
The Title of article reflects the main topics of article. It must be coherent, straightforward, and contain the main variables of the research Font Calisto MT; 12 Bold (Max. 14 word)

Author name 1, Author name 2

¹Affiliations 1, ²Affiliations 2

*Corresponding author, e-mail: author@email.xx

Abstrak

Ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia; ringkas dan faktual serta mampu berdiri sendiri sebagai satuan informasi; menguraikan pokok-pokok penelitian, meliputi latar belakang, tujuan dan fokus penelitian, metode yang digunakan, temuan atau hasil serta kesimpulan. Diketik dengan satu spasi dan panjang artikel antara 150 – 250 kata.

Abstract

The abstract is summary of the articles

The abstract should only be typed in one paragraph and single space.

The abstract should be typed as concise as possible and should be composed of problem statement, method, scientific finding results, and a short conclusion or IMRAD (Introduction, Method, Results, Analysis and Discussion-conclusion).

The abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. Use words which reflect the precise meaning, Cites no references.

Keywords: 3-5 keywords (Calisto MT, 10, 1 pt and italic).

How to Cite: Author 1, Author 2. Year. Title manuscript. Culture, VV (N): pp. XX-XX, DOI: 10.24036/XXXXXXXXXX-X-XX



This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 4.0 International License. If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. © 2022 by author.

Introduction

The introduction must contain (shortly and consecutively) a general background and a literature review (state of the art) as the basis of the brand new research question, statements of the brand new scientific article, main research problems, and the hypothesis. In the final part of the introduction, the purpose of the article writing should be stated. In the scientific article format, it does not allow to write down the references as in the research report. They should be represented in the literature review to show the brand new of the scientific article. The content of introduction is problem background, hypothesis (if any), significant idea to distinguish with the same issue has been published and purpose of research, min. 10 references. (Calisto MT, 10, normal).

Research Method

The method is implemented to solve problems, including analytic methods, min. 3 references. The methods used in the problem solving of the research are explained in this part. (Calisto MT, 10, normal).

Result and Discussion

This part consists of the research results and how they are discussed, min. 10 references. The results obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part.

All tables and figures written in the manuscript must be adjusted to the order of 1 column or the full size of one paper, in order to make it easier for the reviewer to examine the meaning of the picture.

Example:

Table 1. [Name.....]

Region	Ethnic	Jobs

Subsection 1

xxxx

Subsection 2

yyyy

(Calisto MT, 10, normal).

If the content of the article contains an image, then the image is placed after the paragraph that relates / discusses the image with a distance of 1 space (10 pt); captioned with Image and number (bold), followed by the title of the image placed below the image in question, the font size for the image description is 11 pt. An example can be seen in Figure 1 below.



Picture 1. Picture ...

The explanation of the research results, linked to the results of previous studies, was critically analyzed and linked to the relevant current literature. The presentation of the discussion section contains the provision of substantial meaning to the results of the analysis and comparison with previous findings based on the results of relevant, current and primary literature reviews. The comparison should lead to a difference with the findings of previous research so that it has the potential to state a contribution to the development of science.

Conclusion

It is the final part containing conclusions and advice. The conclusions will be the answers to the hypothesis, the research purposes, and the research discoveries. The conclusions should not contain only the repetition of the results and discussions. It should be the summary of the research results as the author expects in the research purposes or the hypothesis. The advice contains suggestions associated with further ideas from the research. (Calisto MT, 10, normal).

References

All the references that used in the article must be listed in this part. All the used references must be taken from primary sources. These scientific journals published in the last ten years. Each article should have at least 20 references (80% from scientific article). The bibliography style of Culture & Society: Journal of Anthropological Research is using American Psychological Association (APA) style 6th.

Miles, B., & Huberman, A. (1992). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. Jakarta: UI Press.

Samovar, L.A., Richard E.P., Edwin R. M., & Carolyn S.R. (2013). *Communication Between Cultures. Eighth Edition*. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.

Würtz, E. (2005). Intercultural Communication on Web sites: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Web sites from High-Context Cultures and Low-Context Cultures. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 11(2), 274–299.