



**Type the paper title, Capitalize first letter**  
(Center, Times New Roman 14, maks 13 kata Bhs. Ind. or 15 words in English)

**First Author<sup>1</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>, Third Author<sup>3</sup>**  
(Center, Times New Roman 11, bold)

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(Center, Times New Roman 10)

**Abstract**

*Abstract A maximum of 150-225 Indonesian words printed in italics with Times New Roman 11 point. The abstract should be clear, descriptive and should provide a brief overview of community service issues undertaken / researched. Abstracts include reasons for the selection of topics or the importance of research topics / community service, methods of research / devotion and outcome summary. The abstract should end with a comment about the importance of the result or a brief conclusion.*

**Keywords:** 3-6 keywords

**INTRODUCTION (Bold 12)**

In the introduction section provide information on the background of the study, the significance of the study, the objectives of the study, the supporting theories underlying the study, review of related studies preferably the most recent studies and highlight the novelty of the present study. Write also the contribution and implication of the present study.

This template refers to conference template and tetrahedron\_Letters\_template by elsevier, modified in MS Word 2007 and saved as a "Word 97-2003 Document" for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a JoLE template. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow..

The introduction closes with the aim of dedication.

(Times New Roman 11, one space)

## METHOD

Basically this section describes how the research was conducted. The main materials of this section are: (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research objectives); (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research that uses tools and materials, it is necessary to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. Tool specifications describe the sophistication of the tools used while material specifications describe the types of materials used.

For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, etc., it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who help along with ways to collect research data, location and duration of research as well as a description of checking the validity of the research results.

It is best to avoid organizing writing into “sub-headings” in this section. However, if it cannot be avoided, the way of writing can be seen in the "Results and Discussion" section.

## RESULT/S AND DISCUSSION

This section is the main part of the research article and is usually the longest part of an article. The research results presented in this section are “net” results. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing processes do not need to be presented. Only the results of analysis and results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the presentation of research results verbally. Tables and graphs should be commented on or discussed.

For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of sub-topics directly related to the research focus and categories.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret/interpret the findings; (4) linking research findings with established knowledge structures; and (5) generating new theories or modifying existing theories.

In answering the problem formulation and research questions, the research results must be concluded explicitly. Interpretation of the findings is done by using logic and existing theories. Findings in the form of facts in the field are integrated/related to the results of previous research or with existing theories. For this purpose there must be a reference. In generating new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify theories from old theories.

In an article, it is sometimes unavoidable to organize the writing of research results into "subheads". The following is how to write the organizing format, which shows how to write special things that cannot be separated from an article.

### Abbreviations and Acronomy

Common abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not need to be given an explanation of what they stand for. However, an acronym that is not well known or an acronym made by the author needs to be given a description of what it stands for. For example: The MiKiR (Interactive, Collaborative, and Reflective Multimedia) learning model can be used to practice mastery of problem solving skills. Do not use abbreviations or acronyms in the title of the article, unless it is unavoidable.

### Unit

Writing units in articles takes into account the following rules:

Use SI (MKS) or CGS as the primary unit, with SI system units preferred.

Avoid mixing SI and CGS units, as this can lead to confusion, as the dimensions of the equations can be unequal. Do not mix up unit abbreviations with full units. For example, use “Wb/m<sup>2</sup>” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m<sup>2</sup>”.

**Equality**

You should write the equation in Times New Roman or Symbol font. If there are several equations, give the equation number. The equation number should be sequential, put it on the far right, namely (1), (2), and so on. Use signs to make writing equations more concise. Use italic font for variables, bold for vectors.

**Figures and Tables**

Place table labels above the table, and image labels at the bottom of the table. Write down specific tables, for example Table 1, when referring to a table. Examples of writing tables and descriptions of figures are as follows:

Table 1. Table Format

Head of Table	Head of Table Column	
	Column sub-head	Column sub-head
Contents	Fill in the table	Fill in the table

graphics, because the results tend to be stable against format changes and page shifts compared to inserting images directly.

**Figure 1. Example of image captions**  
**Quotations and References**

**Image: Caption image**

One of the characteristics of a scientific article is presenting other people's ideas to strengthen and enrich the author's ideas. Ideas that have been previously expressed by other people are referred to (referenced), and the source of reference is included in the Bibliography.

Bibliography must be complete and in accordance with the references presented in the body of the article. That is, the sources written in the bibliography are actually referred to in the body of the article. Instead, all references that have been mentioned in the article must be included in the bibliography. To show the quality of scientific articles, the list included in the Bibliography must be quite a lot. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically and the way of writing is according to the rules specified in the journal. The rules for writing citations, references, and bibliography follow this manual.

Presentation of other people's ideas in the article is done indirectly. The ideas quoted are not written down like the original text, but a summary or conclusion is made. For example, Suharno (1973:6) states that speed consists of moving forward as hard as possible and as maximally as possible, the ability of the movement to make a sudden contraction..

**CONCLUSION**

The conclusion presents a summary of the description of the results and discussion, referring to the research objectives. Based on these two things, new main ideas are developed which are the essence of the research findings.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT (Optional)**

If you need to thank certain parties, such as research sponsors, state it clearly and briefly, avoid flowery thanks.

## REFERENCE

List of references in alphabetical order and chronologically. Bibliography is a non-bibliographic list of references/references, so it must contain all sources referred to in the manuscript, and does not need to contain sources that are not referred to. The reference list contains everything referred to in the text that comes from sources that are; (a) relevant, (b) at least 80% recent (last 10 years), and (c) at least 80% primary. Writing references refers to the American Psychological Association (APA) 6Ed and uses the Mendeley application.

### (a) **Online Journal without Digital Object Identifier (doi)**

- Arbiyah, N., Nurwianti, F., & Oriza, D. (2008). Hubungan bersyukur dengan *subjective well being* pada penduduk miskin. *Jurnal Psikologi Sosial*, 14(1), 11-24.
- Light, M. A., & Light, I. H. (2008). The geographic expansion of Mexican immigration in the United States and its implications for local law enforcement. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum Journal*, 8(1), 73-82.

### (b) **Online journal with Digital Object Identifier (doi)**

- Herbst-Damm, K. L., & Kulik, J. A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology*, 24(1), 225-229.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225>

### (c) **Online jurnal Research**

- Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well-being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress, and health. *Monitor on Psychology*, 39(5), 26-29.

### (d) **online magazine article writing**

- Clay, R. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology: Psychologists fight back about the misuse of research. *Monitor on Psychology*, 39(6). Diunduh dari: <http://www.apa.org/monitor/> tanggal 10 Agustus 2012.

### (e) **An example of writing a newspaper article without an author**

- Six sites meet for comprehensive anti-gang initiative conference. (2006, November/December). *OJJDP News @ a Glance*. Diunduh dari: [http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/news\\_acglance/216684/topstory.html](http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/news_acglance/216684/topstory.html) tanggal 10 Agustus 2012

### (e) **Unpublished thesis or dissertation writing**

- Rimawati, A. B. (2010). *Model teoretik prasangka sosial*. (Disertasi tidak dipublikasikan). Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

### (f) **book writing**

- Azwar, S. (2012). *Penyusunan skala psikologi (ed.2)*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

### (g) **book writing with editor**

Cone, J. D. (1999). Observational assessment: Measure development and research issues. Dalam P. C. Kendall, J. N. Butcher, & G. N. Holmbeck (Eds.), *Handbook of research methods in clinical psychology* (hlm. 183-223). New York: Wiley.

(h) **Unpublished university manuscript**

Nuryati, A., & Indati, A. (1993). *Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi prestasi belajar*. Naskah tidak dipublikasikan, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.