



Manuscript Title (Georgia, 14, Bold)

Name of The Author¹, Name of The Author², etc. (Georgia, 12, Bold)

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No WhatsApp: ... (unpublished, only correspondence with editors)

Article Information:

Received

Revised

Accepted

Keywords:

Write 3 – 5 keywords, each keyword should be separated by comma (Georgia, 9)

Abstract

Abstract is written in to the point below, no more than 200 words. For the example: (Georgia, 9)

Purpose - The purpose of this study was to examine

Method - The population of this study is The selection of samples in this study using simple random sampling method and selected 100 persons. The data was analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis and path analysis.

Result - The results showed that

Implication – This Method suggest to improve the skills performance in

Originality/Value - This research is the first study that used intervening variable

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Introduction

Introduction describes the background on issues and the determination and rationalization of the activities. The purpose of the Introduction is to stimulate the reader's interest and to provide pertinent background information to understand the rest of the paper. You must summarize the problem to be addressed, give background on the subject, discuss previous research on the topic, and explain exactly what the paper will address, why, and how. A good thing to avoid is making your introduction into a minireview. There is a huge amount of literature out there, but as a scientist, you should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. This shows an editor/reviewer/reader that you really understand your area of research and that you can get straight to the most important issues.

Checklist Introduction:

1. Begin the Introduction by providing a concise background account of the problem studied.
2. State the objective of the investigation. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction.
3. Establish the significance of your work: Why was there a need to conduct the study?
4. Introduce the reader to the pertinent literature. Do not give a full history of the topic. Only quote previous work having a direct bearing on the present problem. (State of the art, relevant research to justify the novelty of the manuscript.)
5. State the gap analysis or novelty statement.
6. Clearly state your hypothesis, the variables investigated, and concisely summarize the methods used.
7. Define any abbreviations or specialized/regional terms.

Example of novelty statement or the gap analysis statement in the end of Introduction section (after state of the art of previous research survey): "..... (short summary of background)..... A few researchers focused on There

have been limited studies concerned on Therefore, this research intends to The objectives of this research are"

Be concise and aware of who will be reading your manuscript and make sure the Introduction is directed to that audience. Move from general to specific; from the problem in the real world to the literature to your research. Lastly, please avoid making a subsection in the Introduction.

Research Methods

This section describes the design of the activities, the scope or objects, materials and equipment, location of study, data collection technique, variables and operational study definitions, and data analysis technique.

Results and Discussion

The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state your findings and make interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

Checklist Results and Discussion:

1. State the Major Findings of the Study;
2. Explain the Meaning of the Findings and Why the Findings Are Important;
3. Support the answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and to the literature, clearly stating why they are acceptable and how they are consistent or fit in with previously published knowledge on the topic;
4. Relate the Findings to Those of Similar Studies;
5. Consider Alternative Explanations of the Findings;
6. Implications of the study;
7. Acknowledge the Study's Limitations, and;

Author Name

8. Make Suggestions for Further Research.

The author is allowed to utilize figure in order to explain framework or other. Example of figure:

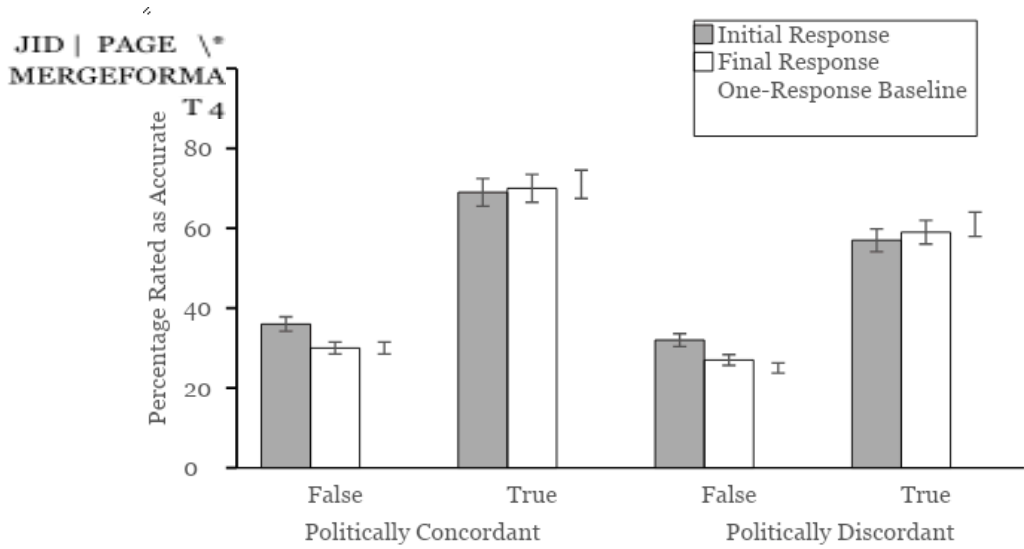


Figure 1. Sample

The author is allowed to utilize table in order to explain descriptive statistics test results or other. Example of table:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Test Results

| Variable | N | Min | Max | Mean | Std. Dev |
|----------|----|------|------|-------|----------|
| X1 | 48 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.48 | 0.29 |
| X2 | 48 | 3 | 12 | 7.06 | 2.46 |
| X3 | 48 | 14 | 43 | 29.23 | 6.42 |

Conclusion

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A

conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the questions unanswered.

Another important things about this section is (1) do not rewrite the abstract; (2) statements with "investigated" or "studied" are not conclusions; (3) do not introduce new arguments, evidence, new ideas, or information unrelated to the topic; (4)do not include evidence (quotations, statistics, etc.) that should be in the body of the paper.

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Checklist conclusion:

1. State your conclusions clearly and concisely. Be brief and stick to the point;
2. Explain why your study is important to the reader. You should instill in the reader a sense of relevance;
3. Prove to the reader, and the scientific community, that your findings are worthy of note. This means setting your paper in the context of previous work. The implications of your findings should be discussed within a realistic framework

References

The writing of script and citations are suggested to use reference applications (reference managers) such as **Mendeley**. References should be written in alphabetical order, without any number. The journal uses the American Psychological Association 7th Edition, such as below:

Journal

Bronstein, M. V., Pennycook, G., Bear, A., Rand, D. G., & Cannon, T. D. (2019). Belief in fake news is associated with delusionality, dogmatism, religious fundamentalism, and reduced analytic thinking. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory & Cognition*, 8(1), 108–117. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2018.09.005>

Book

Evans, J. (2010). *Thinking twice: Two minds in one brain*. Oxford University Press.

Author Name

Bryant, A., & Charmaz, K. (Eds.). (2007). *The SAGE handbook of grounded theory*. SAGE Publications. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781848607941>

Internet

Kahan, D. (2018). Who “falls for” fake news? Apparently no one. *The Cultural*
Cognition Project at Yale Law School. Internet Archive.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20200919114124/http://www.culturalcognition.net/blog/2018/10/25/who-falls-for-fake-news-apparently-no-one.html>