the same way they are presented in the book. The first given name appears in last name, first name format; subsequent author names appear in first name last name format.

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Allyn and Bacon, 2000.

If there are three or more authors, list only the first author followed by the phrase et al. (Latin for "and others") in place of the subsequent authors' names. (Note that there is a period after "al" in "et al." Also note that there is never a period after the "et" in "et al.").

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Utah State UP, 2004.

Two or More Books by the Same Author

List works alphabetically by title. (Remember to ignore articles like A, An, and The.) Provide the author's name in last name, first name format for the first entry only. For each subsequent entry by the same author, use three hyphens and a period.

Palmer, William J. *Dickens and New Historicism*. St. Martin's, 1997.

---. *The Films of the Eighties: A Social History*. Southern Illinois UP, 1993.

A Translated Book

If you want to emphasize the work rather than the translator, cite as you would any other book. Add “translated by” and follow with the name(s) of the translator(s).

Foucault, Michel. *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*. Translated by Richard Howard, Vintage-Random House, 1988.

A Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection

Works may include an essay in an edited collection or anthology, or a chapter of a book. The basic form is for this sort of citation is as follows:

Last name, First name. "Title of Essay." *Title of Collection*, edited by Editor's Name(s), Publisher, Year, Page range of entry.

Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." *A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One*, edited by Ben Rafoth, Heinemann, 2000, pp. 24-34.

Note on Cross-referencing Several Items from One Anthology: If you cite more than one essay from the same edited collection, MLA indicates you may cross-reference within your works cited list in order to avoid writing out the publishing information for each separate essay. You should consider this option if you have several references from a single text. To do so, include a separate entry for the entire collection listed by the editor's name as below:

Rose, Shirley K., and Irwin Weiser, editors. *The Writing Program Administrator as Researcher*. Heinemann, 1999.

Then, for each individual essay from the collection, list the author's name in last name, first name format, the title of the essay, the editor's last name, and the page range:

L'Eplattenier, Barbara. "Finding Ourselves in the Past: An Argument for Historical Work on WPAs." Rose and Weiser, pp. 131-40.

Dissertations and Master's Theses

Dissertations and master's theses may be used as sources whether published or not. Cite the work as you would a book, but include the designation Dissertation (or MA/MS thesis) followed by the degree-granting school and the year the degree was awarded.

If the dissertation is published, italicize the title and include the publication date. You may also include the University Microfilms International (UMI) order number if you choose:

Bishop, Karen Lynn. *Documenting Institutional Identity: Strategic Writing in the IUPUI Comprehensive Campaign*. Dissertation, Purdue University, 2002. UMI, 2004.

Bile, Jeffrey. *Ecology, Feminism, and a Revised Critical Rhetoric: Toward a Dialectical Partnership*. Dissertation, Ohio University, 2005. UMI, 2006. AAT 3191701.

If the work is not published, put the title in quotation marks and end with the date the degree was awarded:

Graban, Tarez Samra. "Towards a Feminine Irony: Understanding Irony in the Oppositional Discourse of Women from the Early Modern and Modern Periods." Dissertation, Purdue University, 2006.

An Article in a Scholarly Journal

A scholarly journal can be thought of as a container, as are collections of short stories or poems, a television series, or even a website. A container can be thought of as anything that is a part of a larger body of works. In this case, cite the author and title of article as you normally would. Then, put the title of the journal in italics. Include the volume number ("vol.") and issue number ("no.") when possible, separated by commas. Finally, add the year and page numbers.

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Journal*, Volume, Issue, Year, pages.

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's *Bashai Tudu*." *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature*, vol. 15, no. 1, 1996, pp. 41-50.

Article in an Online-only Scholarly Journal

MLA requires a page range for articles that appear in Scholarly Journals. If the journal you are citing appears exclusively in an online format (i.e. there is no corresponding print publication) that does not make use of page numbers, indicate the URL or other location information.

Dolby, Nadine. "Research in Youth Culture and Policy: Current Conditions and Future Directions." *Social Work and Society: The International Online-Only Journal*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2008, www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362. Accessed 20 May 2009.

Common Errors in Master's Theses and Dissertations

- Subject-verb agreement. Non-agreement in number (plural *vs.* singular) is a common error, *e.g.*, it is incorrect to write, “A pencil and paper *is* needed to write the essay,” because when the word AND joins two subjects, the plural form *are* should be used. Similarly, there must be agreement between the subject and pronouns in a sentence, *e.g.*, it is incorrect to write, “The company decided that *they* should outlaw bad grammar.” Rather, the correct word to use is *it*.
- Shifts in tense. Conventions may vary among disciplines, but typically past tense is used when describing one's own work, which would include everything done, discovered, or concluded in a research project, and present tense is used when describing facts that continue to be true, such as “the vegetation in this location is chaparral.” In scholarly work, there may be appropriate shifts in tense throughout, but tense needs to be used consistently within the specific context.
- Parallel structure. An example of this problem is “The team originated, was modified, and was disbanded within a few days.” The correct sentence is “The team originated and was modified and disbanded within a few days.” Another example is “The philosophy was based on cooperation, communication, and making compromises.” The correction is “The philosophy was based on cooperation, communication, and compromise.”
- Unlike comparisons. In the sentence, “The nutritive value of junk food is less than green vegetables,” a comparison is being made between nutritive value and green vegetables. They cannot be compared, as nutritive value can be compared only with nutritive value. Thus the correct sentence is “The nutritive value of junk food is less than *that* of green vegetables.”
- Multiple qualifiers. Statements such as “It is *possible* that it *may* have occurred” or “He *suggested* that it *might* have occurred” are overly qualified and make little sense. Those sentences should be “It is possible that it occurred,” “It may have occurred,” “He suggested that it occurred,” or “He indicated that it may have occurred.” As can be seen, the intended meaning is unchanged with the correction. A related problem is embodied in statements such as “about 3-5,” “up to 3-5,” or “estimated to be 3-5.”

- Agreement between nouns and verbs and between nouns and pronouns. It is incorrect to write, “The man was distraught when losing *their* job.” It is a similar error in “The group could not retain *their* charter,” as *group* is singular. Noun-verb agreement is often violated when using a compound subject, as in “The regulatory authority over state parks and the recognition of that authority *lacks* constitutional agreement;” the verb should be *lack*.
- Nouns vs. verbs. In some compound noun constructions, such as logon, markup, shutdown, popup, and pushup, the construction is split to make a verb and preposition. Thus they accomplish a *logon* when they *log on*.
- Plural nouns as modifiers. Generally, this cannot be done, as in *members list*, which is better referred to as *member list*.
- Using adjectives as adverbs. “It is an *easier* (adjective) battle, and it is more *easily* (adverb only) won than lost.”
- Confusing sentence structure. Use complete sentences, and review lengthy, complex sentences to ensure that they make sense (or break them up into several smaller sentences). Shorter sentences are often better.
- Missing articles (*a, an, the*). The choice between “a” and “an” is made based on the pronunciation, not the spelling, of the next word. Thus, you write “An MTG shareholder”, not “a MTG shareholder”, because “MTG” is pronounced “em-tee-gee”.
- Confusion between *who* and *that*, *which* and *that*, *its* and *it’s*, *fewer* and *less* (*less* cannot be used with a plural noun, such as in the erroneous *less calories*), and *i.e.* and *e.g.*
- Colloquial speech, such as contractions, is improper in a formal document.
- Wordiness and redundancy. Rather than “The results of the experiment were that 10 individuals died,” it is preferable simply to write, “Ten individuals died.” Similarly, “In a study on rhetorical devices by Burnstock (2012), he found that...” should be “Burnstock (2012) found that rhetorical devices...”. In the sentence, “In terms of gender, there were more males than

females in the study,” the initial clause is unnecessary and repetitive. In the sentence, “In his study, the researcher found...” again the first clause is redundant and wordy.

□ Anthropomorphisms. *Study*, *research*, and *thesis* are not humans and hence should not be attributed human characteristics, such as the ability to find, discover, or conclude. For example, “the study on plant embryogenesis by Shapiro (1995) found...” is easily rearranged to a correct form in “In his study on plant embryogenesis, Shapiro (1995) found...”

□ Overuse of possessives and lack of apostrophes. Most possessive words require apostrophes, as in the *professor’s* class, the *students’* assignments, and Jack *Peters’* pronouncements. The most common exception is, of course, *its* (the possessive form) rather than *it’s* (the contraction of *it is*). Whereas it is not erroneous to use *participants’* responses, the meaning is unchanged and the awkwardness removed by changing the phrase to *participant* responses.

□ “Can’t” and “doesn’t” and similar constructs are spoken language, in serious written text use “cannot” and “does not”.

□ “E.g.” should be avoided in serious written text. Instead, use “example” or “like”.

□ Use plural sense to avoid sexist pronouns. Example: instead of “If someone is ill, he must lie in bed,” write “If people are ill, they must lie in bed.”

Punctuation Errors

□ Incorrect use of commas. A comma cannot be used to separate the subject from the predicate. A comma must precede a conjunction if followed by an independent clause (a full sentence with subject and verb), *e.g.*, “The dog is passive, *and* the cat is aggressive.” A comma cannot be used before a conjunction that is followed by a dependent clause, *e.g.*, “The dog is passive *and* the cat aggressive.”

□ Semicolons *vs.* commas before conjunctions. With some conjunctions (*and*, *but*, *yet*, *because*, *whereas*, *while*), one may join two complete sentences with a comma between them (before the conjunction); however, with others (*however*, *thus*, *hence*, *moreover*, *therefore*), there must be a semicolon to indicate the separation. Use of a comma with the latter set, along with transitional

adverbs (most adverbs end in *-ly*), would cause the sentence to be a run-on. Therefore, “The collection ranks among the finest in the nation, nevertheless it compares poorly with collections from other countries” is a run-on sentence and requires a semicolon before “nevertheless” and a comma following it.

- Semicolons in lists. An independent clause (complete sentence) is to be used after a semicolon, except when using semicolons to separate items in a complex series (“complex” meaning that there are commas within items in the series).
- Quotation marks. In American English, single quotation marks are used only when within double quotation marks, and all punctuation (with the occasional exception of question marks) is placed within the quotation marks.
- Colons should never be used at the end of a header or title nor preceding a list after a preposition or verb, such as in “The play was approved by: the producer, the director, and the author,” or “The device was: designed, constructed, tested, modified, and retested.” This latter rule is true even if the items in the series are preceded by numbers, such as (1), (2), (3)..., or letters, such as a), b), c)... Therefore, “the planets in the solar system from smallest to largest orbits are: (a) Mercury, (b) Venus, (c) Earth, (d) Mars, ...” is incorrect. To use a semicolon as part of a sentence, it must be preceded by a complete sentence, even if the portion of the sentence that follows is an offset entry.

Appendix 1 (Cover and Title page)



Malayer University

Faculty of Literature and Humanities

Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts (M.A).
in English Literature

Title

Supervisor:

.....

Advisor:

.....

By:

.....

Month-Year of Graduation

Appendix 2 (Approval)



Malayer University

Faculty of

Department of

Title:

.....

By:

.....

Thesis submitted to the Graduate Studies for the

Degree of Master of Arts (M.A).

in

Malayer University

Malayer – Iran

Evaluated and Approved by the Thesis Committee as:

<i>Function</i>	<i>Full Name</i>	<i>Academic Rank</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Signature</i>
<i>Primary Supervisor</i>				
<i>Secondary Supervisor</i>				
<i>Advisor</i>				

<i>External Examiner</i>				
<i>Internal Examiner</i>				
<i>Representative of Graduate Studies</i>				

Appendix 3 (Table of Contents)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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...Write the title of the chapter here...	10
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Appendix 4 (Approval page in Persian)

گواهی دفاع از پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد

هیأت داوران پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته
خانم/ آقای.....
.....

در رشته
گرایش:.....
.....

عنوان.....
..... را در تاریخ.....
با نمره نهایی.....
عدد:..... حروف:.....
.....

بادرجه..... ارزیابی نمود.

امضاء	دانشگاه یا موسسه	مرتبه علمی	نام و نام خانوادگی	مشخصات هیأت داوران
				1- استاد راهنما
				2- استاد راهنمای دوم (حسب مورد)
				3- استاد مشاور:

				4- استاد مشاور دوم (حسب مورد)
				5- استاد داور خارجی:
				6- استاد داور داخلی:
				7- نماینده تحصیلات تکمیلی دانشگاه

Appendix 5 (Copyright Page)



دانشگاه ملایر

تعهد نامه اصالت اثر

اینجانب دانش آموخته مقطع
کارشناسی ارشد / دکتری در
رشته
گرایش که در تاریخ
..... از پایان نامه / رساله خود تحت عنوان: "
..... " با
کسب درجه دفاع نموده ام، از نظر شرعی و قانونی متعهد
می شوم:

1) مطالب مندرج در این پایان نامه / رساله حاصل تحقیق و
پژوهش اینجانب بوده و در مواردی که از دستاوردهای علمی و

پژوهشی دیگران اعم از پایان نامه، کتاب، مقاله و غیره استفاده نموده ام، رعایت کامل امانت را نموده، مطابق مقررات، ارجاع و در فهرست منابع و مآخذ اقدام به ذکر آنها نموده ام.

(2) تمامی یا بخشی از این پایان نامه / رساله قبلاً برای دریافت هیچ مدرک تحصیلی (هم سطح، پایین تر یا بالاتر) در سایر دانشگاه ها و مؤسسات آموزش عالی ارائه نشده است.

(3) مقالات مستخرج از این پایان نامه / رساله کاملاً حاصل کار اینجانب بوده و از هر گونه جعل داده و یا تغییر اطلاعات پرهیز نموده ام.

(4) از ارسال همزمان و یا تکراری مقالات مستخرج از این پایان نامه / رساله (با بیش از 30 درصد همپوشانی) به نشریات و یا کنگره های گوناگون خودداری نموده و مینمایم.

(5) کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی حاصل از این پایان نامه / رساله متعلق به دانشگاه ملایر بوده و متعهد می شوم هر گونه بهره مندی و یا نشر دستاوردهای حاصل از این تحقیق اعم از چاپ کتاب، مقاله، ثبت اختراع و غیره (چه در زمان دانشجویی و یا بعد از فراغت از تحصیل) با کسب اجازه از تیم استادان راهنما و مشاور و حوزه پژوهشی دانشگاه باشد.

(6) در صورت اثبات تخلف (در هر زمان) مدرک تحصیلی صادر شده توسط دانشگاه ملایر از درجه اعتبار ساقط و اینجانب هیچگونه ادعایی نخواهم داشت.

نام و نام خانوادگی دانشجو:

امضاء

Appendix 6 (Title page and Back cover in Persian)



دانشگاه ملایر

دانشکده ادبیات و علوم انسانی

پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد رشته زبان و ادبیات
انگلیسی

با عنوان:

استاد (ان) راهنما:

استاد مشاور:

دانشجو:

آبان 1395

