



Title: the title should be short, clear, and informative, but does not exceed 20 words (12pt Bold Capital)

(The title describes the idea or ideas of the article, is concise, and must reflect the substance of psychology)

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ABSTRACT (11 pt bold)

Abstract: A single paragraph of about 250 words maximum. For research articles, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without headings: (1) Background: Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study; (2) Purpose of the Study: Identify the purpose and objective of the study; (3) Methods: Describe briefly the main methods or theoretical framework applied; (4) Results: Summarize the article's main findings; and (5) Conclusions: Indicate the main conclusions or interpretations.

Keywords: *keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (List three to five pertinent keywords specific to the article; yet reasonably common within the subject discipline; use lower case except for names).*

Introduction/ Pendahuluan (11 pt bold)

Full paper manuscript using A4 size paper. Manuscripts are written in English or Indonesian language. The length of the full paper is 8-15 pages. Writing using Sitka Heading font size 11 points. Pages do not need to be numbered. No footnotes are allowed. Manuscripts are written with an upper border of 2 cm, a lower border of 3 cm, a left border of 3 cm, and a right border of 3 cm. Manuscripts are written in left-right alignment (justify). Spacing between lines 1 space. Between paragraphs given a blank space (press enter). The beginning of each paragraph follows the boundary of the text, so it doesn't start indented to the right.

Research Method/ Metode Penelitian (11 pt bold)

The method describes the steps taken during the research. In this section, it is not permissible to write definitions of terms that are commonly known (Example: Valid, Instrument, Sample, etc.). It should be noted that for research articles, the research method must be stated clearly, including the process and details. The research method contains the research subject, description of the instrument and how to obtain the data accompanied by an explanation and how to analyze the data. The article on the results of the literature review has provisions that the formulation of the problem must appear explicitly and the method/method of reviewing it must be written in this section. The sequence described in the method section must be in accordance with the sequence in the research results section.

Result/ Hasil (11 pt bold)

The contents of the manuscript are arranged systematically and sequentially. For research results, the article format consists of an introduction (background and theoretical studies can be written together in the introduction if any), methods, results and discussion ending with conclusions, suggestions can also be written. While the results of the literature review in the format of the manuscript consist of an introduction (urgency of the study or background), methods, results of the study and discussion,

and conclusions. The results are the core of an article, written clearly and meet the scientific merit aspect (what/how?, why?, and what else?) Explain the data that has been obtained in a clear and concise manner, in the form of tables, pictures or diagrams.

Table Writing (11 pt, bold)

Tables are written center aligned, numbered and table titles. Line the table with APA 7th edition. Tables must be created according to the following format. Table title and body font 10 pt.

Tabel 1 Tabel Title		
Information	Information.	Information.
Entry 1	Data	Data
Entry 2	Data	Data

-Space-

Explanation table (.....)

Image Writing and Positioning (11 pt, bold)

Images must be clear and have a minimum depth of 300 dpi. Images are numbered and a title is located at the bottom of the image. Images and titles are placed in the center of the text. Images are inserted in one line in the text (in line with text)



Figure 1. Description of figure

After the picture, a description of the picture must be given. It is not justified to present several pictures sequentially without being given an explanation/description of the pictures afterwards.

Discussion/ Diskusi (11 pt bold)

In the discussion section, the author must relate to how to compare research results with other relevant and up-to-date theories or research. Describe the discussion in accordance with the order of research objectives.

Conclusion/ Kesimpulan (11 pt bold)

Conclusions are written briefly, concisely and answer the purpose of the article and can be accompanied by research recommendations; conclusions are written in paragraphs, not numbers.

Acknowledgments (11 pt bold)

Addressed to various parties who assist research, for example research sponsors and resource persons, also write down the number of the grant contract.

Your Name

Acknowledgments are optional, can be written or not.

Reference/ Referensi

Writing a reference must use reference management software (Mendeley) and using the Stika Heading 10 pt font with 1 space, written alphabetically and the second line is indented 1 cm from the first line, with the rules for writing reference sources such as book and scientific periodicals according to the example below. Use a minimum of 15 references from primary sources (relevant and up-to-date national and/or international journals above 2011) to emphasize high-quality contributions to the development of knowledge and include only designated sources in the body of the article. Conversely, the name referred to in the body must be in the reference. Citations and references must strictly follow the APA (American Psychological Association) style 7th edition. APA styles can be found at <http://www.apastyle.org/pubmanual.html>. It is also recommended to write citations and references using the Mendeley application (<https://www.mendeley.com>). How to refer to the author in the body of the article must mention the last name of the author, year. Example: (Meilinda, 2022), or Meilinda (2022). References through second authors are avoided, for example: Noto (Yoyo, 2022). The following are the rules for writing literary sources such as books, Journal article, and scientific periodicals according to the example below.

Example:

Journal Article

Clark, L.A., Konchanska, G., & Ready, R. (2000). Mothers' Personality and Its Interaction with Child Temperament as Predictors of Parenting Behaviour. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 1(2), 274-285.

Book Author two or three

Dunkin, M.J., & Biddle, B.J. (1974). *The Study of Teaching*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston

Dunkin, M.J., Robert, B., & Biddle, B.J. (1974). *The Study of Teaching*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston

Book Author in the form of a team or institution

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and Statistical manual of mental disorders* 4 th ed. Washington DC: Author

Document

NAACP. (1999). *Calls for Presidential Order to Halt Police Brutality Crisis*. Amerika: NCTM

The book is not the first edition

Mitchell, T.R., & Larson, J.R. (1987). *People in Organizations: An Introduction to Organizational Behavior* 3 rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill

Serial/multi-volume book (editor as author)

Koch, S. (Ed.). (1959-1963). *Psychology: A Study of Science* (Vol. 1-6). New York: McGraw-Hill

Translated Books

Kotler, P. (1997). *Manajemen Pemasaran: Analisis, Perencanaan, Implementasi* (Hendra Teguh & Ronny Antonius Rusli, Penerjemah). Jakarta: Prehanlindo.

Articles (chapters) in edited books

Eiser, S., Redpath, A., & Roges, N. (1987). Outcomes of Early Parenting: Knowns and Unknowns. In A. P. Kern & L. S. Maze (Ed.). *logical thinking in children* (pp.58-57). New York: Springer.

Seminar papers, conferences, and the like

Crespo, C. J. (1998). Update on National Data on Asthma. Paper presented at the meeting of the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program, March. New York: Springer.

Book reviews in journals

Grabill, C. M., & Kaslow, N. J. (1999). Anounce of prevention: improving children's mental health for the 21 st century [Review of the book Handbook of prevention with children and adolescents]. *Journal of Clinica Child Psychology*, 1(28), 115-116.