

**Title wrote by Capitalized Each Word
Maximum 14 words
(Arial Narrow 14, bold)**

Author^{1*}, Author², Author³, and Author⁴
(without any academic title, Arial Narrow 12 pt, bold, centered)

¹ Author affiliation (Arial Narrow 10 pt, 1 spacing line),

² Author affiliation, if the second author has a different affiliation with the first author (Arial Narrow 10, 1 spacing line), etc.

* corresponding author email address (Arial Narrow 10 pt, 1 spacing line)

Article Information	Abstract
Submitted : January 11, 2023	Abstract are written in English. Arial Narrow (10 pt), 1 spacing, Italic, between 150-200 words. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results.
Reviewed:	
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	Keywords : No more than 5 keywords. Every keyword is separated by (;
	Abstrak
	Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia menggunakan font Arial Narrow (10 pt), spasi 1, berkisar 150-200 kata. Abstrak berisi permasalahan, tujuan, metode dan ringkasan hasil penelitian.
	Kata Kunci: tidak melebihi 5 kata kunci. Setiap kata kunci dipisahkan menggunakan tanda (;

The manuscript is typed in Arial Narrow 11 font size, 1.15 line spaced and justified. Normal margin with 4000-7000 words, (.doc), (.rtf), (.docx), or openoffice format. You can write your article on Bahasa Indonesia or English.

INTRODUCTION (Arial Narrow 12, bold)

The introduction consists of a research background, supporting theories from several references that form a clear theoretical foundation, problem formulation, and research purpose. The introduction is written in one chapter without subtitles. The entire explanation in the article is written in essay form, so there is no numeric format and/or alphabet that separates chapters/sections or to mark new chapters/sections. For this reason, if there is a

part of the article content that requires a numbering or bullet list, make it flow into paragraphs as follows: (1) one, (2) two, and (3) three.

METHODS (Arial Narrow 12, bold)

The research method explains the literature review and how the research data processes. The literature review consists review of previous studies, relevant concepts or theories (made into paragraphs, not on numbering format).

Data processes consist of the type of research, the subject and object of the study, the time and location of the study, the research instruments, the way the samples are taken, the data collection, and the data analysis. Include research stages in research.

Each citation of reference sources gives citations in the text and specifies the source in the bibliography. Citations in the text are written like this (the author's last name, year) Format for online resources: (last name the author/editor/institutions, the year of the post). Example (Mulyana, 2000).

Avoid writing citations with this format (Mulyana, 2000: 56 on Rafiqi, 2015: 23). It is not allowed to use footnote in the article. Citation and bibliography should be using Reference Manager, "Mendeley" with APA style

RESULT AND DISCUSSION (Arial Narrow 12, bold)

Result

Results of the research describe the main findings of the study. The results and discussion are written systematically, only research purpose related data are presented here. The result and discussion also explain the results obtained from the study.

The author compiles, analyzes, evaluates, interprets and compares the results of the latest findings with existing research findings. The authors must pay attention to the consistency in the article, from the title until the bibliography

Discussion

Results of the research describe the main findings of the study. The results and discussion are written systematically, only research purpose related data are presented here. The result and discussion also explain the results obtained from the study.

The author compiles, analyzes, evaluates, interprets and compares the results of the latest findings with existing research findings. The authors must pay attention to the consistency in the article, from the title until the bibliography.

Tables or images, presented with an adequate explanation and with the number and title. Writing the number and title of the table is placed on top of the table, while the number and title of the picture are placed below the image. Complete tables and images to write the source under each table /graphic. Table made without a vertical border. Example table:

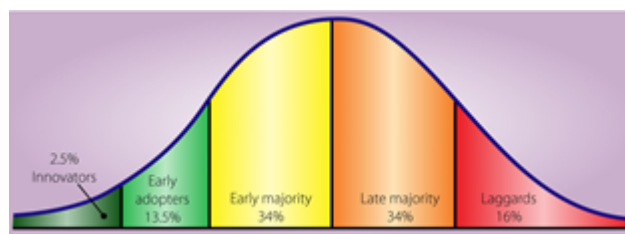
Table 1 The Social Media, Twitter Usage Intensity

No.	Category (months)	F	%
1	<6	8	12,9
2	7-9	4	6,4
3	10-12	11	17,7
4	13-24	13	21,0
5	>24	26	42,0
Total		62	100.0

(Research result, 2015)

Graphic example:

Graphic 1.1. Diffusion of Inovations Model



(Everret, 2011)

Avoid using subtitles in numeric format and/or alphabetically in the results and discussion section. All results and discussions in the article are written in essays, so there is no numeric format and/or alphabet that separates chapters/sections, or to mark new chapters/sections.

CONCLUSION (Arial Narrow 12, bold)

Conclusion content consists of answers to research questions and aims. The conclusion is presented in a paragraph, not by points, and not by static words. The conclusion is completed with research results suggestion

REFERENCES (Arial Narrow 12, bold)

References are sorted by **Alphabetical citation** on the article as endnotes and **are not separated between book sources, online, and others**. Authors are required to use the Mendeley application in compiling bibliography. Source of referral between **the last 10 years** until today with the composition of primary references (journals) 80% and secondary sources of references (books) 20%.

Minimum references are **15 journal articles (80%), and 5 books (20%)** with relevant subject on your article .

References are written using the APA 6th Edition citation system, font Arial Narrow 10, Space 1. See examples of technical requirements for writing the references below

APA STYLE REFERENCING GUIDELINE

Book

Borgatti, Stephen. P, Everett, Martin G & Johnson, Jeffrey C. (2013). *Analyzing Social Network*. London: Sage

Website

Website article with author-name

Simmons, B. (2015, January 9). The tale of two Flaccos. Accessed from: <http://grantland.com/the-triangle/the-tale-of-two-flaccos/> at 5 February 2020

Website article without author-name

Teen posed as doctor at West Palm Beach hospital: police. (2015, January 16). Accessed from: <http://www.nbcmiami.com/news/local/Teen-Posed-as-Doctor-at-West-Palm-Beach-Hospital-Police-288810831.html>

Journal Article

Printed Journal

Nevin, A. (1990). The Changing of Teacher Education Special Education. *Teacher Education and Special Education: The Journal of the Teacher Education Division of the Council for Exceptional Children*, 13(3-4), 147-148.

Online Journal

Jameson, J. (2013). E-Leadership in Higher Education: The Fifth "Age" of Educational Technology Research. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 44(6), 889-915. doi: 10.1111/bjet.12103

Interview Report

Marino, B. (2014, 18 Octobers). Personal Interview.

Printed Encyclopedia

Kammen, C., & Wilson, A.H. (2012). Monuments. In *Encyclopedia of local history*. (pp. 363-364) Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press.

Newspaper

Printer Newspaper

Rosenberg, G. (1997, March 31). Electronic discovery proves an effective legal weapon. *The New York Times*, p. D5.

Online Portal News

Rosenberg, G. (1997, March 31). Electronic discovery proves an effective legal weapon. *The New York Times*, Accessed from: <http://www.nytimes.com> at 25 May 2020

Magazine

Printed Magazine

Tumulty, K. (2006, April). Should they stay or should they go? *Time*, 167(15), 3-40.

Online Magazine

Tumulty, K. (2006, April). Should they stay or should they go? *Time*, 167(15) Accessed from: <http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1179361,00.html>