

THE TITLE IS CONCISE AND REFLECTS THE CONTENT

(Centered, Bold, 14pt, Time New Roman, 1 line spacing)

Author's name^{1,*} Author's name² Author's name³ (bold)

Institution/Affiliation

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Submitted: dd/mm/yy

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Accepted: dd/mm/yy

Abstract. The abstract should reflect the whole content of the article. The abstract includes research problems, theory, methods, and results. The article is written in English and Bahasa Indonesia, in one paragraph, in 1 line spacing, and between 150 to a maximum of 200 words each. the abstract and are written in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

Keywords: Keywords represent the important terms in the article maximum 5 words.

INTRODUCTION (12pt Time New Roman, 1line spacing)

The introduction includes background, objectives, theory, methods, and literature review. The section ends with an emphasis on items be discussed.

METHODS (12pt Time New Roman, 1 line spacing)

In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your research order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your research. You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. The main consideration is to ensure that enough detail is provided to verify your findings and to enable the replication of the research. You should maintain a balance between brevity (you cannot describe every technical issue) and completeness (you need to give adequate detail so that readers know what happened).

Tips:

1. Define the population and the methods of sampling;
2. Describe the instrumentation;
3. Describe the procedures and if relevant, the time frame;
4. Describe the analysis plan;
5. Describe any approaches to ensure validity and reliability;
6. Describe statistical tests and the comparisons made; ordinary statistical methods should be used without comment; advanced or unusual methods may require a literature citation, and;
7. Describe the scope and/or limitations of the methodology you used.

In the social and behavioral sciences, it is important to always provide sufficient information to allow other researchers to adopt or replicate your methodology. This information is particularly important when a new method has been developed or innovative use of an existing method is utilized. Last, please avoid making a subsection in method.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION (12pt Time New Roman, 1 line spacing)

There is no standardized requirement on how the main content is organized. However, we expect the author to divide it into several sections indicating literature review and analytical results and discussions.

Subheading/ subchapter

Tables and figures are inserted on the relevant page and cited in the main text as follows: “(Table 1)”. The table titles are placed above the tables and the figure titles are put at the bottom of the figures. Every table and figure is numbered consecutively starting from 1 (Latin).

Table 1. Caption

Column title 1	Column title 2	Etc..
Column content 1
Etc..

Please make sure that all figures and illustrative materials are original works of the author(s) or provided with written permission from the copyright holders. The editors may automatically exclude those have the potential to infringe copyright from the manuscripts.

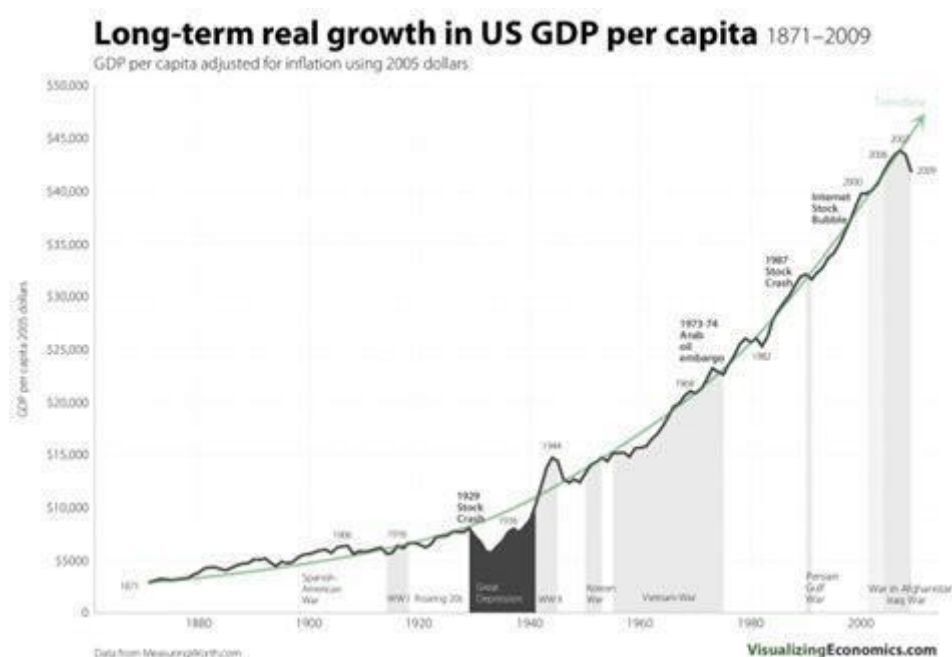


Fig. 1 Caption

Citations give the author’s last name and the year of publication, with at least the year placed in parentheses, for instance: “...(Albrechts, 2014)...” or “According to Albrechts (2014)...”. Direct quotations have opening and closing quotation marks (“...”) and are

accompanied by the page numbers where they are located in the original source, for example: (Tirtosudarmo, 2013, p. 101). Citations of two or more sources are separated by a semicolon (;), for example: (Healey, 2007; Innes and Booher, 2009). If a cited source is written by more than three authors only the first author should be given while the rest are replaced by “et al.”, for example: (Firman et al., 2013). Should the author be unknown or anonymous, then the author’s name can be replaced with the name of the institution or publisher, for example: (Kompas, 2014). Tertiary citations, for example, “According to Foucault (1996, in Dinda, 2014) ...” should be avoided completely.

CONCLUSION (12pt Time New Roman, 1 line spacing)

Conclusion is not just data repetition but presents the essence of interpretation. It can be a statement about expectations as stated in the introduction, ultimately based on the findings and discussions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (OPTIONAL) (12pt Time New Roman, 1 line spacing)

In this section the author expresses his or her thanks to sponsors, funding agencies, resource persons, and other parties playing important roles in the study.

References (12pt Time New Roman, 1 line spacing)

The reference section at the end of the articles provides full bibliographic information for all work cited in the text. Works that are not cited should not be included in this section. The Editor strongly recommends using Mendeley or Zotero (APA Style) for References and are arranged alphabetically by authors, then chronologically in ascending order. The editorial board strongly suggests that the references included in the text must contain at least 75% of articles published in the last 10 years and 25% of primary books and others which are relevant to a research as the writing of the references as followed:

Book

Faruk. (2012). *Metode penelitian sastra: Sebuah penjelajahan awal*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Dewojati, C. (2015). *Sastra populer Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

Chapter in a collection

Nilan, P., Parker, L., Robinson, K., & Bennett, L. (2016). “Contemporary Indonesian Youth Transitions: Trends and Inequalities”. In K. Robinson (Ed.), *Youth identities and social transformations in modern Indonesia* (pp. 23–46). Leiden: BRILL.

Translation

Derrida, J. (2016). *Of grammatology* (Fortieth-Anniversary Edition). (G. Spivak, Trans). Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Multivolume works

Ryan, M., Castle, G., Eaglestone, R., & Booker, M. K. (Eds.). (2011). *The encyclopedia of literary and cultural theory* (Vols 1-3). New Jersey: Wiley-Blackwell.

Multi author works

Suryani, A., Tirtowaluyo, I., & Masalam, H. (Eds.). (2020). *Preparing Indonesian youth: A review of educational research*. Leiden: Brill | Sense.

Supriyanto, T., & Sasangka, S. S. T. W. (2011). *Kajian stilistika dalam prosa*. Yogyakarta: Elmatara Publishing.

Journal Article

Udasmoro, W. (2018). "Othering and Selfing: Reading Gender Hierarchies and Social Categories in Michel Houellebecq's Novel *Soumission*". *Jurnal Humaniora*, 30(1), 1–9.

Zulkarnain, J. A., & Wiyatmi. (2018). "Dekonstruksi Femininitas dalam Novel-Novel Karya Eka Kurniawan: Dari Pekerjaan sampai Kecantikan". *Poetika: Jurnal Ilmu Sastra*, 6(2), 109–121.

Online journal article

Firmonasari, A., Udasmoro, W., & Mastoyo, Y. T. (2020). Understanding Secularism and National Identity in French Political Discourses. *Jurnal Humaniora*, 32(2), 135-150. <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jurnal-humaniora/article/view/55450>.

Hardini, T. I., & Grangé, P. (2016). An Overview of Indonesia Loanwords from French. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, <https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v6i1.2749>.

Reyes, M. L. T. (2017). Multicultural Bildungsroman: Coming of Age between Han and Sana. *Kritika Kultura*, 28, 147–189. <https://doi.org/10.13185/KK2017.02808>.

Skripsi, thesis and dissertation

Saptari, R. (1995). *Rural Women to the Factories Continuity and Change in East Java's Kretek Cigarette Industrie* [*PhD thesis*, Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research (AISSR)].

Paper or presentation

Setiawan, A., & Tjahjani, J. (2019). A Claim against Destiny as Criticism of Javanese Philosophy in Indonesian Novel. *Proceedings of the 1st Seminar and Workshop on Research Design, for Education, Social Science, Arts, and Humanities*. SEWORD FRESSH 2019, April 27, Surakarta, Indonesia.

Interview

Onyesoh, J. (2018, August 22). Author Interview [Personal communication].

Newspaper and popular magazine



Salam, A. (2013, May 4). Mengapa Nasionalisme Kita Lemah ?. *Kedaulatan Rakyat*, pp. 12

Unpublished or archived source

National Archives of Indonesia Collection: LAPAN 1950-2002.