

A. GENERAL EXPLANATION

The brief manuscript document referred to in this guideline is a summary of the final assignment which has been converted into a journal article format. Writing journal articles generally has an international standard format known as AIMRaD, an abbreviation for the short manuscript document referred to in this guideline, which is a summary of the final assignment that has been converted into a journal article format. Journal article writing generally has an international standard format known as AIMRaD, which stands for Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, and Discussion or Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion. The format for writing this article can vary based on the field of science, but in general, it still refers to that format. Or Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, and Discussion. The format for writing this article can vary based on the field of science, but in general, it still refers to that format.

**pay attention to and obey the general writing format rules, for smooth selection and consideration of acceptance of your manuscript.*

For uniformity in writing, especially original research manuscripts must follow the following systematics:

1. Title of the essay (Title)
2. Name and Institution of Author (Authors and Institution)
3. Abstract (Abstract)
4. Manuscript (Text), which consists of:
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Methods
 - c. Results
 - d. Discussion
 - e. Conclusion
5. Bibliography (Reference)

B. DETAILED EXPLANATION

1. Writing Titles

The title is written briefly, clearly, and concisely, which will describe the contents of the manuscript. It should not be written too long, a maximum of 20 words in Indonesian. Written in the top center with Sentence case (only has a capital letter at the beginning of the sentence), Calibri 13pt font, not underlined, not written between quotation marks, does not end with a period (.), gives a Bold effect, without abbreviations, except common abbreviations.

Example:

pengaruh tingkat ketergantungan pasien terhadap beban kerja perawat RSPI Prof. DR. Sulianti Saroso

2. Writing the Author's Name, email, and Institution

The Calibri font size is 11pt, left aligned made according to the principle of not using titles, and is equipped with an explanation of the origin of the institution or university. Writing the author's name starts with the author who has the biggest role in creating the article. The maximum number of authors is 5 authors, for writing emails in the box to the left of the manuscript in the Corresponding Author section:

Example:

How to cite (APA)
Puspanegara, A. (2018). Pengaruh Tingkat Ketergantungan Pasien Terhadap Beban Kerja Perawat RSPI Prof. Dr. Sulianti Saroso. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Bhakti Husada: Health Sciences Journal*, 9(1), 46–51.
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**Aditiya Puspanegara (Author A), Author B, Author C,
Author D, Author E**

**Scientific Department A, Study Program A, Institution A
Scientific Department B, Study Program B, Institution B
Scientific Department C, Study Program C, Institution C
D Science Department, D Study Program, D Institution
Scientific Department E, Study Program E, Institution E**

3. Abstract Writing

The abstract is a miniature of the article as the reader's main description of your article. The abstract contains all the components of the article briefly (purpose, methods, results, discussion, and conclusions) using Indonesian and English. Calibri font size 10pt Maximum length of 200 words (must not exceed these provisions), do not include bibliographic quotations and be written in one paragraph. Abstracts are written in Indonesian. Equipped with 3-6 keywords.

4. Introduction Writing

The introduction leads the reader to the main topic. The background or introduction answers why the research or study was carried out, what previous researchers did, or current scientific articles, problems, and objectives. This chapter also emphasizes the clarity of disclosure of the background of the problem, differences with previous research, and the contribution that will be made.

5. Writing Methods or Methods and Materials

Method writing contains research design, place and time, population and sample, data measurement techniques, and data analysis. It is best to use passive sentences and narrative sentences, not command sentences.

6. Writing Results

When writing results, only research results are written which contain data obtained in research or the results of field observations. This section is described without providing discussion, write it in logical sentences. Presentation of results and sharpness of analysis (can be accompanied by tables and pictures to facilitate understanding).

7. Writing the Discussion

Discussion is the most important part of the entire content of a scientific article. The purpose of the discussion is to answer the research problem or show how the research objectives were achieved and interpret/analyze the results. Emphasize new and important aspects. Discuss what is written in the results but do not repeat the results. Explain the meaning of statistics (eg $p < 0.001$, what does it mean? And discuss what significance means. Also, include a discussion of the impact of the research and its limitations.

8. Writing Conclusions

Conclusions contain answers to research questions. Conclusions must answer specific objectives. This section is written in essay form and does not contain numbers.

9. Table Writing

The table title is written in title case, the subtitle is in each column, is simple, not complicated, shows the existence of the table in the text (for example, see table 1), is made without vertical lines, and is written above the table.

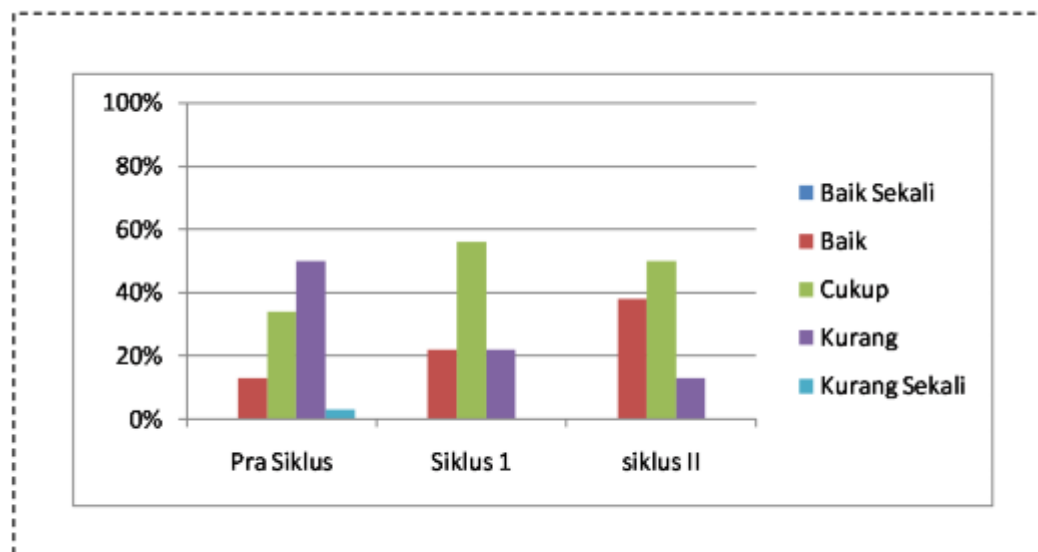
Example:

Tabel 1. Distribusi Frekuensi Tingkat Ketergantungan Pasien dan Beban Kerja Perawat di RSPI Prof. Dr. Sulianti Saroso

Variabel	Frekuensi (orang)	Persentase (%)
1. Beban Kerja		
Kurang Produktif	14	38,9
Produktif	22	61,1
2. Tingkat Ketergantungan		
Pasien	20	55,6
Minimal Parsial	16	44,4

10. Image Writing

The image title is written below the image.



Gambar 8. Perbandingan Hasil Belajar Servis bawah Bolavoli

11. Penulisan Daftar Pustaka

The number of bibliography/references in the article must be at least 15 sources, at least 5 years old, and use Mendeley software in APA 7th Edition format.

C. EXAMPLE OF JOURNAL WRITING STRUCTURE

Manuscript title (Maximum 20 words)

[Calibri 13pt, Sentence case, bold, align left]

¹Author A, ²Author B, ³Author C, ⁴Author D, ⁵Author E, (Maximum 5 Authors)

[Calibri 11pt, Capitalize Each Word, align left, superscript]

¹Scientific Department A, Program Study A, Institution A

²Scientific DepartmentB, Program Study B, Institution B

³Scientific DepartmentC, Program Study C, Institution C

⁴Scientific DepartmentD, Program Study D, Institution D

⁵Scientific DepartmentE, Program Study E, Institution E

[Calibri 11pt, Capitalize Each Word, align left, superscript]

How to cite (APA)

Puspanegara, A. (2018). Pengaruh Tingkat Ketergantungan Pasien Terhadap Beban Kerja Perawat RSPI Prof. Dr. Sulianti Saroso. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Bhakti Husada: Health Sciences Journal*, 9(1), 46–51.

<https://doi.org/10.34305/jikbh.v9i1.72>

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Corresponding Author

Author, Departemen Keilmuan,
Institution; e-mail

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Abstract

[Calibri 10pt, Sentence case, align left]

The abstract is a miniature of the article as the reader's main description of your article. The abstract contains all the components of the article briefly (introduction, methods, results, discussion, and conclusions). Length 150 - 200 words (must not exceed these provisions), does not contain bibliographic quotations and is written in one paragraph. Abstracts are written in Indonesian and English. Equipped with keywords of 5-8 nouns. Indonesian abstract and keywords are written upright. *[Calibri 10pt, Sentence case, align left]*

Key words: must be written in 3-5 words, separated by commas

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Introduction

The introduction leads the reader to the main topic. The background or introduction answers why the research or study was carried out, what previous researchers did, or current scientific articles, problems, and objectives.

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Research methods

Writing research methodology contains research design, place and time, population and sample, data measurement techniques, and data analysis. It is best to use passive sentences and narrative sentences, not command sentences.

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Results and Discussion

When writing results, only research results are written which contain data obtained in research or the results of field observations. This section is described without providing discussion, write it in logical sentences. Results can be in the form of tables, text, or images. Discussion is the most important part of the entire content of a scientific article. The purpose of the discussion is to answer the research problem or show how the research objectives were achieved and interpret/analyze the results. Emphasize new and important aspects. Discuss what is written in the results but do not repeat the results. Explain the meaning of statistics (eg $p < 0.001$, what does it mean? And discuss what significance means. Also, include a discussion of the impact of the research and its limitations.

[Calibri 11pt, Sentence case, align left, single spacing]

Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions contain answers to research questions. Conclusions must answer specific objectives. This section is written in essay form and does not contain numbers.

[Calibri 11pt, Sentence case, align left, single spacing]

Bibliography

The minimum number of bibliography/references in an article is 15 sources. Bibliography using the American Psychological Association (APA7th Edition)

[Calibri 11pt, Sentence case, align left, single spacing]

Example:

Examples of sources from primary literature (journals):

Puspanegara, A. (2018). Pengaruh Tingkat Ketergantungan Pasien Terhadap Beban Kerja Perawat RSPI Prof. Dr. Sulianti Saroso. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Bhakti Husada: Health Sciences Journal*, 9(1), 46-51. <https://doi.org/10.34305/jikbh.v9i1.72>

Examples of Sources From Textbooks:

Maksum, A. (2008). *Metodologi Penelitian*. Surabaya: Univesity Press.

Example of Sources From Proceedings:

Nurkholis, Moh. (2015). Kontribusi Pendidikan Jasmani dalam Menciptakan SDM yang Berdaya Saing di Era Global. *Prosiding*. Seminar Nasional Olahraga UNY Yogyakarta; 192-201.

Example of sources from a thesis/thesis/dissertation:

Hanief, Y.N. (2014). Pengaruh Latihan Pliometrik dan Panjang Tungkai Terhadap Kecepatan Renang Gaya Dada 50 M. *Skripsi*. Program Studi Pendidikan Kepelatihan Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta.

Examples of sources from the internet:

Asnaldi, Arie. Pendidikan Jasmani. <http://artikel-olahraga.blogspot.co.id/> Diakses tanggal 1 Januari 2019.