

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Please make sure to carefully review the updated submission guidelines, as several changes have been introduced since the publication of the journal's last volume.

To ensure efficient production, the editors request that you adhere strictly to the submission guidelines, **REGARDLESS of the language of the manuscript**. Submissions that fail to meet these requirements will be returned to the author.

Authors must not submit manuscripts that have been previously published, either in full or in significant part, including works that closely resemble their earlier publications in form or content. This restriction also extends to translations: publishing the same research in one language and then republishing it in another is not permitted. If authors are uncertain about what qualifies as prior publication, they are encouraged to consult the editor of the journal to which they intend to submit.

Please maintain consistency in language and spelling throughout your manuscript. If you are not a native speaker of the language used in your submission, it is recommended that you have your text reviewed by a native speaker before submitting.

These guidelines follow the 7th edition of the *American Psychological Association's Publication*. For more details and examples, consult the APA Publication Manual:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/index.html

Four types of submissions will be considered for publication in *Incursions into the Imaginary*:

A. Article: Articles must provide an entirely original theoretical or empirical contribution and be previously unpublished. If they are considered appropriate for the journal, they will undergo a double-blind review (anonymous authors and reviewers) by at least two reviewers. Detailed guidelines to authors of articles are provided below.

B. Review Article: Review articles are independent articles discussing a published article (in *Incursions into the Imaginary* or elsewhere). These are typically invited by *Incursions into the Imaginary* editors but may also be submitted spontaneously without invitation. Like all other articles, if a review article is considered appropriate for the journal, it will undergo a double-blind review (anonymous authors and experts) by at least two experts.

C. Book Review: Book reviews provide a critical review and brief discussion of a recent publication. They are relatively short submissions, typically around three-four pages long. They are generally invited by *Incursions into the Imaginary* editors but may also be submitted without invitation. Accepting book reviews is at the discretion of the Chief Editor alone, or in consultation with Associate Editors, depending on the situation, if the submission can be published without recourse to external reviewers.

D. Proposal of a special issue: Proposals of special issues may be invited or submitted without invitation.

Your final manuscript should contain the following:

- (1) **Title:** bold capitals, centred, CONSTANTIA (14 pt.)
The title must appear both in the language in which the paper is originally written AND in English.
- (2) **Name(s) of the author(s):** 2 lines below title, bold, centred, CONSTANTIA (11 pt.)
- (3) **Affiliation of the author(s):** In English OR in the language in which the paper is originally written AND in English; below author's name, regular font, CONSTANTIA (11 pt.)
- (4) **Email ID:** 2 lines below affiliation, regular font, CONSTANTIA (11 pt.)
- (5) **Abstract:** 3 lines below Email ID, an abstract of min. 500 words should precede the body of the text (CONSTANTIA, 11 pt.) section label: "Abstract" - centred alignment and in bold, written on the first line of the page, text: below the section label, justified and written as a single paragraph. (The abstract must appear both in the language in which the paper is originally written AND in English.)
- (6) **Keywords:** Written one line below the abstract.
- Please include up to **five keywords** next to the entry Keywords: (CONSTANTIA, 11 pt.).
 - Lowercased (but capitalize proper nouns)
 - Each keyword is separated by a semicolon and space
 - With punctuation ending after the final keyword
 - Listed in any order (not necessarily alphabetically)
- (7) **Body of the text:** regular font, CONSTANTIA (12 pt)
- (8) **References**

Format

Length: Length: 4500 - 9000 words, bibliography inclusive
Paper size: A4, Width: 21 pt. Height: 29.7 pt.
Margins: Top 2.5 cm Bottom 2.5 cm Left 2.5 cm Right 2.5 cm
Font: CONSTANTIA (12 pt.)

NB: If a paper contains characters other than the Latin script, the author should provide the fonts.

Line spacing: 1

Alignment: Justified

Page numbers: Do **not** insert page numbers

e.g.

INSTANCES OF (UN)TRANSLATABILITY IN ION CREANGĂ'S AMINTIRI DIN COPILĂRIE/MEMORIES OF MY BOYHOOD

Andra-Iulia URSA

1 Decembrie 1918 University of Alba-Iulia

e-mail: andra.ursa@uab.ro

Abstract

These days, writing about untranslatability may seem courageous, as more and more voices associate this issue with translation incapacity and, instead, advocate for creative remedies or even reject such an instance. This study does not deal with a contemporary novel, nor does it have to do with a powerful textual space. However, we believe that translation theories mainly focus on analyses of a certain category of languages and raise questions of discrepancies between subordinate and dominant cultures, a tendency which derives from the proneness of the international publishing industry to favor certain languages and types of writing. We are not aiming for a debate around the subject of publishing politics or endeavors, but rather we try to cast some light on the ambitious project of rendering vernacular into a powerful language. This paper deals with the work of a great Moldavian storyteller who contributes significantly to the enhancement of expressiveness through linguistic characteristics that occur informally. We hypothesize that the vibrant vernacular writing *Memories of my Boyhood* creates potential instances of untranslatability, due to significant differences between the Romanian variety and English, not necessarily in the linguistic inventory but rather in the cognitive structures of the readership. Therefore, the case study focuses on how source text and target text readers infer meaning from interjections and terms of address, originally belonging to the Moldavian modes of expression. Although the translators re-create these short utterances, due to a lack of a similar background from the part of the receiving culture, we witness a limitation on conveying their original intentionality, emotion and plethora of meanings.

Keywords: untranslatability; vernacular; Ion Creangă; minor literature; pragmatic stylistics.

1. Layout:

1.1 Headings: Use headings as needed and appropriate within the text to separate sections and to reflect the organizational structure of the content: bold, aligned left, separated from the text by a blank line, Arab numbering.

e.g.,

1 Introduction

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

2 Literature Review

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

3 Methodology

3.1 Participants

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

3.2 Instruments and Procedures

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4 Results

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

5 Conclusion

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

References:

Books and Book Chapters

[Whole book (single or multiple authors), Edited book, Chapter in an edited book, Translated work, Edition other than the first, Multivolume works]

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Journal Articles

[Academic journal articles (with or without a DOI), Advance online publication, Magazine or newspaper articles]

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Web and Online Content

[Webpages and websites, Blog posts, Social media posts (e.g., tweets, Facebook posts), Online forums or communities (e.g., Reddit)]

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Legal and Government Documents

[Court cases, Statutes and legislation, Treaties, Constitutional materials, Government documents]

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Archival and Historical Sources

[Letters, diaries, and manuscripts, Archival documents (unpublished), Museum or exhibit materials]

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Audiovisual Media

[Films and movies, YouTube and streaming videos, Podcasts and podcast episodes, TV series or episodes, Music recordings]

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1.2 Footnotes: regular font, CONSTANTIA (9 pt.). Do NOT use footnotes for in-text citations. A footnote is a brief note that provides additional content or copyright attribution. Content footnotes supplement or enhance substantive information in the text; they should not include complicated, irrelevant, or nonessential information. Because they can be distracting to readers, content footnotes should be included only if they strengthen the discussion. A content footnote should convey just one idea; if you find yourself creating paragraphs or displaying equations as you are writing a footnote, then the main text or an appendix would likely be a more suitable place to present the information.

1.3 Emphasis:

Bold should only be used for the title, subtitles, and headings.

Italics should be used for emphasis (when it is most appropriate to draw readers' attention to the term or phrase), examples interpolated in the text, non-English words.

- titles of books, journals and periodicals, webpages, films, and videos
E.g.: The *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* is...
In the show *Friends*, Rachel and Ross...
The *American Journal of Psychology* includes...
- key terms or phrases, often accompanied by a definition
E.g.: The term *zone of proximal development* means....

'Single quotation marks' enclose quotes within another quotation.

E.g.: The reporter told me, "When I interviewed the quarterback, he said they simply 'played a better game.'"

"Double quotation marks" enclose brief citations running in the text (longer quotations – more than 39 words, should be indented on all sides and are not put between quotation marks).

- Quotation marks may additionally be used to indicate words used ironically or with some reservation.
E.g., Millions have been left impoverished and hungry as a result of the great march of "progress."

DO NOT USE QUOTATION MARKS FOR WORDS USED AS WORDS THEMSELVES. IN THIS CASE, YOU SHOULD USE ITALICS.

E.g., The English word *nuance* comes from a Middle French word meaning “shades of color.”

1.4 Appendices: written at the very end, on a distinct page, after References. They should be noted as Appendix A, Appendix B etc., followed by the title (regular font, centre alignment, bold, CONSTANTIA 11 pt.).

When introducing supplementary content that may not fit within the body of a paper, an appendix can be included to help readers better understand the material without distracting from the text itself. Primarily used to introduce research materials, specific details of a study, or participant demographics, appendices are generally concise and only incorporate relevant content. Much like with footnotes, appendices may require an acknowledgement of copyright and, if data is cited, an adherence to the privacy policies that protect participant identities. Each appendix should be mentioned (called out) at least once in the text by its label (e.g., “see Appendix A”).

e.g.:

Appendix A

Interview for undergraduate students at the beginning of the university year

Name:

Date:

1. How do you feel when asked to speak in English?

- a. Completely uncomfortable
- b. Rather uncomfortable
- c. Rather comfortable
- d. Absolutely comfortable

2. Describe some speaking activities used by your former teachers in the English class.

.....

.....

3. What would encourage you to feel more comfortable when speaking in English?

.....

.....

1.5 Figures, tables etc.: Titles should be written in italicized title case (CONSTANTIA 11 pt., bold) below the table number, with a blank line between the number and the title. When appropriate, you may use the title to explain an abbreviation parenthetically.

Figures, tables etc. should be inserted as moveable objects in the text. Number all tables sequentially as you refer to them in the text (Table 1, Table 2 etc., **CONSTANTIA 11 pt., bold**), likewise for figures (Figure 1, Figure 2 etc., **CONSTANTIA 11 pt., bold**). Abbreviations, terminology, and probability level values must be consistent across tables and figures in the same article. Likewise, formats, titles, and headings must be consistent. Do not repeat the same data in different tables.

Because tables and figures supplement the text, refer in the text to all tables and figures used and explain what the reader should look for when using the table or figure. Focus only on the

important point the reader should draw from them, and leave the details for the reader to examine on their own.

e.g.:

Table 1

Comparison between James Joyce's Ulysses and its Romanian Translation

Joyce	No. of Exclamations	No. of Interrogations	No. of ellipsis	No. of words	No. of sentences	Average sentence length (words)
Ivănescu						
<i>Telemachus</i>	20 22	100 96	5	7,365 7,392	738 743	9.97 9.94
<i>Nestor</i>	7 7	52 51		4,512 4,778	509 499	8.86 9.57
<i>Proteus</i>	25 26	75 77		5,674 6,112	713 709	8.08 8.62
<i>Calypso</i>	18 16	49 51		5,939 6,440	828 827	7.17 7.78

2. Citations and Quotations

In this system, each work used in a paper has two parts: **an in-text citation** and a **corresponding reference list entry**. The in-text citation appears within the body of the paper (or in a table, figure, footnote, or appendix) and briefly identifies the cited work by its author and date of publication. This in-text citation enables readers to locate the corresponding entry in the alphabetical reference list at the end of the paper. **Each reference list entry provides the author, date, title, and source of the work cited in the paper and enables readers to identify and retrieve the work.**

Citations and quotations are followed by parentheses containing author's surname, year of publication and a reference to page(s) – e.g. (Ellmann, 1982, p. 459).

- Brief quotations (< 39 words) are interpolated in the text (**CONSTANTIA 12 pt.**), between double quotation marks. If you do not want to include text from another source word for word into your project, you can take information from another source and rewrite it in your own words and writing style (known as paraphrasing), producing in this way an in-text citation.
- Long quotations (> 39 words) should appear as separate blocks, indented left and right (1 cm.), **CONSTANTIA 11 pt.** and separated from the text by an extra-line space above and below, without quotation marks, by parentheses containing author's surname, year of publication and a reference to page(s).

	Narrative Citation	Parenthetical Citation	Paraphrase
ONE AUTHOR	Sendak (2015) contended that "imagination is crucial" (p. 2).	Clearly, "imagination is crucial" (Sendak, 2015, p. 2).	Sendak (2015) argued that children

			must develop imagination. OR Children must develop imagination (Sendak, 2015).
TWO AUTHORS	According to Sendak and Wise (2010), “Imagination is crucial” (pp. 112-113).	It is true that “imagination is crucial” (Sendak & Wise, 2010, pp. 112-113).	Sendak and Wise (2015) believed that children must develop imagination. OR Children must develop imagination (Sendak & Wise, 2015).
THREE AUTHORS +	“Imagination is crucial,” Sendak et al. (2001) reflected (p. 5).	“Imagination,” however, “is crucial,” (Sendak et al., 2001, p. 5).	Children must develop imagination, observed Sendak et al. (2015). OR Children must develop imagination (Sendak et al., 2015).
AUTHOR UNKNOWN	The author of <i>Feeding Young Minds</i> (2010) noted that “imagination is crucial” (p. 5).	One article (2010) claimed that “imagination is crucial” (Feeding Young Minds, 2015, p. 5).	Children must develop imagination (Feeding Young Minds, 2015).
EXCEPTIONS!			
TWO OR MORE WORKS IN THE SAME PARENTHESES	When your parenthetical citation includes two or more works, order them the same way they appear in the reference list (viz., alphabetically), separated by a semi-colon. (Berndt, 2002; Harlow, 1983)		
REPEATED NARRATIVE CITATIONS	In general, include the author and date in every in-text citation. If you need to repeat a citation. Repeat the entire citation; DO NOT, for example, include only a page number (the abbreviations “ibid.” / “idem.” / “ibidem” / “apud” are not used in APA Style) . The year can be omitted from a citation only when multiple narrative citations to a work appear within a single paragraph.		
TRANSLATED, REPRINTED, REPUBLISHED, AND REISSUED DATES	References to translated, reprinted, republished, or reissued works contain two dates in the in-text citation: the year of publication of the original work and the year of publication of the translation, reprint, republication, or reissue. Separate the years with a slash, with the earlier year first. e.g.,		

	narrative citation: Freud (1900/1953) Parenthetical citation: (Piaget, 1966/2000)
AUTHORS WITH THE SAME LAST NAME	To prevent confusion, use first initials with the last names. e.g., (E. Johnson, 2001; L. Johnson, 1998)
TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR IN THE SAME YEAR	If you have two sources by the same author in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to order the entries in the reference list. Use the lower-case letters with the year in the in-text citation. e.g., Research by Berndt (1981a) revealed strong correlations. However, a parallel study (Berndt, 1981b) resulted in inconclusive findings.
INDIRECT OR SECONDARY CITATION	For indirect or secondary citation (i.e., we've cited a source that we found cited in a different source). Use the phrase "as cited in" in the parenthetical to indicate that the first listed source was referenced in the second- listed one. Include an entry in the reference list only for the secondary source (Pounder, in this case): e.g.: Seldin (1993; as cited in Pounder, 2007) finds that 86% of higher educational institutions use SETs as important factors in personnel decisions.
If you are referring to an idea from another work but NOT directly quoting the material, or making reference to an entire book, article or other work, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication and not the page number in your in-text reference.	

3. Works in Another Language

Multilingual authors may cite works published in a language other than the language in which they are writing. For example, an author who understands both English and Romanian may write a paper in English and cite both English and Romanian works. From the perspective of readers of that paper, the language in which the paper is written (in this example, English) is considered the main language and any other language in the paper (in this example, Romanian) is considered "another language."

When mentioning the title of a work in another language, **use the official translated version**, and only this version should be included in the References. **If no official translation exists, cite the original work and provide your own translation of the title in square brackets.**

e.g., The role of storytelling in shaping collective memory has been extensively examined in Romanian literary criticism. Mihăilescu (2011), for instance, explores how post-communist narratives attempt to reconstruct identity through memory and fiction. In her book *Memoria Colectivă în Literatura Română Contemporană* [Collective memory in contemporary Romanian literature], she argues that literature becomes a space where fragmented histories are symbolically reassembled.

When referencing a quotation written in another language, if no official English translation (or translation into the language in which the paper is written) exists, use a **paraphrase** followed by a citation indicating the location of the original quote. **Avoid word-for-word translation**, as this may be considered plagiarism. For additional clarity, you may include the original text in a footnote, but this **should be limited to one or two instances**, as excessive use can be distracting and unnecessary.

e.g., Ionescu (2009) suggests that national identity is not solely the result of a shared historical narrative but is also profoundly influenced by the emotional connections communities form around that history (p. 112).¹

¹ Original text: „Identitatea națională nu este construită doar prin istoria comună, ci și prin reacția afectivă comună la această istorie.”

N.B.: The work has already been cited in the main text; therefore, an additional citation in the footnote is not necessary.

When writing a **linguistic** or **literary research paper** and **analyzing a work written in a language** different from the one used for the paper, provide an English translation in square brackets immediately after the original quotation, followed by the citation.

e.g., In her novel, Herta Müller evokes the trauma of oppression through fragmented language: „Frica e o rană care nu se vede” [Fear is a wound that cannot be seen] (Müller, 1984, p. 27).

3. In-text References

BOOK TITLES	Capitalize all words that are not articles, prepositions or conjunctions (title case): e.g., <i>Where the Wild Things Are</i> (Sendak, 1963) is a depiction of a child coping with his anger towards his mom. <i>Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies</i> If you are writing an article in English and the book title (or any other title) is originally written in another language, and you are not using an official translation, provide your own translation in square brackets. DO NOT capitalize all the words, as this is only a personal translation and should not be presented as an official title. e.g., <i>Die Verwandlung</i> [The metamorphosis] <i>Limba Română: Manual pentru Studenții Străini: Anul Pregătitor – Semestrul I</i> [Romanian language: Textbook for foreign students: Preparatory year – Semester I] Do not use italics for titles of book series (e.g., the Harry Potter series) or dictionary titles (e.g., Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary).
ARTICLE TITLES	Use double quotation marks ”.....” and title case. e.g., For example, the article “Climate Change and Urban Resilience in Coastal Cities” highlights the challenges faced by municipalities adapting to rising sea levels. For example, the article “Comunicarea Interculturală în Spațiul European” [Intercultural communication in the European space] examines the role of language in shaping identity across borders.
CHAPTER TITLES	Use double quotation marks ”.....” and title case. e.g., This topic is further elaborated in the book chapter “Memory and Identity in Post-War Literature.”

	This perspective is further developed in the chapter “Educația Civică și Valorile Democratice” [Civic education and democratic values], which appears in a volume on political socialization.
JOURNAL/PERIODICAL TITLES	<i>Italicise title of journal and title case.</i> e.g, Such interdisciplinary connections are increasingly featured in academic journals like the <i>Journal of Environmental Studies</i>. Recent research on cultural narratives has been published in journals such as <i>Revista de Științe Politice</i> [Journal of political science].
POEM TITLES	Use double quotation marks ”....” and title case. e.g., The influence of literature on ecological awareness is also evident in poetry, such as Robert Frost’s “The Road Not Taken.” The poem “Luceafărul” [The morning star] by Mihai Eminescu remains a cornerstone of Romanian Romantic literature.
WEBPAGES	<i>Italicise title of webpages and use title case.</i> e.g, For practical information relevant to students and researchers, online resources like <i>How to Apply for a Student Visa to the UK</i> offer step-by-step guidance. For international students, websites like <i>Ghidul Admitere la Universitățile din România</i> [Guide to admission at Romanian universities] provide useful step-by-step instructions.
LEGAL DOCUMENTS	<i>Italicise title of legal documents and use title case</i> e.g., In the context of accessibility and environmental justice, legal frameworks such as the <i>Americans with Disabilities Act</i> contribute to inclusive public policies. In matters of educational access, legal provisions such as the <i>Legea Educației Naționale</i> [National education law] establish the framework for curriculum development and institutional autonomy.

4. References:

The reference list provides a reliable way for readers to **locate the works authors cite to acknowledge previous scholarship. The references cited in the paper** do not need to be exhaustive but should be sufficient to support the need for your research and to enable readers to place it in the context of previous research and theorizing. Choose references judiciously and include only the works **that you used in the research for and preparation of your paper.**

regular font, CONSTANTIA (11 pt)

- Use double line spacing from the text of the paper.
- Title this section **References** centered and bolded at the top of the page.
- All text should be single-spaced just like the rest of your essay.
- Add a blank line between each reference.

- Citations are listed in alphabetical order. If several papers by the same author from the same year are cited, a, b, c, etc. should be put after the year of publication.

N.B: Should the title of the work be in any other language but English, an English translation of the title is to be provided.

e.g., Liiceanu, G. (2012). *Măștile lui M.I.: Gabriel Liiceanu în dialog cu Mircea Ivănescu* [The Masks of M.I.: Liiceanu in dialogue with Mircea Ivănescu]. Humanitas.

- After the first line of each entry, every following line should be indented a half inch (this is called a “hanging indent”).
- The references should be listed in full at the end of the paper in the following standard form, according to *APA Citation Guide (7th Edition)*:

If you are writing an article in English and the book title (or any other title) is originally written in another language, and you are not using an official translation, provide your own translation in square brackets.

BOOKS	- single author: Author, A. A. (Year of publication). <i>Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle.</i> Publisher Name. DOI (if available) Handy, C.B. (1985). <i>Understanding organizations</i>. Harmondsworth: Penguin. Ionescu, M. (2007). <i>Educația și societatea contemporană</i> [Education and contemporary society]. Editura Didactică și Pedagogică. N.B: Unlike the in-text references, in the References section, book titles should be written in lowercase, except for the first word of the title and the first word of the subtitle. Please DO NOT include any information other than what is provided in these examples. (e.g., publisher location, page numbers in a book, name of illustrator, name of publishing house director, pdf link etc.) APA 7th edition no longer requires the use of “Retrieved from” before URLs or DOIs; special exceptions, however, are made for resources that are unarchived. Including the retrieval date for these sources indicates to readers that the version of the work they retrieve <i>may</i> be different than what was originally used. - multiple authors: When a work has up to (and including) six authors, cite all authors. When a work has more than six authors cite the first six followed by “et al.” Festinger, L., Riecken, H., & Schachter, S. (1956). <i>When prophecy fails</i>. University of Minnesota Press. Popescu, A., Georgescu, L., & Marinescu, D. (2015). <i>Psihologia vârstelor</i> [Developmental psychology]. Polirom. - a translation:
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	Author, A. A. (Year of publication). <i>Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle</i> (T. Translator, Trans.). Publisher. (Original work published YEAR) DOI (if available) Plato (1989). <i>Symposium</i> (A. Nehamas & P. Woodruff, Trans.). Hackett Publishing Company. (Original work published ca. 385-378 BCE) Eliade, M. (2004). <i>Sacrul și profanul</i> [The sacred and the profane] (W. R. Trask, Trans.). Harvill Press. (Original work published 1957) - edition other than the first: Author, A. A. (Year of publication). <i>Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle</i> (# edition). Publisher. DOI (if available) Belcher, W. (2019). <i>Writing your journal article in twelve weeks: A guide to academic publishing success</i> (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press. Drăghicescu, D. (2020). <i>Psihologia poporului român: Privire psihologică asupra istoriei românilor</i> [The psychology of the Romanian people: A psychological view on Romanian history] (3rd ed.). Humanitas.
CHAPTERS IN EDITED BOOKS	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In E. E. Editor & F. F. Editor (Eds.), <i>Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle</i> (pp. pages of chapter). Publisher. DOI (if available) Armstrong, D. (2019). Malory and character. In M. G. Leitch & C. J. Rushton (Eds.), <i>A new companion to Malory</i> (pp. 144-163). D. S. Brewer. Pop, L., & Ionescu, A. (2018). Identitatea națională în discursul public [National identity in public discourse]. In M. Radu & C. Enache (Eds.), <i>Comunicare și societate: Perspective interdisciplinare</i> [Communication and society: Interdisciplinary perspectives] (pp. 75–90). Tritonic.
MULTIVOLUME WORK	Author, A. A. (Year of publication). <i>Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle</i> (Vol. #). Publisher. DOI (if available) David, A., & Simpson, J. (Eds.). (2006). <i>The Norton anthology of English literature: The Middle Ages</i> (8th ed., Vol. A). W. W. Norton and Company. Vianu, T. (Ed.). (1971). <i>Opere: Volumul I – Estetica</i> [Works: Volume I – Aesthetics]. Editura Minerva.
ARTICLE IN JOURNALS	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. <i>Title of Periodical</i>, volume number(issue number), pages. https://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyy Scruton, R. (1996). The eclipse of listening. <i>The New Criterion</i>, 15(3), 5–13. https://doi.org/10.5703/1288284316979 Frunză, S. (2010). Etica în spațiul public românesc [Ethics in the Romanian public sphere]. <i>Journal for the Study of Religions and Ideologies</i>, 9(26), 3–26. N.B: The title of the journal is written in title case!

ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE	Peterzell, J. (1990, April). Better late than never. <i>Time</i> , 135(17), 20–21.
ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER	Schultz, S. (2005, December 28). Calls made to strengthen state energy policies. <i>The Country Today</i> , 1A, 2A.
DICTIONARY, THESAURUS OR ENCYCLOPEDIA	American Psychological Association. (n.d.). APA dictionary of psychology. Retrieved June 14, 2019, from https://dictionary.apa.org/ Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Merriam-Webster.com dictionary. Retrieved May 5, 2019, from https://www.merriamwebster.com/ Zalta, E. N. (Ed.). (2019). The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy (Summer 2019 ed.). Stanford University. https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2019/ N.B: When a stable or archived version of the work is cited (as shown for the Zalta example), a retrieval date is not needed. When an online reference work is continuously updated and the versions are not archived, use “n.d.” as the year of publication and include a retrieval date.
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