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Abstract **font 10**

Purpose - 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. **font 10**

Design/methodology/approach – **font 10**

Originality - **font 10**

Findings and Discussion – **font 10**

Conclusion – **font 10**

Keywords - We would like to encourage you to list your keywords in this section (4-6 words). **font 10**

Introduction **font 14**

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 **font 12**

Literature Review **font 14**

The literature review represents the theoretical core of an article. In this section, we will discuss the purpose of a literature review. We will also consider how one should go about to find appropriate literature on which to base a literature review and how this information should be managed. Finally, we will answer four questions that first-time researchers often battle with when compiling a literature review. **font 12**

Methods, Data, and Analysis

The methods section describes the steps followed in the execution of the study and also provides a brief justification for the research methods used (Perry et al., 2003:661). It should contain enough detail to enable the reader to evaluate

the appropriateness of your methods and the reliability and validity of your findings. Furthermore, the information should enable experienced researchers to replicate your study.

The methodology section typically has the following sub-sections:

- Sampling (description of the target population, research context, and units of analysis; sampling; and respondent profile)
- Data collection
- Measures (Alternatively: Measurement)

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

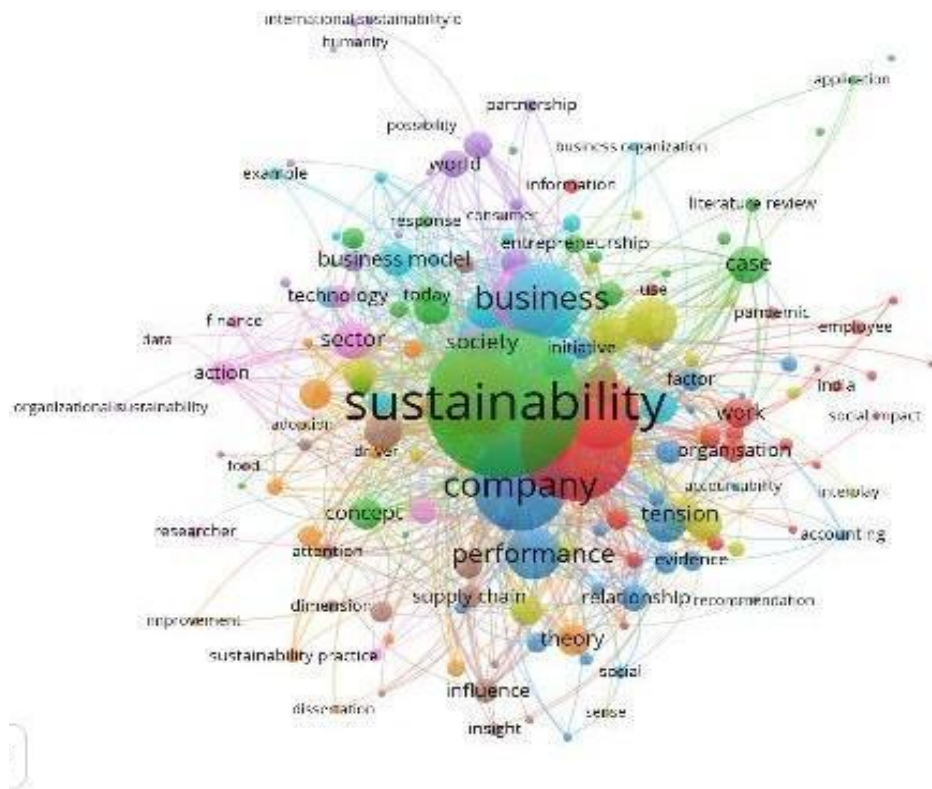


Figure 4.2 Network Visualization

Discussion

In many ways, it is the most important section in an article. Because it is the last thing a reader sees, it can have a major impact on the reader's perceptions of the article and the research conducted. Different authors take different approaches when writing the discussion section, the discussion section should:

- Restate the study's main purpose

- Reaffirm the importance of the study by restating its main contributions
- Summarize the results in relation to each stated research objective or hypothesis without introducing new material
- Relate the findings to the literature and the results reported by other researches
- Provide possible explanations for unexpected or non-significant findings
- Discuss the managerial implications of the study
- Highlight the main limitations of the study that could influence its internal and external validity
- Discuss insightful (i.e., non-obvious) directions or opportunities for future research on the topic

Conclusion

In this section, the author presents brief conclusions from the results of research with suggestions for advanced researchers or general readers. A conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion.

Not only does the author write down the major flaws and limitations of the study, which can reduce the validity of the writing, thus raising questions from the readers (whether, or in what way), the limits in his studies may have affected the results and conclusions. Limitations require critical judgment and interpretation of their impact. The author should provide the answer to the question: is this a problem with error, method, validity, and or otherwise?

Writing an academic article is a challenging but very fulfilling endeavor. Hopefully, the guidelines presented here will enable you to write your first academic article with relative ease. Students, however, often underestimate the time required to produce a “polished” first effort. You cannot write a proper research article in a weekend or even a week. It is, therefore, extremely important to allow yourself enough time—at least three to four weeks—to work on the successive draft.

Limitation

It is for sure that your research will have some limitations and it is normal. However, it is critically important for you to be striving to minimize the range of scope of limitations throughout the research process. Also, you need to provide the acknowledgement of your research limitations in conclusions chapter honestly.

It is always better to identify and acknowledge shortcomings of your work, rather than to leave them pointed out to you by your dissertation assessor. While discussing your research limitations, don't just provide the list and description of shortcomings of your work. It is also important for you to explain how these limitations have impacted your research findings

Reference

Each manuscript must include a reference list containing only the quoted work and using the [Mendeley](#), [EndNote](#), or [Zotero](#) tool. Each entry should contain all the data needed for unambiguous identification. With the author-date system, use the following format recommended by APA Style

The basics of a Reference List entry for a journal article:

- Single author. The surname is followed by first initials.

More than 1 authors, first author [the surname is followed by first initials], second author and so on [initial for first name is followed the surname]

Year of publication of the article.

Article title (dot).

Example

- Al-Zaman, Md. S. (2021). A bibliometric and co-occurrence analysis of COVID–19–related literature published between December 2019 and June 2020. *Science Editing*, 8(1), 57–63. <https://doi.org/10.6087/kcse.230>
- Caputo, A., & Kargina, M. (2022). A user-friendly method to merge Scopus and Web of Science data during bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Marketing Analytics*, 10(1), 82–88. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41270-021-00142-7>
- Cooper, I. D. (2015). Bibliometrics basics. *Journal of the Medical Library Association : JMLA*, 103(4), 217–218. <https://doi.org/10.3163/1536-5050.103.4.013>
- Hadi, S. (2020). Revitalization Strategy for Small and Medium Enterprises after Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19) in Yogyakarta. *Journal Of Xi'an University Of Architecture & Technology*, XII(IV). <https://doi.org/10.37896/JXAT12.04/1149>
- Hadi, S., Pebrianti, E., & Kirana, K. C. (2023). ANALYSIS OF THE Effect Of Work-Life Balance, Self-Esteem And Work Motivation On Organizational Commitment Moderated By Organizational Justice On Workers In Yogyakarta. *Journal of Education, Teaching, and Learning*, 8(1), 7–14.