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| Keywords: English, Shakespeare, p | power, language (please write 3 | to 5 keywords) |
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Correspondence: e-mail: xxxxx@xmail.xxx

1. INTRODUCTION

- Establishes the research context and background.
- Introduces the topic, problem, or central question.
- States the paper's thesis or main argument.
- Briefly outlines the paper's structure or roadmap.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW (OR BACKGROUND / CONTEXT)

- Reviews existing scholarship relevant to the topic.
- Identifies gaps in current research or debates the paper addresses.
- Positions the current paper within the scholarly conversation.
 - The literature review might be integrated into the Introduction or spread throughout the analysis sections rather than being a distinct, numbered section.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK (OR METHODS / APPROACH)

- Explains the theoretical lenses, concepts, or methodologies that guide the analysis.
- Defines key terms or approaches crucial to the argument.
- Describes in detail how the study was conducted, including the research design, participants/materials, data collection procedures, and analytical techniques. It answers: "How was the study done?
 - This section is more common in papers with a strong theoretical underpinning. In purely analytical or interpretive papers, it might be less explicit or integrated into the introduction/analysis.

4. ANALYSIS / DISCUSSION (OFTEN BROKEN INTO SUBSECTIONS)

- This is the core of the paper where the main argument is developed and supported with evidence (e.g., textual analysis, historical data, critical interpretation).
- Each subsection (e.g., 4.1, 4.2, 4.3) typically focuses on a specific aspect of the argument or a particular piece of evidence.
 - This section might combine "Results" and "Discussion" in some research papers, as the interpretation is often interwoven with the presentation of findings.
- **Results:** Presents the findings or data collected, often using tables, figures, and graphs, without extensive interpretation. It answers: "What was found?"
- **Discussion:** If so, interprets the results, explains their significance, compares them to previous research, discusses the study's limitations, and suggests future research directions. It answers: "What do the results mean?"

5. CONCLUSION

• Summarizes the main arguments and findings.

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- Restates the thesis in light of the analysis.
- Discusses the broader implications or significance of the research.
- Suggests avenues for future research or further questions.

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APENDICES (if applicable)

Supplementary material that is too long or detailed for the main text (e.g., interview transcripts, detailed data sets, images).

AUTHOR GUIDELINE

1. General requirements

- *Language*: Articles which are not in proper English will not be accepted and the article will not be forwarded to the reviewers. If English is not your native language, we recommend a professional proofreading prior submission.
- *Chicago, 17th Edition: In-text citations and references* have to be in Chicago style, 17th Edition. A quick guide can be found here.
- *Lengths:* An article should be about 5.000 to 9.000 words in length.
- *Format:* The Article has to be submitted in Word format. Use 12-point Times New Roman

2. Article-specific requirements

- *Title:* Please select an informative and *specific* title.
- Abstract: An abstract should comprise maximum 300 words.
- *Keywords:* Please choose and name 3–5 keywords. Carefully selecting the most appropriate keywords will enhance the ability of others to find your articles. Please use keywords from A guide to VOCEDplus subjects and keywords
- *Headings*: The maximum number of levels is three.
- *Figues and Tables:* (1) All Figures have to be of high quality (> 300 dpi), legible and numbered consecutively. (2) All illustrations, figures, and tables should be placed **within** the text at the appropriate points. (2) All illustrations, figures, and tables should be numbered and should have a title. (3) The title of a table should be **above** the table and the title of a figure should be **below** the figure. (4) All illustrations, figures, and tables should be **cited** in the text and should be explained. (5) References should be put in the legend.
- *Abbreviations:* If you use abbreviations, please define them. If the abbreviation is the name of an organisation, it should be written in full once.

- Footnotes and acknowledgements: You can use footnotes (but no endnotes) for additional information but not for the citation of a reference or for bibliographic details of a reference. A footnote should not contain figures or tables. Acknowledgments of grants, funds, etc. should be mentioned in a footnote at the beginning of your article.
- References: The Heading "References" is an unnumbered "Heading 1"
- 3. Do not include citations in the abstract or conclusion sections.
- 4. When including direct quotations that are **longer than 40 words**, format them as a **separate paragraph**. This block quotation should be **indented 1.25 cm** from the left margin, set in **10-point Times New Roman** font.
- 5. When citing a source (in-text citation), include the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number(s).

For example: According to Mary S. Schriber (1976, p. 441), no nineteenth-century American novelist grasped the complexities and nuances of women's position in society better than Henry James.

6. **Page Numbers:** Page numbers are mandatory when citing specific information from a source. They may be omitted only when referring to general information about an entire work, such as a book.

For example: Graham William in his book *The Whisper of the Wind* (1999) tells the story of an immigrant family in the USA.

- 7. When starting a new paragraph, **do not indent**. Instead, leave a line space between paragraphs to separate them clearly.
- 8. Heading levels should not exceed 3. Heading Levels:

HEADING LEVEL 1

- **Numbering:** Each Heading 1 must begin with a sequential number followed by a period (e.g., "1.", "2.", "3.").
- Capitalization: All letters in the Heading 1 text must be in CAPITAL LETTERS.
- Font Style: The entire Heading 1, including the number, must be in **bold**.

Example:

- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 2. LITERATURE REVIEW
- 3. ANALYSIS

Heading Level 2

- **Numbering:** Each Heading 2 must use sub-numbering that corresponds to its parent Heading 1, followed by a period (e.g., "1.1", "1.2", "2.1").
- Capitalization: Only the first letter of each significant word in the Heading 2 text should be capitalized (Title Case).
- Font Style: The entire Heading 2, including the sub-number, must be in **bold**.

Example:

- 1.1 Methodology
- 1.2 Research Question
- 2.1 Previous Studies

Heading Level 3

Heading Level 3 is the maximum level and should be bold and italic. Each Heading 3 could use sub-numbering that corresponds to its parent Heading 2, followed by a period (e.g., "1.1.1", "1.2.2", "2.1.3").