

Title of The Article

(Center, Bold, Cambria 12, Capitalized)

Author¹, Author², Author³

(Center, Bold, Cambria 12, Capitalized)

¹Institution/affiliation, City, Country

²Institution/affiliation, City, Country

³Institution/affiliation, City, Country

(Center, Cambria 11)

Corresponding email: (Cambria 11, Bold, Center)

Abstract (Cambria 11, Bold). The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, preferably 1-2 sentences, objective of paper, research method in short, and a brief summary of results. The abstract should end with a comment on the significance of the results or a brief conclusion. Abstracts are written in 11 pt Cambria, preferably not more than 250 words.

Keywords: (Cambria 11, Bold). Maximum of 5 keywords separated by semicolon (;), crucial to the appropriate indexing of the papers, are to be given. E.g.: Education; Islamic; Local Wisdom.

INTRODUCTION (Cambria 12, bold, Capitalized)

In Introduction, authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of the introduction section. Before the objective, Authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Do not describe literature survey as author by author, but should be presented as a group per method or topic reviewed which refers to some literature.

METHOD (Cambria 12, bold, Capitalized)

In the method, authors should explain the rationale for the application of specific approaches, methods, procedures or techniques used to identify, select, and analyze information applied to understand the research problem/project, thereby, allowing the readers to critically evaluate your project's/study's overall validity and reliability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Cambria 12, bold, Capitalized)

In the results, authors should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. The research findings in the form of research data are further discussed or critically interpreted with a particular relevant theoretical approach. Data can also be supported with the presentation of tables, images, etc. Captions for the table are written above it with sequenced numbering so that it can be easily referred to, though not put under the pointing sentence/ paragraph. Line (border) to the table is made minimalist by eliminating the vertical lines and leaving horizontal lines deemed necessary. Captions for images are placed below the picture, also with providing sequenced numbering. One page only accommodates a table or an image with a maximum of

two-thirds the size of the page (size adjusted as efficiently as possible).

In the discussion, authors should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

Quotation & Figures

Quoting not more than three lines

For an in-text citation, i.e. not more than three lines, the following model must be used. Tono (2001: 161) states that when dictionary users are presented with several definitions, they tend to choose the first definition. For direct quotations, the text must be between quotation marks.

Quoting more than three lines

Quotations longer than three lines must be 1 cm from the left, Cambria 11, single spacing, as the following example. Hartmann and James (2002: 1) define an abbreviation as follows:

A shortened form of a word, phrase or term which represents its full form. Abbreviations can be subdivided into 'clippings' (*vet* for *veterinary surgeon*), 'contractions' (*don't* for *do not*), 'acronyms' (*EURALEX* for *European Association for Lexicography*), 'initialisms', 'aerophones' or 'alphabetisms' (*DRC* for *Dictionary Research Centre*, *VIP* for *very important person*) and 'blends' (*brunch* for *breakfast/lunch*).

Figures, Graphics, tables and illustrations

The figures, graphics, tables and illustrations must appear centralized and their legend must be **above** them. They also must be numbered. The title of the legend must be in Times New Roman font 11, in **bold**. The text must be also in Times New Roman font 10. The first row of a table can be made in **bold**, if necessary. See Table 1, as an example.

Table 1: This is an example

No.	Article Writing Systematic	Compliance
1	Introduction	Too wordy, less relevant
2	Methodology	Less elaborated / weak
Editor's Decision		To be Revised / Declined

CONCLUSION (Cambria 12, bold, Capitalized)

Conclusions should only answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions,

reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway.

REFERENCES (*Cambria 12, bold, Capitalized*)

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based. Cite only items that you have read. Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references. Avoid excessive self-citations. Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region. Check each reference against the original source (authors name, volume, issue, year, DOI Number). Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc.

All publications cited in the text should be included as a list of references. References are sequentially numbered as they appear in the text. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either "Unpublished results" or "Personal communication". Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication. Recommendations for references for this proceeding are **APA 6th Edition Style**.

(Books)

Last name, First name initial. Year of publication. *Name of the book in italics, even after the colon*. City of publication: Publisher.

Brown, J.D. (1995). *The elements of language curriculum: A systematic approach to program development*. Boston: Heinle & Heinle Publisher

(Chapters from books)

Last name, First name initial. Year of publication. Title of the chapter with no highlighting. In Last name, First name initial (ed.). *Title of the book in italics*. City of publication: Publisher, page numbers.

Hanks, P. (2006). Definition. In Brown, K (ed.). *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 399–402.

(Articles from journals)

Last name, First name initial. Year of publication. Title of the article with no highlighting. *Name of the journal in italics*, Volume(issue), page numbers.

Kwary, D. A. (2012). Adaptive hypermedia and user-oriented data for online dictionaries: A case study on an English dictionary of finance for Indonesian students. *International Journal of Lexicography*, 25(1), 30-49.

(Conference proceedings)

Last name, First name initial. Year of publication. Title of the article with no highlighting. *Title of proceedings or Title of conference in italics*. City: Organizer, page numbers.

Examples:

Ahmar, A.S., & Rahman, A. (2017). Development of teaching material using an android. Global Journal of Engineering Education, 19(1), 72-76. doi: <https://doi.org/10.26858/gjeev19i1y2017p7376>

Adeniyi, F.O., Olowoyeye, C. A., Onuoha, U.D. (2016). The effects of interactive multimedia on english language pronunciation performance of pulils in the nigerian primary schools. Journal of Research on Humanities and Social Sciences. 6(9), 71-78.

Gardner, R. C. (1985). Social Psychology in Second Language Learning. London: Great Britain Edward Arnold Ltd.

[KEMENDIKBUD] Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan RI. (2017). Panduan praktis penyusunan e-modul pembelajaran. Direktorat Pembinaan SMA, Ditjen Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah. DPSMA.

Important information:

1. *Full Paper / article 5-15 pages.*
2. *At least 10 bibliography (from at least 3 journals), and only references cited in papers/articles are listed in the bibliography.*
3. *Please directly use this word file to make paper to match the template.*
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