



WRITING TITLE IN ENGLISH PROPERLY PROVIDED ABOVE IF AN ENGLISH ARTICLES, CAPITALIZE, IN ENGLISH, USE ARIAL 12 PT, MAXIMUM 15 WORDS, SINGLE SPACE (PENULISAN JUDUL DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS DILETAKKAN DI ATAS APABILA ARTIKEL BERBAHASA INGGRIS, HURUF KAPITAL, ARIAL 12 PT, MAKSIMAL 15 KATA, SPASI 1)

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Abstract

Provide Abstract in English, reseach puppose, research method, research result in English. Use 11pt arial font for Abstract title and font 10pt for abstract contents section with single space. Abstract length maximum 250 words. Add keywords at least 3, max 5. Abstract writing with one space. Abstracts for articles in English are placed at the bottom, while articles in Indonesian are placed in this section. (Bagian abstrak berisi tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, dan hasil penelitian dalam bahasa Inggris. Gunakan font arial ukuran 11pt untuk judul Abstrak dan font 10pt untuk bagian isi abstrak dengan spasi tunggal. Panjang abstrak maksimal 250 kata. Tambahkan kata kunci minimal 3 kata dan maksimal 5 kata. Penulisan abstrak dengan spasi satu. Abstrak untuk artikel dalam bahasa Inggris diletakkan di bagian bawah, sedangkan artikel dalam bahasa Indonesia diletakkan di bagian ini).

Keywords: first keyword, second keyword, third keyword, fourth keyword

WRITING TITLE IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IS PRINTED IN THIS PART IF AN ENGLISH ARTICLES, CAPITALIZE, USE ARIAL 12 PT, MAXIMUM 15 WORDS, SINGLE SPACE (PENULISAN JUDUL DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA DILETAKKAN DI BAGIAN INI APABILA ARTIKEL BERBAHASA INGGRIS, HURUF KAPITAL, ARIAL 12 PT, MAKSIMAL 15 KATA, SPASI 1)

Abstrak

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Article Title

Provide Abstract in English, research purpose, research method, research result in English. Use 11pt arial font for Abstract title and font 10pt for abstract contents section with single space. Abstract length maximum 250 words. Add keywords at least 3, max 5. Abstract writing with one space. Abstracts for articles in Indonesian are placed at the top, while articles in English are placed at the bottom. (Bagian abstrak berisi tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, dan hasil penelitian dalam bahasa Inggris. Gunakan font arial ukuran 11pt untuk judul Abstrak dan font 10pt untuk bagian isi abstrak dengan spasi tunggal. Panjang abstrak maksimal 250 kata. Tambahkan kata kunci 3-5 kata. Penulisan abstrak dengan spasi satu. Tambahkan kata kunci minimal 3 kata dan maksimal 5 kata. Penulisan abstrak dengan spasi satu. Abstrak untuk artikel dalam bahasa Indonesia diletakkan di bagian atas, sedangkan artikel dalam bahasa Inggris diletakkan di bagian bawah).

Kata kunci: kata kunci pertama, kata kunci kedua, kata kunci ketiga

PENDAHULUAN (INTRODUCTION)

In this section, provide an adequate background of the study and add the current research to show the gap of the research. The paragraphs should be single-spacing. The spacing, before or after, is 0 pt. In this section, provide an adequate background of the study and add the current research to show the gap of the research. The section headings are bold and 12 pt Arial, single spacing. The paragraphs should be single-spacing.

Introduction is written in without sub-heading. It consists of background of the problem (not compulsory), state of the art (at least 3 literatures/journals as primary source) to show novelty, gap analysis, review (if any) purpose of the research. The introduction ends with an emphasis on what will be discussed. This section uses Arial font with 12 pt size and space 1.5.

Pendahuluan tanpa anak judul. Pendahuluan berisi latar belakang (jika ada), kebaruan penelitian (paling sedikit dirujuk 3 referensi jurnal sebagai rujukan primer), analisis gap, tinjauan pustaka (jika diperlukan), dan tujuan dari penelitian. Pendahuluan diakhiri dengan penekanan dengan hal yang akan dibahas. Bagian ini menggunakan fontasi Arial dengan ukuran 12 pt dan spasi 1).

METODE (METHODS)

Provide method of the research in details that help reproducible research. It is written in past tense. It includes: participants, research design, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. Avoid putting formula in this part. This section uses Arial font with 12 pt size and space 1)

Tuliskan metode penelitian pada sub judul ini dengan jelas sehingga dapat dilakukan oleh peneliti lain. Dalam bentuk kalimat lampau. Bagian ini termasuk menjelaskan partisipan, desain penelitian, teknik pengumpulan data, dan teknik analisis data. Hindari memasukkan rumus pada bagian ini. Bagian ini menggunakan fontasi Arial dengan ukuran 12 pt dan spasi 1.

Participants / Subject / Population and Sample

The Research Methodology section describes in detail how the study was conducted. A complete description of the methods used enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of the research methodology.

Instruments

Describe what, how, to whom the instruments used in the study.

Data Analysis Procedures

Describe how the data was analyzed in the study.

HASIL (FINDINGS)

Show the result of the research. Research results only contain research findings that have not been linked to relevant theories and studies. This section uses Arial font with 12 pt size and space 1.

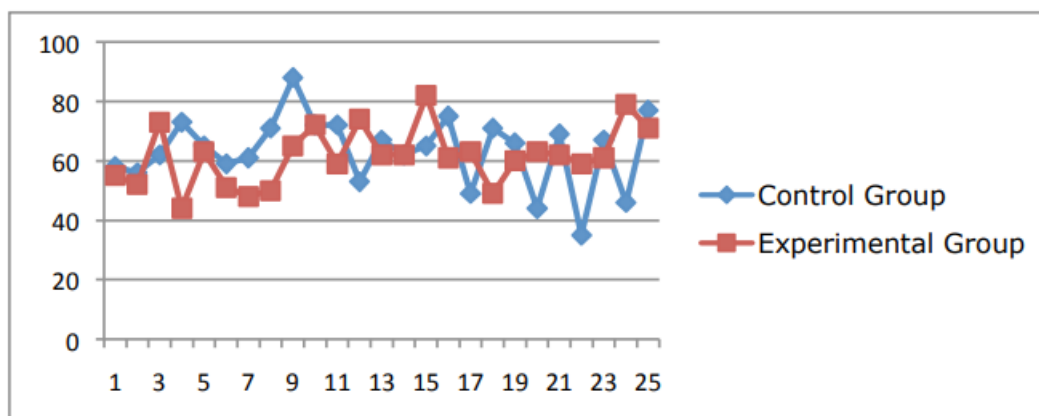
Tuliskan hasil penelitian. Hasil penelitian hanya berisi temuan penelitian yang belum dikaitkan dengan teori dan penelitian relevan. Bagian ini menggunakan fontasi Arial dengan ukuran 12 pt dan spasi 1.

Sub Findings

In the Findings section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the issue that is to follow. The Findings should be clear and concise. It should be written objectively and factually, and without expressing personal opinion. It includes numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs). Number tables and figures consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text.

Table 1. An Example of a Table (font size 10pt)

An example of a heading	Column A (t)	Column B (T)
Add an entry	1	2
Add an entry	1	2
Add an entry	1	3



Charts 1. Listening Comprehension Level

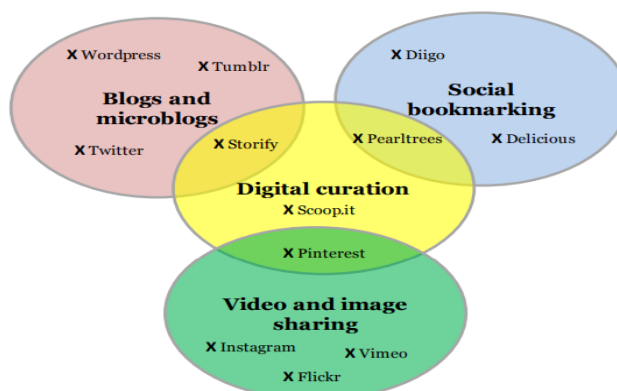


Figure 1. Digital Curation Tools (Antonio et al., 2012)

Sub Findings

In the Findings section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the issue that is to follow. The Findings should be clear and concise. It should be written objectively and factually, and without expressing personal opinion. It includes numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs).

PEMBAHASAN (DISCUSSION)

This section should explore the significance of the results of the study. This section allows you to offer your interpretation and explain the meaning of your results in the findings section. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results.

The Discussion section should be a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your findings. This section states why the problem is important; what larger issues and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these findings to such overarching issues.

Bagian ini harus mengeksplorasi signifikansi hasil penelitian. Bagian ini memungkinkan Anda untuk menawarkan interpretasi Anda dan menjelaskan arti dari hasil Anda di bagian temuan. Bagian ini juga menekankan konsekuensi teoretis atau praktis dari hasil. Bagian diskusi harus komentar yang masuk akal dan dapat dibenarkan tentang pentingnya temuan Anda. Bagian ini menyatakan mengapa masalah itu penting; apa masalah yang lebih besar dan proposisi apa yang dikonfirmasi atau tidak dikonfirmasi oleh ekstrapolasi temuan ini untuk masalah menyeluruh tersebut.

SIMPULAN DAN SARAN (CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION)

The main conclusions of the study should be presented in a short Conclusions section. Do not repeat earlier sections. Conclusion should answer the research purpose. It describes it innovation in the science. Write it in brief about one to two paragraph. Do not use bullet or numbering. The conclusion also do not repeat the abstract. The conclusion section uses Arial font with 12 pt size and 1 spacing.

Simpulan harus menjawab tujuan dari penelitian. Simpulan harus memberikan gambaran inovasi atau perbaikan ilmu pengetahuan yang sudah ada saat ini. Tuliskan dalam satu sampai dua paragraf singkat. Jangan menggunakan bullets dan penomoran. Simpulan juga jangan mengulang isi dari abstrak. Bagian simpulan menggunakan fontasi Arial dengan ukuran 12 pt dan spasi 1.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA (BIBLIOGRAPHY)

Pustaka yang diacu hendaknya 80% merupakan sumber primer dan hendaknya berasal dari hasil-hasil penelitian, gagasan, teori atau konsep yang telah diterbitkan di jurnal, baik cetak maupun elektronik. Acuan yang dirujuk merupakan hasil publikasi 10 tahun terakhir, terkecuali acuan klasik yang digunakan sebagai bahan kajian historis. **Penulis artikel juga WAJIB mengutip dari artikel yang telah dipublikasikan pada jurnal WIYATABUDAYA (minimal dua kutipan).**

Penulisan daftar pustaka **WAJIB** mengikuti ketentuan penulisan rujukan sistem **APA edisi ke-7** dengan spasi tunggal. Penulisan daftar pustaka disarankan menggunakan aplikasi *Mendeley* atau *EndNote*.

Editor jurnal Diksa berhak menolak artikel yang tidak sesuai dengan template dan melebihi batas toleransi plagiasi (maksimal 20%).

Di bagian akhir naskah, WAJIB menyertakan data pengunggah artikel:

Nama penulis korespondensi:

Email penulis korespondensi:

Nomor WhatsApp penulis korespondensi:

Ames, P. C. (2003). Gender and learning style interactions in students' computer attitudes. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 28(3), 231-244.

<https://doi.org/10.2190/M8CU-DE21-BJF1-84MN>

Ahmadi, A., & Yamini, M. (2003). Relationship between field dependence/independence and listening comprehension strategy use by female Iranian English majors. *Journal of Faculty of Letters and Humanities*, 46(187), 61-72. <https://www.sid.ir/en/journal/ViewPaper.aspx?ID=4506>

Arono, A. (2014). Improving student listening skill through interactive multimedia in Indonesia. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 5(1), 63-69.

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.30659/e.3.1.25-39>

Bidabadi, F. S., & Yamat, H. (2010). The relationship between listening strategies employed by Iranian EFL freshman university students and their learning style preferences. *European Journal of Social Sciences*, 16(3), 342-351.

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DePaula, R. (2002). *Comparative analysis of the learning styles of Brazilian versus other adolescents from diverse nations by age, gender and academic achievement*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, St. John's University, New York.

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Article Title

- Ehrman, M. E., Leaver, B. L., & Oxford, R. L. (2003). A brief overview of individual differences in second language learning. *System*, 31(3), 313–330.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0346-251X\(03\)00045-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0346-251X(03)00045-9)
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<https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.34.10.906>
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[http://www.savap.org.pk/journals/ARInt./Vol.2\(2\)/2012\(2.2-81\).pdf](http://www.savap.org.pk/journals/ARInt./Vol.2(2)/2012(2.2-81).pdf)
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(According to APA Manual 7th edition)

In-text Citations

Referencing an idea

The leading medical cause of Aboriginal mortality is due to circulatory system disease. Other important causes of death include diseases of the respiratory system and injury or poisoning (Anderson, 1999; Saggars & Gray, 1999; Thomson, 1995). (order authors alphabetically in parentheses)

or

Anderson (1999), Thomson (1995), and Saggars and Gray (1999) all state that the leading cause of Aboriginal mortality is due to circulatory system disease, and that other important causes of death include diseases of the respiratory system and injury or poisoning.

Referencing a quotation

Indeed, one researcher commented that "technological innovations have saved or extended the lives of many patients" (Lumby, 2001, p. 44).

If the quotation is over 40 words, you must indent the entire quotation and start the quotation on a new line. No quotation marks are required. Cite the quoted source after the final punctuation mark.

Alberta is occasionally divided into two regions, Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta. The majority of Alberta's population is located in large urban cities, mostly located in the South. Alberta is Canada's most populous province of all three Canadian Prairie provinces. Edmonton is the Capital of Alberta. (Hern, 1996, p. 22)

Citing a source within a source

Where your source quotes or refers to another source, for example Unsworth refers to previous work by Halliday on linguistics, the citation might read thus: (Halliday, as cited in Unsworth, 2004, p. 15)

Only Unsworth will appear in the *reference list* at the end of your manuscript.

Insert your full name(s); 11 size Arial fonts

Article Title

Reference List

Your reference list should be ordered alphabetically by author and then chronologically by year of publication.

Book

De Vaus, D. A. (2014). *Surveys in social research*. Allen & Unwin.

Book chapter

McKenzie, H., Boughton, M., Hayes, L., & Forsyth, S. (2008). Explaining the complexities and value of nursing practice and knowledge. In I. Morley & M. Crouch (Eds.), *Knowledge as value: Illumination through critical prisms* (pp. 209-224). Rodopi.

Note: The publisher location is no longer included in the reference of the book and the book chapter.

Journal article

Bartoszeck, A. B., & Bartoszeck, F. K. (2017). Brazilian primary and secondary school pupils' perception of science and scientists. *European Journal of Educational Research*, 6(1), 29-40. <https://doi.org/10.12973/eu-jer.6.1.29>

If you have the DOI for the journal article, you should include this as a link it in the reference. If the article without a DOI, provide the nondatabase URL of the article. (To find the DOI easily see: <http://doi.crossref.org/simpleTextQuery>)

Note: DOIs are formatted the same as URLs. The label "DOI:" is no longer necessary.

Journal article advance online publication (In press / Online first)

Min, M. H., & Chon, Y. V. (2020). Teacher motivational strategies for EFL learners: For better or worse. *RELC Journal*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0033688219900812>

Thesis/dissertation

Unpublished

Considine, M. (1986). *Australian insurance politics in the 1970s: Two case studies* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation/ Unpublished master's thesis]. University of Melbourne.

From a database

Hollander, M. M. (2017). *Resistance to authority: Methodological innovations and new lessons from the Milgram experiment* (Publication No. 10289373) [Doctoral dissertation, University of Wisconsin–Madison]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

Web/online

Hutcheson, V. H. (2012). *Dealing with dual differences: Social coping strategies of gifted and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer adolescents* [Master's thesis, The College of William & Mary]. William & Mary Digital Archive. <https://digitalarchive.wm.edu/bitstream/handle/10288/16594/HutchesonVirginia2012.pdf>

Webpage with an author

Welch, N. (2000, February 21). *Toward an understanding of the determinants of rural health*. Rural Health. <http://www.ruralhealth.org.au/welch.htm>

Note: URLs are no longer preceded by "Retrieved from" unless a retrieval date is needed. The website name is included (unless it's the same as the author), and web page titles are italicized.

Conference Proceedings

Published online:

Blakey, N., Guinea, S., & Saghafi, F. (2017). Transforming undergraduate nursing curriculum by aligning models of clinical reasoning through simulation. In R. Walker, & S. Bedford (Eds.), *HERDSA 2017 Conference: Research and Development in Higher Education: Curriculum Transformation* (pp. 25-37). Higher Education Research and Development Society of Australasia. Herdsa.

<http://www.herdsa.org.au/research-and-development-higher-education-vol-40-25>

Published in book:

Armstrong, D. B., Fogarty, G. J., & Dingsdag, D. (2007). Scales measuring characteristics of small business information systems. In W-G. Tan (Ed.), *Proceedings of Research, Relevance and Rigour: Coming of age: 18th Australasian Conference on Information Systems* (pp. 163-171). University of Southern Queensland.

Paper presentation:

Green, D. B. & DeSilva, A. (2015, June 10-12). *The toxicity levels of household chemicals* [Paper presentation]. National Symposium on Air Pollution, University of Southern California, CA, United States.

Newspaper article

Bagnall, D. (1998, January 27-28). Private schools: Why they are out in front. *The Bulletin*, pp. 12-15.

Government publication

The Health Targets and Implementation (Health for All) Committee. (1988). *Health for all Australians*. Government Publishing Service.

Company and Industry Reports

Magner, L. (2016). IBISWorld Industry Report OD5381. Coffee Shops in Australia. Retrieved from IBISWorld database.

To cite a dictionary definition

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Citation. In *Merriam-Webster.com dictionary*. Retrieved November 28, 2019 from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/citation>

In order to distinguish between works by the same author with the same publication date, use the suffixes a, b, c, etc. after the year. The first resource would be (1995a), the second resource would be (1995b), etc. This format must also be used in the corresponding reference in the references list.

Cheever, J. (1995a). The enormous radio. In R. V. Cassill (Ed.), *The Norton anthology of short fiction* (5th ed., pp. 182–191). Norton. (Original work published 1947)

Cheever, J. (1995b). The five-forty-eight. In R. V. Cassill (Ed.), *The Norton anthology of short fiction* (5th ed., pp. 191–202). Norton. (Original work published 1954)

Arrange works by the same author by year of publication with the earliest year first.

Paraphrasing:

The lecturer's understanding of teaching has an effect on the quality of student learning (Ramsden, 1992, 1994). ...

Reference list entry:

Ramsden, P. (1992). *Learning to teach in higher education*. Routledge.

Ramsden, P. (1994). *Using research on student learning to enhance educational quality*. Griffith Institute for Higher Education.

Proper use of et al. in APA style

Author type	Parenthetical citation	Narrative citation
One author	(Savas, 2020)	Savas (2020)
Two authors	(Miller & Romine, 2020)	Miller and Romine (2020)

Insert your full name(s); 11 size Arial fonts

Article Title

Author type	Parenthetical citation	Narrative citation
Three or more authors	(Sasson et al., 2020)	Sasson et al. (2020)
Group author with abbreviation- First citation	(American Psychological Association [APA], 2020)	American Psychological Association (APA, 2020)

Note: The in-text citation for works with three or more authors is now shortened right from the first citation. You only include the first author's name and "et al."

Surnames and initials for up to 20 authors (instead of 7) should be provided in the reference list.

Miller, T. C., Brown, M. J., Wilson, G. L., Evans, B. B., Kelly, R. S., Turner, S. T., Lewis, F., Lee, L. H., Cox, G., Harris, H. L., Martin, P., Gonzalez, W. L., Hughes, W., Carter, D., Campbell, C., Baker, A. B., Flores, T., Gray, W. E., Green, G., ... Nelson, T. P. (2018).

YouTube video or other streaming video

Cutts, S. (2017, November 24). *Happiness* [Video].

Vimeo. <https://vimeo.com/244405542>

Citing translated sources in APA style

If a source is in another language, write the original title then add its English translation in square brackets as the below example:

Grangeat, M. (2011) (Ed.). *Les demarches d'investigation dans l'enseignement scientifique pratiques de classe, travail collectif enseignant, acquisitions des eleves*. Ecole Normale Supérieure.

should be written as,

Grangeat, M. (2011) (Ed.). *Les démarches d'investigation dans l'enseignement scientifique pratiques de classe, travail collectif enseignant, acquisitions des élèves* [Investigative approaches in science teaching class practices, collective teacher work, student acquisitions]. Ecole Normale Supérieure.

Here is an example of an article in a journal.

Bussieres, E.-L., St-Germain, A., Dube, M., & Richard, M.-C. (2017). Efficacite et efficience des programmes de transition a la vie adulte: Une revue systematique [Effectiveness and efficiency of adult transition programs: A systematic review]. *Canadian Psychology/ Psychologie canadienne*, 58(1), 354–365. <https://doi.org/10.1037/cap0000104>

Note for this example that Canadian Psychology/Psychologie canadienne is a bilingual journal that is published with a bilingual title; if the journal title were only in French it would not be necessary to translate it in the reference.

Here's another example, from a German journal. Again, brackets contain an English translation of the work's title (the article, not the journal).

Janzen, G., & Hawlik, M. (2005). Orientierung im raum: Befunde zu entscheidungspunkten [Orientation in space: Findings about decision points]. *Journal of Psychology/ Zeitschrift für Psychologie*, 213(4), 179–186. <https://doi.org/10.1026/0044-3409.213.4.179>

Here's how you would cite the original French edition of a work by Piaget (note that an English translation of the title is included in brackets):

Piaget, J. (1966). *La psychologie de l'enfant* [The psychology of the child]. Presses Universitaires de France.

If you read an English translation of a foreign work, by including translator:

Piaget, J. (1969). *The psychology of the child* (H. Weaver, Trans.). Basic Books. (Original work published 1900). In-text citation: (Piaget, 1900/1969)