Japanese Research on Linguistics, Literature, and Culture
ISSN online: 2655-4836
https://publikasi.dinus.ac.id/index.php/jrllc
Published by Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang

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Article History

Submitted date:
2021-02-15
Accepted date:
2021-04-20
Published date:
2021-05-31 (by editor)

Keywords:

language; literature; culture

Abstract

The abstract is a summary of the article. It comprises the research objective, methods, principal results, and significant conclusions. Implications or recommendations can be added in the abstract. The abstract must be written in English and/or Indonesian and be less than 250 words. Abstracts in Indonesian are optional, especially for writers who do not use Indonesian as their native language. The abstract must not contain lengthy background information and have no reference to figures, tables, equations, or any bibliographical reference, either coming within or from another article. The language of the abstract must be clear and concise. It is a stand-alone summary in one paragraph. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and" and "of"). These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Kata Kunci:

bahasa; sastra; budaya

Abstrak

Judul artikel dalam bahasa Indonesia

Abstrak adalah ringkasan artikel yang terdiri dari tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, hasil utama dan kesimpulan utama. Implikasi atau rekomendasi dapat ditambahkan dalam abstrak. Abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dan/atau Indonesia kurang dari 250 kata. Abstrak tidak boleh berisi informasi latar belakang yang panjang dan tidak memiliki referensi ke gambar, tabel, persamaan, referensi bibliografi apa pun baik yang masuk ke dalam atau artikel lainnya. Bahasa abstrak harus jelas dan ringkas. Ini adalah ringkasan yang berdiri sendiri dalam satu paragraf. Segera setelah abstrak, berikan maksimal 6 kata kunci, hindari istilah umum dan jamak dan beberapa konsep (hindari, misalnya, "dan", "dari"). Kata kunci ini akan digunakan untuk tujuan indek artikel.

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1 Introduction/Pendahuluan

The introduction summarizes the fundamentals, explains the background of the study, critically evaluates the previous research study (the literature review of the last ten years), and clearly states the aims. The introduction contains **(1) the background of the study, (2) a brief literature review, (3) gap analysis, (4) the novelty, and (5) the purpose of the study**. The literature review is used to find research novelty. The author evaluates the previous research to find research problems and states the originality and novelty of the writing idea. The introduction includes the fundamental issues, showing that the study's theme/topic/title is essential and exciting. All cited or paraphrased sources should be written in the references list. The introduction does not allow subchapters.

2 Methods/Metode Penelitian

The methods section describes actions to be taken to investigate a research problem and the rationale for the application of specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information applied to understanding the problem, thereby allowing the reader to evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability critically. The method section of a research paper answers two main questions: How was the data collected or generated? And how was it analyzed? The writing should be direct, precise, and always in the past tense. Use subheadings to separate different methodologies.

3 Results/Hasil

The results section describes the main findings of the research, whereas the discussion section interprets the results for readers and provides the significance of the findings. This section should not repeat the results section. In the results section, you can use tables, figures, or text (when you do not have extensive or complicated data to present).

3.1 Heading 2

Tables are an essential part of scientific papers. A good table should present the data simply, clearly, and neatly, and allow the reader to understand the results without having to look at other sections of the paper. A bad table can be confusing and reduce the chances of your paper being accepted. Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. One table is presented on one page (not cut across two pages).

Tabel 1: Table Title (Calibri, 10, bold)
[Sumber: penulisan sumber diawali dan diakhiri oleh kurung siku]

No.	Nama Responden	Jawaban Angket				
		a	b	c	d	abstein

*Use only horizontal line borders.

3.1.1 Heading 3

4 Discussion/Pembahasan

The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the research problems being investigated (i.e., link them to the literature review) and to explain any new understanding or insights that emerged from your results. The discussion must have at least four paragraphs with some citations to support your findings. The first paragraph must show the objective of the study.

4.1 Heading 2

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Please submit each figure as an individual file separate from the manuscript text. Photographic images should have a minimum resolution of 200 dots per inch (dpi) at the final print size.



Figure 1. Judul Gambar (Calibri, 10, bold)
[Sumber: penulisan sumber diawali dan diakhiri oleh kurung siku]

4.2 Heading 2

According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found that "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

> *"Quotation that consists of three lines or more uses Calibri font type, 11 pt, single space. Quotation from languages that are different from the language used in this article is written in italic and should be provided with the translation." (Last Name, Year: PageNumber)*

4.2.1 Heading 3

4.2.1.1 Heading 4

5 Conclusion/Simpulan

The conclusion provides closure for the reader while reminding the reader of the contents and importance of the paper. It accomplishes this by stepping back from the specifics in order to view the bigger picture of the document. In other words, it is reminding the reader of the main argument. The conclusion simply and succinctly restates the main ideas and arguments, pulling everything together to help clarify the paper's thesis. A conclusion does not introduce new ideas; instead, it should clarify the intent and importance of the paper. The implications of the study results and suggestions for further research should also be presented in the conclusion.

References/Referensi

The references are at least 15. They must consist of 80% from relevant and recent primary sources (journal or proceedings articles and research reports, such as theses and dissertations, from the last 10 years). The references must be written in APA 7th style using reference manager software (Mendeley, Zotero, etc). Authors are required to include the DOI or article page address.

Hasegawa, Y. (2012). Deictic and anaphoric uses of the Japanese demonstratives ko-so-a. *Journal of Japanese Linguistics*, 28(1). https://doi.org/10.1515/jjl-2012-0105

Hasegawa, Y. (Ed.). (2018). *The Cambridge handbook of Japanese linguistics*. Cambridge University Press.

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Ide, S. (1982). Japanese sociolinguistics politeness and women's language. *Lingua*, 57, 357–385. https://doi.org/10.1515/Ling-1982-0105

Kuno, S. (1973). The structure of the Japanese language. MIT Press.

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