



ARTICLE TITLE LESS THAN 18 WORDS. GIVING AN OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED, CAPITAL, 16, PALATINO LINOTYPE, BOLD

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 20 April 2021

Received in revised form 27

April 2021

Accepted 29 April 2021

ABSTRACT

The abstract should stand alone, which means that no citation in the abstract. The abstract should concisely inform the reader of the manuscript's purpose, its methods, its findings, and its value. The abstract should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. The manuscript's title, but neither the author's name nor other identification designations, should appear on the abstract page. An abstract between 100-200 words. (8pt, single line spacing, 1 paragraph)

Keyword:

3-5 keywords, 11pt,
Garamond, justify, bold, not
italic

INTRODUCTION

What is the purpose of the study? Why are you conducting the study? The main section of an article should start with an introductory section, which provides more details about the paper's purposes, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. (10pt, Single line spacing)

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

The literature review represents previous research in the research topic discussed and also the theoretical core of an article. 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, p. 70). A literature review is a means to an end, namely to provide background to and serve as motivation for the objectives and

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hypotheses that guide one's own research (Perry et al., 2003, p. 660). A good literature review should not merely provide a summary of previous relevant research; the researcher is also expected to critically evaluate, re-organize and synthesize the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005, p. 84). It must identify knowledge gaps found by the author when conducting a literature review and build a theoretical explanation that answers the research questions and objectives.

Please visit the following link for more information on literature review: 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 METHODS

The research methods should elaborate on the method utilized in addressing the issues including the method of analysis. Research methods consist of: data topology, data collection method, data analysis, and data visualization. It should contain enough details allowing the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of methods as well as the reliability and validity of findings.

RESULTS

The results section summarizes the data collected for the study in the form of descriptive statistics and also reports the results of relevant inferential statistical analysis (e.g., hypothesis tests) conducted

on the data. You need to report the results in sufficient detail so that the reader can see which statistical analyses were conducted and why, and to justify your conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that are at odds with the stated hypotheses (American Psychology Association 2001: 20).

There is no fixed recipe for presenting the findings of a study. We will, therefore, first consider general guidelines and then turn our attention to options for reporting descriptive statistics and the results of the hypothesis test.

You should present your findings as concisely as possible and still provide enough detail to adequately justify your conclusions, as well as enable the reader to understand exactly what you did in terms of data analysis and why.

You may assume that the reader has a working knowledge of basic statistics (i.e., typically the contents covered in a 1st statistics course). It is, therefore, not necessary to discuss basic statistical procedures in detail. You may, however, have to explain advanced multivariate statistical methods (e.g., repeated measures ANOVA, two- or -way ANOVA, multiple regression analysis, and factor analysis) in non-technical terms. Figures and Tables (detached from main of the manuscript) often allow one to present findings in a clear and concise manner.

Example of Table and Figure

Table 1. / Figure 1.

Title of Table (11pt, bold)

N	Criteria	Description
o.		

DISCUSSION

The research result and discussion section contain results of the research findings and their ensuing discussions. The findings acquired from the results of the conducted research should be written with the supplementary support of adequate data. The research results and findings should be able to resolve or provide explanations to the question stated in the introduction and also contains with the author's analysis of the findings by connecting the empirical data with the theory used.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion must clearly indicate the results obtained, their advantages and disadvantages, as well as possible further developments. The conclusion can be in the form of a paragraph, but it should be in the form of points using numbering or bullets. In the end, the conclusion must answer the research questions and problems

REFERENCES

All reference mentioned should be written down in reference using American Psychological Association (APA) style and arranged from A to Z. It should include references obtained from primary sources (consisting of scientific journals amounting to 80% of the entire bibliography) that have been published in the last 10 (ten) years. The remaining 20% may include research articles or research reports (thesis, books, and other relevant publications).

References

Book with single author

Reference:

Anderson, B. (1983). *Imagined Communities*. Verso.

In-text: (Anderson, 1983)

Book with two author

Reference:

Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2018). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing among Five approaches*. SAGE Publications.

In-text: (Creswell & Poth, 2018)

Book with three author or more

Reference:

Dwee, D., Dion, H. B., & Brown, I. S. (2012). *Information behaviour concept: A basic introduction*. University of Life Press.

In-text: (Dwee et al., 2012)

Chapter or Article in Edited Book

Reference:

Hermann, M. G. (2008). *Content Analysis*. In A. Klotz & D. Prakash (Eds.), *Research methods series. Qualitative methods in international relations* (pp. 151–167). Palgrave Macmillan.

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Kusumaningrum, D. (2016). *Interdependence versus truth and justice: lessons from reconciliation processes in Maluku*. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 20(1), 34-49. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jsp.17998>

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Reference:

Ahmann, E., Tuttle, L. J., Saviet, M., & Wright, S. D. (2018). *A descriptive review of ADHD coaching research: Implications for college students*. *Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability*, 31(1), 24-58. <https://www.ahead.org/professional-resources/publications/jped/archived-jped/jped-volume-31>

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Reference:

Fung, M. (2006, December 12). Asthma rates increasing. Winnipeg Free Press, pp. C4.

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Harris, M. (2011, August 16). Grades improve if classes start later, studies find. The Calgary Herald.Herald.
<http://www.calgaryherald.com/>

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Website

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Buzan, T. (2007). Mind maps. Retrieved September 3, 2009, from
http://www.buzanworld.com/Mind_Maps.ht

In-text: (Buzan, 2007)

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Mancusa, S., & Viola, A. (2015). Brilliant green: The surprising history and science of plant intelligence (J. Benham, Trans.). Washington, DC: Island Press.

In-text: (Mancusa & Viola, 2015)

Unpublished Thesis

Reference:

Neo, M. C. (2000). The role of education as a process of human release from various problems of life [Unpublished M.Appl.Psy. thesis]. University of Life.

In-text: (Neo, 2000)

Published Thesis

Reference:

May, B. (2017) A survey of radial velocities in the zodiacal dust cloud. Canopus Publishing.

In-text: (May, 2017)

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