

## TITLE (Font 11)

**Yusa Djuyandi<sup>1</sup>, Luthfi H. Husin<sup>2</sup>, Ratnia Solihah<sup>1</sup> and Sandy Pratama<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department, Faculty, University / Institution, Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang KM. 21 Jatinangor, 456363

<sup>2</sup>Affiliates are written here.

Email: xxxxx@email.com; writer@email.com; writer3@email.com; writer4@email.com

### ABSTRACT

Abstracts and keywords are written in two languages (Indonesian and English). The maximum abstract length is 200 words, with a total of 3-5 keywords or a combination of words. The abstract contains the objectives, methods, and research results. The systematics of research articles are title; author's name (without academic degree); abstract; keywords; introduction (with title); method (with title); results and discussion (with title); conclusions and suggestions (with title); and references.

**Keywords:** Journal; Discourse; Political; University - separated by a semi colon (;)

### INTRODUCTION

The author must write the research objectives at the end of the introduction. Before writing the research objectives, the author must write in sequence the background, previous literature review (state of the art) as the basis for a statement of the scientific novelty of the article, statement of scientific novelty, research problem, "gap analysis" and hypothesis (if quantitative research). In the introduction, it is not permitted to have a separate literature review in a separate subtitle as in a research report, but it is written integrated with an explanation of the research background so that the literature review can show the state of the art or the novelty of scientific findings.

### METHOD

The methods section contains an explanation of the type of research design. This section explains the number of subjects and the characteristics with demographic data (Azwar, 2007). In quantitative research, if the research uses a particular measuring instrument, it is necessary to convey the name of the measuring instrument, the number of items, the reliability coefficient, and the data analysis method used. In qualitative research, the qualitative perspective used is explained, as well as the data collection and analysis methods (Willig, 2008).

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion section contains the results of research findings and their scientific discussion. Put scientific findings obtained from the results of research that had been carried out and supported by adequate data. The scientific findings here are not research data obtained. It must be explained scientifically, not just descriptively, and supported by adequate empirical data, including: What scientific findings were obtained? Why could that happen? Why is the variable trend like that? Apart from that, the comparison must also be explained with the results of other researchers on almost the same topic. Research results and findings must be able to answer the hypothesis or research question in the introduction.

### CONCLUSION

The conclusion section consists of only one paragraph. It describes the answer to the hypothesis research objectives or scientific findings obtained. Do not write a repetition of the results and discussion, but rather a summary of the findings as expected by the research objectives. If necessary, at the end of the conclusion the writer can also write down the things that will be done about further ideas from the research.

## GRATITUDE (if any)

The gratitude (if any) is mainly addressed to research funders and parties who helped carry out research and whose contributions were not significant enough to be included in the authorship group.

## REFERENCE

The bibliography section must contain all references quoted or cited in the article manuscript which must be included in the Bibliography section. The bibliography must contain reference literature originating from primary sources (scientific journals; minimum 80% of the entire bibliography) published in the last 10 (ten) years. The minimum number of references cited is 10 (ten) library sources.

Writing quotations or citations is recommended using reference management application programs, for example, Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, or others. The writing format used in the Unpad Political Discourse Journal is APA 6th Edition (American Psychological Association, 2010). The reference list includes all cited references arranged alphabetically.

### Example of writing a reference:

#### Book

Writer (last name), ... (abbreviated first name). (Year). *Book Title*. City: Publisher.

Example:

#### One Writer

Lofland, L. (1999). *A World of Strangers: Order and action in urban public space*. New York: Basic Books.

#### Two Writers

Lofland, L & Taylor, I (1999). *The New Criminology: For a social theory of deviance*. New York: Harper & Row.

## Sections in Books

Anwar, D.F. (2004). Sasaran Sishankamneg 5-10 tahun Mendatang. Dalam Indria Samego (ed.). *Sistem Pertahanan-Keamanan Negara: Analisis Potensi dan Problem*. Jakarta: The Habibie Center.

## Journal

Writer (last name), ... (abbreviated first name). (Year). *Journal Article Title*. *Journal Name*, vol. (issue/no.), page.

### Example:

Naswar,. (2012). Hak Angket dalam Konstelasi Ketatanegaraan Indonesia. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 1(1), 1-13. DOI: xx.xxxx/yyyy.vxiy.35073

## Articles in Newspapers

Bruni, F. (2003, December 26). Pope pleads for end to terrorism and war. *New York Times*, p. A21.

\*p denotes page in Indonesian abbreviated (p.)

## Online Article

Mitchell, T. (2002). *Jihad: Islam in the U.S. Global Order*. Diakses 28 Desember 2016, dari: <http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/xsocial/text/v020/20.4mitchell.html>

## Articles in Conferences

Szelenyi, I. (2003). *Presidential address*. American Sociological Association. Annual convention. Atlanta, GA.

## News in newspapers

Tribunnews.com. (10 Juli 2014). *Trimedya: Pengesahan RUU MD3 Ingin Permalukan PDI Perjuangan*. Diakses 23 Desember 2016, dari <http://www.tribunnews.com/pemilu-2014/2014/07/10/trimedya-pengesahan-ruu-md3-ingin-permalukan-pdi-perjuangan>