



Article Title; Corbel; Size-16

Author¹, Author², Author³ so on

Author 1 Affiliation

Author 2 Affiliation

Author 3 Affiliation

Author¹ email, Author² email, Author³ email

APA Citation:

Last name, first name. (year). Article title Article title Article title Article title. *DINAMIKA ILMU, Vol(Issue)*, page-page.
 doi: <http://doi.org/10.21093/di.v..i.....>

Abstract

An abstract must be written in English, using 11-size Corbel fonts, single-spaced. Insert an abstract of 100-300 words, giving a brief account of the most relevant aspects of the paper. The research paper's abstract should contain the purpose, methodology, and findings of the study. An abstract must be written in English, using 11-size Corbel fonts, single-spaced. Insert an abstract of 100-300 words, giving a brief account of the most relevant aspects of the paper. The abstract of a research paper should contain the purposes, methodology, and findings of the study. An abstract must be written in English, using 11-size Corbel fonts, single-spaced. Insert an abstract of 100-300 words, giving a brief account of the most relevant aspects of the paper. The abstract of a research paper should contain the purposes, methodology, and findings of the study.

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

1. Introduction

Here, provide adequate background to show the gap in the research. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent. Here, provide adequate background to show the gap in the research. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent. Here, provide adequate background to show the gap in the research. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent.

Here, provide adequate background to show the gap in the research. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced

Names

with no indent. Here, provide adequate background to show the gap in the research. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent. Here, provide adequate background to show the gap in the research. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent.

Here, provide adequate background to show the gap in the research. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent. Here, provide adequate background to show the gap in the research. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent. Here, provide adequate background to show the gap in the research. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent.

2. Literature Review

Provide an adequate review of the literature. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent. Provide an adequate review of the literature. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent.

Provide an adequate review of the literature. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent. Provide an adequate review of the literature. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold, and 11 pt Corbel, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent.

3. Research Methodology

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.

3.1. Research Design

State the research approach and research design used in the study. State the research approach and research design used in the study. State the research approach and research design used in the study. State the research approach and research design used in the study

3.2. Participants of the Study

State the Participants used in the study. State the Participants used in the study.

3.3. Instruments

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

3.4. Data Analysis Techniques

Describe how the data was analyzed in the study. Describe how the data was analyzed in the study. Describe how the data was analyzed in the study. Describe how the data was analyzed in the study. Describe how the data was analyzed in the study.

4. Results

4.1. Results 1

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.

4.2. Results 2

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

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

5. Discussion

This section should explore the significance of the results of the study. A combined Findings and Discussion section is also appropriate. This section allows you to offer your interpretation and explain the meaning of your results. 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.

6. Conclusion

The study's main conclusions should be presented in a short Conclusions section. Do not repeat earlier sections. The study's main conclusions should be presented in a short Conclusions section. Do not repeat earlier sections. The study's main conclusions should be presented in a short Conclusions section. Do not repeat earlier sections.

REFERENCES

David Post, Michael. (2009). *Representations of Meaning Within Textual Personas: An Analysis of 2008 US Presidential Campaign Speeches*. Unpublished Thesis. Magister Program. University of Birmingham.

Fairclough, N., Mulderrig, J. and Wodak, R. (2011). Critical Discourse Analysis. In Van Dijk (ed.) *Discourse Studies. A multidisciplinary Introduction*. London: Sage.

Fauzan, Umar. (2014). Developing EFL Speaking Materials for the Second Semester Students of STAIN Samarinda. *Proceedings of 61th TEFLIN International Conference*. Oct, 2014. pp. 861-864. UNS Surakarta.

Halliday, M.A.K dan Matthiessen, Christian. (2004). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold.

Nadzrah Abu Bakar. (2007). Factors that contribute to the effective use of computers in the classroom: A case study. *AsiaCall Journal Online* Vol 2. Retrieved April 14, 2009 from <http://www.asia-call.org/AsiaJournal2.php> Nov2007.

Ningrum, A. S. B., Latief, M.A., and Sulisty, G. H. (2016). The Effect of Mind Mapping on EFL Students' Idea Development in Argumentative Writing across Gender Differences and Learning Styles. *Dinamika Ilmu*. Vol. 16 No 1, 2016. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21093/di.v16i1.296>.

Nurhayati, Dwi Astuti Wahyu. (2016). Using Local Drama in Writing and Speaking: EFL Learners' Creative Expression. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics*, Vol 1. No 1, 2016. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21462/jeltl.v1i1.13>.

Van Dijk, T. A. (2007). Macro Contexts. Lecture First International Conference on Discourse and Intercultural Relations, University of Murcia, September 2004. In U. Dagmar Scheu Lottgen and José Saura Sánchez (Eds.), *Discourse and International Relations*. (pp. 3-26). Bern: Lang.

van Leeuwen, T. (2008). *Discourse and Practice. New Tools for Critical Discourse Analysis*. New York. Oxford University Press.