



**TITLE MAXIMUM 20 WORDS (palatino linotype 14, bolded)**

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<b>Info Artikel</b>	<b>Abstract</b>
<b>Received:</b>	<i>Abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work to give readers a clear idea of the content of your manuscript. Please compose your abstract in 150–200 words to demonstrate how the paper is structured in a logical and precise manner. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without headings: (1) You should describe the issue (emphasizing the importance of the issue being researched) or the gap you hope to address; (2) The research topic or hypothesis for your study goals to be achieved or your research hypothesis; (3) Briefly describe your research methods; (4) the main results or findings of your research; (5) Key points from your discussion of the findings that indicate major conclusions or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article, and it must not contain results that are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions. Abstract in italics, spacing 1, size 10.5, Font Book Antiqua, also includes keywords. Keywords should be between 3 and 5 words that reflect the content of the manuscript, and please avoid abbreviations and general and plural terms (for example: 'and', 'of'). Separate each keyword with a ";" on every word (look at the example). Title, abstract and author information on 1 page (first page).</i>
<b>Accepted:</b>	
<b>Published:</b>	
<b>Keywords:</b> Word 1; word 2; word 3; word 4; word 5 (At least 3 to 6 keywords)	

**Manuscript Content:** The article is written in the form of a word document (MS Word), 1.5 spaces, 11 pt Palatino Linotype, Margin 4-3 (left-right) and 4-3 (top-bottom). Manuscripts can be literature review or field research, but the results of field research are preferred. Articles are written between 4000-8000 words. The maximum plagiarism rate is 20% in addition to the bibliography, using the Turnitin application.

## **INTRODUCTION (palatino linotype 12, bolded)**

The introduction consists of approximately 10% of the body of the article including the title, abstract, and keywords. The introduction is written with space 1.15. In this section, it covers the background of the problem, factual data of the problem studied, deepening the problem, the latest research studies and theories relevant to the problem, the elaboration of the research results of the last ten years, research contributions in the form of novelty or research gaps, and research objectives.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW (palatino linotype 12, bolded)**

The literature review represents the theoretical core of an article. In this section, we will discuss the purpose of a literature review. We will also consider how one should go about to find appropriate literature on which to base a literature review and how this information should be managed. Finally, we will answer four questions that first-time researchers often battle with when compiling a literature review.

These questions are: which aspects should I include in a literature review?; how should I go about synthesizing information in a literature review?; how should I structure a literature review? what writing style should I use when compiling a literature review?

The purpose of a literature review is to “look again” (re + view) at what other researchers have done regarding a specific topic (Leedy & Ormrod 2005:70). A literature review is a means to an end, namely to provide background to and serve as motivation for the objectives and hypotheses that guide your own research (Perry et al. 2003:660)

A good literature review does not merely summarise relevant previous research. In the literature review, the researcher critically evaluates, re-organizes and synthesizes the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005:84). In a sense, compiling a literature review is like making a smoothie or fruit shake: The end product is a condensed mix that differs totally in appearance from the individual ingredients used as inputs. The key to a successful literature review lies in your ability to “digest” information from different sources, critically evaluate it and present your conclusions in a concise, logical and reader-friendly” manner.

First-time researchers often naively believe everything they read or are scared to criticize the work of others. However, academic research is all about critical inquiry! It is, therefore, extremely important that you critically evaluate the material that you read. Do you agree with the arguments and conclusions of other researchers? If you disagree, why? Can you identify contradictory arguments or findings? How could one explain these contradictions? Do the findings of previous studies apply in all contexts or are the findings context-specific? What are the criticisms against the conceptual models or measurement approaches discussed in the literature? Which limitations should be considered when interpreting the results of previous research? You have to carefully read the most recent available literature to identify specific gaps, inconsistencies and/or controversies that may form the basis of your own research. Always show that you have considered an issue from several angles and that you are aware of the arguments for and against a specific point of view. Many researchers in services marketing, for example, use the SERVQUAL measurement scale without considering existing criticisms against it.

To compile a proper literature review, one has to overcome three specific challenges, namely: finding appropriate literature on a specific topic, managing the information, and presenting a logical, synthesized, and reader-friendly review of the current knowledge relating to a specific topic. Consider the following search strategies: Blackwell Synergy; Proquest Data Basis; EBSCOhost (Business Source Premier and Business Source Premier); Emerald; Taylor and Francis; Infotrac; Wiley Interscience;

and others open access journal using Google Scholar. To view information about the "literature review" more fully, please visit the link

[http://www.btsau.kiev.ua/sites/default/files/scopus/%D0%A1%D1%83%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%20-%20writing\\_an\\_academic\\_journal\\_article.pdf](http://www.btsau.kiev.ua/sites/default/files/scopus/%D0%A1%D1%83%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%20-%20writing_an_academic_journal_article.pdf).

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (palatino linotype 12, bolded)**

Sub Discussion (Palatino Linotype 11, Italic, Bolded) The research method consists of approximately 10% (for qualitative research) or a maximum of 15% (for quantitative research) of all content of the article. The research method explains briefly, concisely, clearly, and comprehensively the design of the research implementation. This section describes the research methods used (qualitative or quantitative), research types and approaches, research subjects and procedures, data collection instruments and data analysis.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (palatino linotype 12, bolded)**

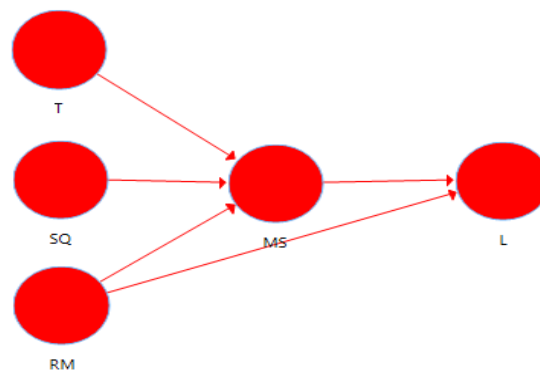
### ***Sub results and discussion (palatino linotype 11, italic, bolded)***

The results and discussions consist of approximately 60% of the entire content of the article. This section explains the research findings obtained from the results of research in the field and supported by adequate empirical data. The results and findings of the research must be able to answer the questions or research hypotheses in the introduction. From the findings in the field, data analysis was carried out and discussed according to data exposure and collaborating with relevant theories according to the research topic. In quantitative research, the results and discussions are different sub-topics.

Writing in the table uses 10 pt Palatino Linotype, while table descriptions and pictures are written 11 pt Palatino Linotype. The table caption is placed at the top, while the caption of the picture is placed at the bottom. The format of the table and figure can be seen in the following example.

**Table 1.** Reliability test

Variable	Conbrach's alpha	Composite reliability
Trust	0.906	0.925
Service quality	0.962	0.965



**Figure 1.** Research model

## **CONCLUSION (palatino linotype 12, bolded)**

The conclusion consists of approximately 10% of the overall content of the article. This section describes the answers to the hypothesis and the results or findings of the research. The conclusion contains a summary of the research findings such as the purpose or hypothesis. The implications are presented on urgent matters to be followed up as recommendations for further research. In addition, the author writes down the main shortcomings and limitations of his research, which can reduce the validity of the writing, thus raising questions from readers (whether, or in what case), the limitations of his research may affect the results. and conclusions. Limitations require critical assessment and interpretation of the impact of their research. The author should provide an answer to the question: Is this problem caused by an error, or the method chosen, or its validity, or vice versa?

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY (palatino linotype 12, bolded)**

Reference sources cited in the text of the article should be listed in the bibliography section. The bibliography that is used as a reference or reference comes from primary sources (minimum 60% of the entire bibliography). The bibliography used as a reference is at least 70% journal articles published in the last 10 (ten) years. The format of writing a bibliography that is used as a reference or reference source is more recommended to use reference management applications such as Mendeley, Zotero, and others. The writing format used in JCII is to use an in-note or bodynote system, not a footnote in the style of the American Psychological Association 7th Edition (APA), using Mendeley, Zotero, and other software. Example of Reference Writing:

#### **Book**

Kotler, Philip. 2000. *Marketing Management*. New York: Prentice Hall. Timmons, J. A., Spinelli, S. 2000. *New Venture Creation, Entrepreneurship for the 21st Century*. Boston: McGraw-Hill.

#### **Article Collection Book**

Saukah, A, & Waseso, M.G. (Eds). 2002. *Writing Articles for Scientific Journals*. Malang: UM Press.

#### **Articles in a Book Collection of Articles**

Russel, T. 1998. An Alternative Conception: Representing Representation. In P.J. Black & A. Lucas (Eds), *Children's Informal Ideas in Science* (pp. 62-84). London: Routledge.

#### **Articles in Journals or Magazines**

Harrison, L. Jean and Walker. 2001. The Measurement of Word of Mouth Communication and An Investigation of Service Quality and Customer Commitment As Potential Antecedents. *Journal of Service Research*, 4 (1): 60-75.

#### **Articles in Newspapers**

Pitunov, B. 2002. Featured School or School of Excellence? *Compass*, p. December 4 & 11, 13.

#### **Writing / News in Newspapers (No Author's Name)**

Republika. 2013. Lower Class Women Are More Independent, p. 3, April 22.

### **Official Document**

Center for Language Development and Development. 1978. Guidelines for Writing Research Reports. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture. Republic of Indonesia Law No. 2 concerning the National Education System. Jakarta: PT Armas Duta Jaya.

### **Translation Book**

Kotler, Philip. 2009. Marketing Management. Jakarta: Erlangga.

### **Thesis, Thesis, Dissertation and Research Report**

Herispon. 2004. Analysis of Factors affecting the Development of Small Industrial Business in Pekanbaru. Unpublished thesis. Padang: Postgraduate Andalas University.

### **Seminar, Workshop and Upgrading Papers**

Waseso, M.G. 2001. Scientific Journal Content and Format. Paper presented at the Seminar on Article Writing and Management of Scientific Journal Management, Banjarmasin: Lambungmangkurat University, 9-11 August.

### **Internet (Individual Work)**

Hitchcock, S., Carr, L. & Hall, W. 1996. A Survey of STM Online Journals, 1990-1995: The Calm before the Storm. (On line). (<http://journal.ecs.soton.ac.uk/survey/survey.html>, accessed July 12, 2011).

### **Article in an Online Journal**

Kumaidi. 1998. Measurement of Early Learning and Development Tests. Journal of Educational Sciences. (On line). 5 (4), (<http://www.malang.ac.id>, accessed January 20, 2011).

### **Internet (Discussion Materials)**

Wilson, D. November 20, 1995. Summary of Citing Internet Sites. NETTRAIN Discussion List, (Online), NETTRAIN@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu, accessed October 22, 2010.

### **Internet (Personal Email)**

Andespa, Roni. (roni@febi.iainimamboutstanding.ac.id). October 1, 2016. Articles for Journal. E-mail to Sri Ramadhan (sri\_ramadhan@gmail.com).