

**Article Title: Maximum 13 Words,
Aligned Right, Calibri 18**

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Abstrak

Abstrak berbahasa Indonesia ditulis dengan ringkas: berkisar 80—100 kata. Abstrak berisi gambaran umum penelitian, tujuan, metode/cara analisis, hasil, dan simpulan. Diketik dengan Calibri 10, spasi 1.

Kata Kunci: 3-5 kata kunci yang mencerminkan substansi artikel. Kata kunci tidak ditulis kapital, kecuali yang termasuk dalam tata bahasa yang mengharuskan kapital, seperti nama kota, gelar kehormatan, dsb.

Abstract

Abstract in English should be concisely composed: in 80—100 words. Abstract consists of general descriptive of research, purpose, method/analysis, result and conclusion. Abstract typed with Calibri 10, space 1. Abstrak berbahasa Inggris tidak perlu dimiringkan, karena ditujukan untuk pembaca berbahasa Inggris/asing.

Keywords: 3-5 keywords that reflect the substance of the article. Keywords are not written in capitals, unless included in grammar that requires capitals, such as city names, honorific titles, etc.

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Introduction

This section presents the research background, context, problem significance, relevant theoretical frameworks, and main findings from previous studies related to the topic. The introduction must highlight the research gap and objectives. Authors are strongly encouraged to reference reputable, recent journal publications, including articles from *Gurindam: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*.

The "Introduction" section of a scientific paper serves as the manuscript's opening and plays a crucial role in setting the stage for the research study. Its primary purpose is to provide essential background information, establish the context and significance of the study, articulate the research problem or question, and outline the objectives and hypotheses of the research. This section serves as a bridge between the existing body of knowledge and your research. It should be designed to grab the reader's attention, convey the importance of your study, and motivate them to continue reading to learn more about your research findings and conclusions.

The introduction should be written in paragraph form without subheadings, covering approximately **15–20% of the total manuscript length**. Use Calibri 11, line spacing 1.15. A paragraph must consist of at least two sentences: one main sentence and one explanatory sentence.

Method

This section should clearly explain the research design and methods used to obtain findings. It includes research approach, data sources or participants, sampling techniques, data collection instruments, and data analysis methods. Visual aids such as flowcharts or figures may be used for clarity. Also, This section aims to allow other researchers to replicate the study and verify its findings. This section typically includes experimental design, study location, materials, sample or study subject, experimental procedures, data collection, data analysis, replication, etc. Remember that the level of detail and organization within the "Methods" section should be sufficient for another scientist in your field to replicate your study and obtain similar results. Clarity, precision, and transparency are key principles when writing this section.

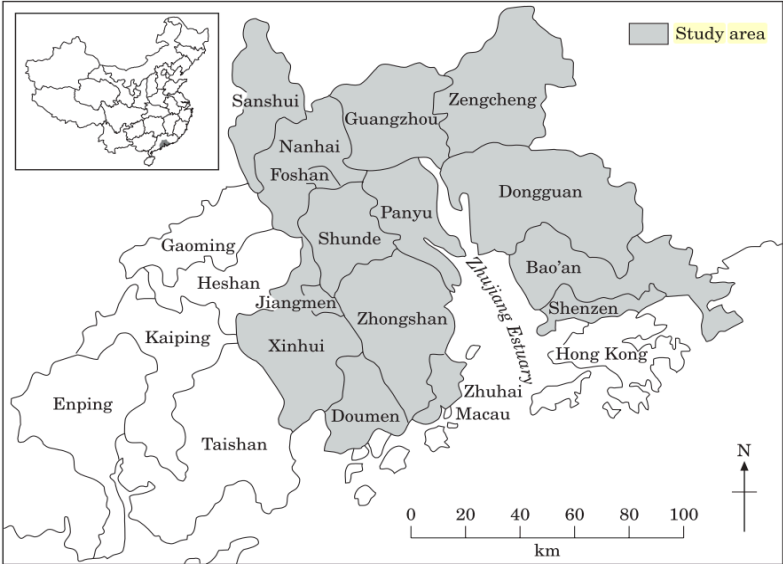
The methods should cover **10–15% of the total manuscript length**. Typed in Calibri 11, line spacing 1.15. A paragraph must consist of at least two sentences: one main sentence and one explanatory sentence.

Examples of good map for the manuscript

Researchers can add new sub-topics if need another explanation about method for example a map for explaining more the data retrieval, without numbering or bullet points. Displaying the study location map in a scientific paper is essential for providing context and aiding readers in understanding the geographical scope of your research. Element of map should be included: Insert, Scale bar (not numeric), Legend, Direction, and Annotation of the map. Use

high-resolution images (minimum 300 dpi) to maintain the clarity and quality of the map, even when resized.

Figure 1. Language Data in China



Results

Present the findings of your analysis in this section. What is included in the Results section? The Results section should include your study's findings and ONLY yours. Describe patterns, characteristics, and analytical outcomes according to the research objectives and methods. Include tables, diagrams, or quotations to support comprehension. The results section typically comprises **30–40% of the total manuscript**. A paragraph must consist of at least two sentences: one main sentence and one explanatory sentence.

Tables must be formatted with only **three horizontal lines** (top, inside, bottom). Do not refer to “the table below/above”; instead, use direct reference (e.g., *Table 1*).

Table 1. Title of the Table

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Data 1	Data 4	Data 7
Data 2	Data 5	Data 8
Data 3	Data 6	Data 9
Total	Score 2	Score 3

***Steps to create a table like the model above:** *block the tabel > no border > bottom border > top border > inside horizontal border*

Discussion

A discussion paper is an academic document that explores a specific topic or issue in depth, presenting various perspectives and arguments. It analyzes different viewpoints, theories, or data related to the subject, often comparing and contrasting them to provide a comprehensive understanding. The primary purpose of a discussion paper is to stimulate critical thinking and debate, encouraging readers to engage with the topic and form their own informed opinions.

Interpret and discuss your findings in relation to prior studies, theories, or frameworks. Sub-sections are allowed but should be presented as **bold subheadings** (without numbering or bullet points). Use narrative explanation rather than listing. The discussion usually occupies **30–40% of the total manuscript**.

Foreign words, regional terms, and nonstandard expressions should be written in *italics*. For grammar and style checking, authors may use tools such as **Grammarly** or other proofreading software.

Figure 2. Aplikasi Penyuntingan Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia



Ability to Appreciate Poetry with Semiotic Analysis

If there are subtitles in the results, write them with capital letters at the beginning of the word and lowercase letters in bold. Like the other sections, there are no numbers, letters, or bullets.

“Repeated: this section is also a major part of the research articles and is also usually the longest part of an article. Discussion of the research presented in this section are the result. The process of data analysis such as statistical calculations or other processes for the achievement of its research. Please present the discussion narratively. This section must be written by Calibri 11.”

Procedures for presenting quotations, tables, figures, illustrations, statistics and bibliography refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th edition). The Indonesian language manuscript is written by referring to the guide [Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan](#).

Ability to Appreciate Short Stories with the SQ3R Reading Strategy

If there is a subtitle in the results, write it with capital letters at the beginning of the word and lowercase letters in **bold**. Bold text is also used if there is very important text to be displayed. Foreign languages, regional languages, and non-standard terms are typed in *italics*.

Conclusion

This section summarizes the main findings and essential contributions of the study. Provide an explanation or response to the issue or objectives of the research, refraining from summarizing research findings. The conclusion is brief, lucid, and encompassing a wide perspective condensed into **a single paragraph**. Also, conclusions must be data-driven, not speculative, and directly connected to the research objectives. Include practical or theoretical implications and, if relevant, recommendations for future research. The conclusion should be written in covering **5–10% of the manuscript length**.

References

Use recent and relevant references, with at least **80% published within the last 10 years**. A minimum of **30 references** is required, including **at least 20 journal articles**. It is also recommended to refer to **3 articles that have been published in Gurindam: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra**. The reference list is written in Calibri 11. Spacing 1.15

Reference sources from books/book chapters used as **main references or grand theories cannot be more than 5 sources**. Books used as research objects, such as poetry collections, drama script books, short story collections or novels, will not be counted as the maximum limit for use of book references/book chapters.

Preferred references are primary sources in the form of journal articles and research results, including theses, theses and dissertations. Manuscripts published in accredited national journals or reputable international journals are highly recommended/prioritized as references.

Use American Psychological Association ([7th APA Style Common Reference Example Guide](#)) referencing style and include DOI (Digital Object Identifier) links for online sources. All references cited in the text must appear in the reference list.

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Before submit your article, check again whether the references from the journal are sufficient. Avoid citing blogs, informal websites, or unverified sources.

Example References by APA

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Describe your academic background in a few sentences, including your home institution, research interests, and your Scopus-ID or other researcher-ID (WoS-ID, Orcid-ID, Sinta-ID).

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