

The Article's Title

(Center, Bold, Times New Roman 12 pt, 12 words maximum)

Author's Name (Written Without Title and Not Abbreviated,
And Written in Capital Letter for Each Element)

Affiliation (Origin of Faculty and University/Institute of Origin)

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DOI: xxxxxxxx

Abstract

Abstract is written in two languages (Bahasa and English); only 1 paragraph; the distance between lines is one space (1.0); and consists of 50–100 words. Abstract contains five main sections written in one paragraph. The first part contains a statement about the background represented by one sentence. The second part contains a statement about the research objectives represented by one sentence. The third part contains a statement about the method used in the research which is represented by one sentence. The fourth part contains statements that contain research results or research findings, can be represented by more than one sentence, adjusted to the number of findings obtained. The fifth section contains research implications represented by one sentence. The fifth part is an optional part, which means it may or may not be conveyed.

Keywords

Keywords are written under the abstract and are selected from the substantive words derived from your article abstract. The number of keywords is between 3–5 words.

Abstrak

Abstrak ditulis dalam dua bahasa yaitu bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris; hanya 1 paragraf; jarak antarbaris satu spasi; dan terdiri dari 50-100 kata. Abstrak berisi lima bagian utama yang ditulis dalam satu paragraf. Bagian pertama berisi pernyataan tentang latar belakang yang diwakili oleh satu kalimat. Bagian kedua berisi pernyataan tentang tujuan penelitian yang diwakili oleh satu kalimat. Bagian ketiga berisi pernyataan tentang metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian yang diwakili oleh satu kalimat. Bagian keempat berisi pernyataan yang berisi tentang hasil penelitian atau temuan penelitian yang diwakili oleh lebih dari satu kalimat, disesuaikan dengan berapa temuan yang diperoleh. Bagian kelima berisi tentang implikasi penelitian yang diwakili oleh satu kalimat. Bagian kelima merupakan bagian yang bersifat pilihan, artinya boleh disampaikan, boleh juga tidak disampaikan.

Kata Kunci

Kata kunci ditulis di bawah abstrak dan dipilih dari kata-kata yang substantif yang berasal dari abstrak artikel Anda. Kata kunci berjumlah antara 3–5 kata.

A. Introduction

The introduction is built on four main points which are gap analysis; statement of novelty/novelty value; the existence of research/writing/hypothesis objectives; and the existence of a state of art (previous research/studies).

B. Method

Method is written in a clear, complete, and structured manner by highlighting the approach and way of the data being analyzed (not explaining how the data was collected).

C. Result And Discussion

The results and discussion are presented in a section consisting of several paragraphs. This section is the most dominant part of the whole article, which is 60%. To facilitate understanding and reading, the results of the research are described first, followed by the discussion section. Results and discussion subtitles are presented separately.

Result

The results of the research are presented by writing processed data (not raw data) in the form of narration, tables/graphs/pictures/verbal descriptions/combination of the three, and information that is easy to understand. Author should use variations in the presentation of tables, graphs, or verbal descriptions. The tables and graphs presented should be referenced in the text. The way of writing the table is shown in Table 1. The table does not contain vertical (upright) lines and horizontal (flat) lines only exist on the head and tail of the table. Table and figure fill font size reduced to 10 pt. Captions for tables are written on top of the table, while captions for pictures and graphs are written under pictures/graphs. Captions from tables or graphs or figures should be left aligned.

Table 1
Table's Titles Written in Capital Letters at The Beginning of Each Word, Except for Conjunctions

No.	Name	Length	Information
1.	Introduction (include title and abstract)	20%	Max
2.	Method	10%	Max
3.	Result and discussion	60%	Min
4.	Conclusions and references	10%	More or less

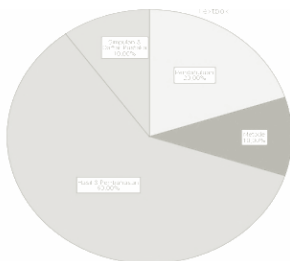


Figure 1 Percentage of Article Body Parts

Discussion

In the discussion section, the important point that must be discussed is that it meets at least five discussions. First, it appears that there is a link between the results obtained and the basic

concept. It needs to be emphasized whether there is conformity or contradiction with the results of previous research, better or vice versa. Second, describe the findings from the research results. Third, a sharp analysis of the research data. Third, an explanation of the relation to the previous concept or theory. Fourth, there is a critical comparison with other relevant research. Fifth, using constructive argumentation. Sixth, there is a statement that strengthens or corrects previous findings. The discussion can be presented in sub-sections.

Sub-Section 1 (Bold, Italic, and Capitalized at The Beginning of Each Word)

XXXXXXXXXX

Sub-Section 2

YYYYYYYYYY

Writing references in the body of the article uses in notes (stomach notes). It is recommended to use the Mendeley app in the APA 7th edition style. It is preferable to refer to no direct quotations or contain too many direct quotations. However, if there is a direct quotation that is less than 40 words, it must be written in paragraphs (not separated) and **with quotation marks (“...”)**. If the direct quotation contains 40 words or more, is written in blocks (separate from the paragraph), indented half an inch from the edge, **without quotation marks** and followed by the author’s name, year, and parenthetical page (name, year: page).

If a statement is the essence of several references, all sources are written by stating all references in alphabetical order and a semicolon (;) to separate between sources, for example (Triyono, 2017; Nurgiyantoro & Efendi, 2017; Zamzani et al., 2017; Widyastuti, 2018). For translation reference sources, reference is the name of the original author, the year of the translation book and the original book (see for example in the bibliography of books).

Referred sources of literature (in the form of journal articles, research reports - including dissertations and theses -, and books) are **at least 80% of literature published in the last 10 (ten) years**. Reference sources from journals are at least 60% of the total referenced literature. Authors are advised to refer to primary sources and avoid citing citations.

D. Conclusions

Conclusions are not just repeating data, but in the form of meaningful substance. The conclusion can be in the form of a statement about what is expected, as stated in the chapter “Introduction” which can eventually produce the “Results and Discussion” chapter so there is compatibility. In addition, it can also be added to the prospect of developing research results and prospects for future research applications (based on results and discussion).

E. References

References is written using the Mendeley application with the APA 7th edition style. Everything that is referred to in the article must be written in the reference and everything that is written in the references must be referred to in the article.

Reference sources come from journals as much as 80% and books 20%. In total all references are 15 sources. The sources used are the most recent (at least published in the last 5 years), and are required to cite at least 1 article from previous editions of the Ideas Journal.