

Author Last Name, Author First Name. (2024).
Article's Title. *Journal of Applied Educational Study*, 6(2),
9. Doi: 10.12345/jaes.23456.

Journal of Applied
Educational Study
P-ISSN: 3090-3726/E-ISSN: 3090-3866
<https://journal.planthroper.com/jaes>

Title [Not More Than 15 Words, 14-Point Book Antiqua, Bold, Centered, Capitalize Each Word, One Column Format]

Author(s)' Name^{1*} [11-point Book Antiqua, Bold, Centered, Without Academic Titles]

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Abstract: The heading abstract should be typed in bold. The body of the abstract should be typed in normal 10-point Book Antiqua in a single paragraph, immediately following the heading. The text should be set to 1 line spacing. Abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in abstract. Abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. On the abstract, explicitly write in bold: Introduction, gap in literature or discrepancies between theories and practices, purpose of study, method, main findings, and conclusion. The abstract should be written in 150-250 words.

Keywords: Keyword one; keyword two; keyword three; keyword four; keyword five [Book Antiqua, 9, single spacing. Each word/phrase in keyword should be separated by a semicolon (;)]

Received: 02-12-2024

Accepted: 02-12-2024

Published: 02-12-2024

Introduction [12-pt, Book Antiqua, Bold]

The article should be between 5000-6000 words), single-spaced, 11-book antiaqua. Use 1 cm indent for the first sentence and do not leave a space between paragraphs. The language written in the entirely manuscript should be clear, concise, and formal academic English.

You should use APA Citation 7th edition for text citations and the reference list. For in text citations, use the author's name and year (Author, 2024), and if there are direct quotes, then provide the page number (Author, 2024, p. 24 or pp. 24-26). If you are citing more than one reference, put them in alphabetical order (Alpha, 2024; Beta, 2023). For a reference with more than two authors, you should use the first name followed by et al. subsequently (E.g. Author1 et al., 2024). No footnotes are needed in this article.

In the Introduction section, you should

clearly state the objectives of your work at the end. Prior to presenting the objectives, you should offer a sufficient background and a brief literature review. This review should highlight the existing solutions or methods, identify the best of previous research, point out the main limitations of these studies, explain what the authors aim to achieve in addressing these limitations, and demonstrate the scientific merit or novelty of the paper. Detailed literature reviews or summaries of results should be avoided.

Method [12-pt, Book Antiqua, Bold]

The method section should provide enough detail to enable readers to reproduce the experiment. Include sufficient information for replication, and reference any previously published methods, describing only relevant modifications. Avoid repeating details of established methods. The method section covers: Respondents, Instruments, Procedures, and

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Results [12-pt, Book Antiqua, Bold]

Results should be clear and concise. The Results section should present findings clearly and concisely. Focus on summarizing the key scientific findings rather than providing exhaustive data. It is important to clearly distinguish between the Results and Discussion sections. In the Results section, provide a succinct summary of your findings, emphasizing the main outcomes without extensive detail. Save the interpretation, implications, and comparisons of these results for the Discussion section. You may use any type of subheadings, table, or figure to help you clarify the explanations of your research results. The different types of subheading format are in the following.

Subheading 1 for the Journal Article [11-pt, Book Antiqua, Bold]

This is the type of subheading 1. You should ensure that the formatting aligns with the specified template requirements. Use a font size of 11-point and the Book Antiqua font style, applied in bold for the subheading title. This formatting choice is intended to maintain consistency and readability throughout the document, while also clearly indicating the start of a primary section.

Subheading 2 for Journal Article [11-pt, Book Antiqua, Italic, Bold]

Subheading 2 serves as a secondary section divider within your article. It helps to further organize the content under the main sections indicated by Subheading 1. By breaking down the content into more specific subsections, Subheading 2 enhances the clarity and structure of your writing, making it easier for readers to follow detailed

arguments and findings.

Subheading 3 for Journal Article [11-pt, Book Antiqua, Italic]

When writing titles for Subheading 3, be concise and descriptive, accurately reflecting the specific focus of the tertiary subsection. This helps readers quickly identify the main topic of each detailed section. Consistency in the formatting of all Subheading 3s throughout the article is essential to maintain a cohesive and organized appearance.

Discussion [12-pt, Book Antiqua, Bold]

The discussion section should analyze the significance of the work's results rather than repeating them. Combining the results and discussion sections is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and detailed discussions of published literature. The discussion is the most crucial part of your article, as it allows you to effectively present your data. Align the discussion with the results without reiterating them. Typically, begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings, excluding experimental details.

In the discussion, address the following components: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives stated in the Introduction (what)? Provide a scientific interpretation for each of your results or findings (why). Are your results consistent with those reported by other researchers (what else), or do they differ? Avoid providing data in excessive detail and ensure to highlight any differences.

You may use any type of subheadings, tables, or figure to help you clarify the explanations of your discussion. The format for your tables and figures to comprehend your data are shown in the following.

Table 1. Style for Table [10-pt, Book Antiqua, Centered]

No	Name	Font	Style
1	Style Table 1	Book Antiqua	10-pt, Centered
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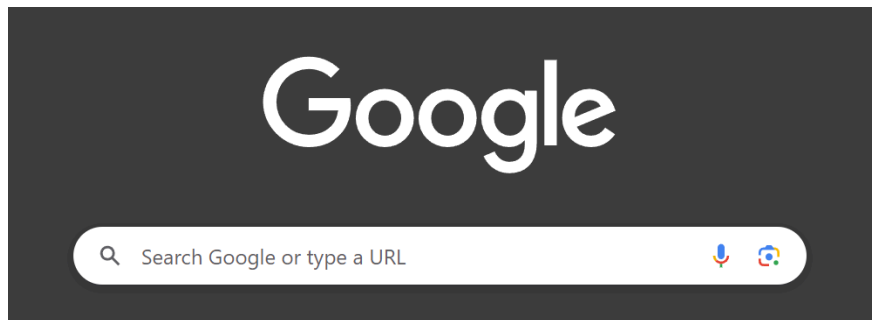


Figure 1. Style for Figure [10-pt, Book Antiqua, Centered]

Conclusions [12-pt, Book Antiqua, Bold]

The conclusions section of your research paper is crucial as it provides a clear and concise summary of your findings and their implications. It should directly address the research objectives stated in the Introduction and explain how your work advances the field beyond the current state of knowledge. The conclusions should not be in the forms of points or numbers.

Suggestion and Recommendation [12-pt, Book Antiqua, Bold]

In suggestions and recommendations, you should first provide practical implications based on their research findings. This involves offering actionable advice or strategies that can be implemented by practitioners, policymakers, or other stakeholders. Clearly outline how the research outcomes can be applied in real-world settings, addressing any challenges or opportunities identified during the study. Additionally, suggest any improvements or changes to existing practices, systems, or policies that could benefit from the new insights gained from your research. This section should be grounded in the study's results, ensuring that the recommendations are feasible and relevant.

You should also highlight areas for future research, identifying gaps or limitations in the current study that warrant further investigation. This might include suggesting new research questions, methodologies, or populations to study in subsequent research efforts.

Acknowledgement (If Any) [12-pt, Book

Antiqua, Bold]

This acknowledgement section is the opportunity for you to express gratitude to individuals and organizations that contributed to the research. This includes recognizing financial support from funding agencies, acknowledging the assistance of colleagues, mentors, or advisors who provided guidance, and crediting any institutions that facilitated the research.

References [12-pt, Book Antiqua, Bold]

Using APA 7 style with 10pt, Book Antiqua, and hanging style, the references are recommended to show the citation in the body of the article. It is also recommended to use the help of reference tools such as **Mendeley**. Cite the key scientific publications that underpin your work, but only include references to sources you have actually read. Avoid overloading your manuscript with too many references and minimize excessive self-citations. Also, limit the citation of publications from a single region. Verify each reference against the original source, ensuring accuracy for authors' names, volume, issue, year, and DOI number.

Ensure that every source mentioned in the body of your article is listed in the reference section, and vice versa. Aim for at least 80% of your references to be from publications within the last 10 years. Include primary sources such as journal articles, books, and research reports, with journal articles constituting at least 80% of the references. Follow APA style for quotations and references, and include these at the end of your article according to this following example.

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