



**THE TITLE OF THE SCIENTIFIC  
ARTICLE IS SHORT AND CONCISE**  
(Times New Roman, 12)

**First Author<sup>1</sup>, Second Author, ..., other authors<sup>xx</sup>** (Times New Roman, 11)

<sup>1</sup> **Institution / Origin of the First Author, City, State** (Times New Roman, 10)

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***E-mail of All Authors*** (Times New Roman, 10)

***ABSTRACT***

*Abstract provides an overview of the research carried out, written in full and clear. Abstract is written in two languages, Indonesian and English, typed in 1 paragraph 1 space. Abstract contains research subjects, such as objectives, methods and research results. Abstracts must be able to describe how the research conducted can contribute to the development of science in the field of education. Keywords are written under abstract in bold and italic format (bold and italic) and are the substance of the research conducted. The keyword should also be in the title. The abstract writing format and keywords, as well as the body of the article must all follow this template. The abstract should 150 – 250 words and written in English. (Times New Roman, 8)*

***Keywords: abstract, bold, italic***

**JUDUL ARTIKEL ILMIAH DITULIS SINGKAT DAN PADAT**  
(Judul ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia)  
(Times New Roman, 12)

**ABSTRAK**

memberikan gambaran mengenai penelitian yang dilaksanakan, ditulis lengkap dan jelas. Abstrak ditulis dalam dua bahasa yaitu Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris, diketik dalam 1 paragraf 1 spasi. Abstrak memuat pokok-pokok penelitian, seperti tujuan, metode dan hasil penelitian. Abstrak harus dapat menggambarkan bagaimana penelitian yang dilakukan dapat berkontribusi terhadap perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan di bidang pendidikan. Kata kunci ditulis di bawah abstrak dalam format **bold** dan *italic* (cetak tebal dan miring) dan merupakan substansi dari penelitian yang dilakukan. Kata kunci juga sebaiknya tersebut dalam judul. Format penulisan abstrak dan kata kunci, serta tubuh artikel seluruhnya harus mengikuti cetakan ini. **Jumlah kata dalam abstrak 150 – 250 kata dalam bahasa Indonesia.** (Times New Roman, 8)

**Kata Kunci: *abstrak, bold, italic***

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|                 |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| <b>Citation</b> | : | Author Name. (Year). Title of Scientific Article. <i>JOEEI (Journal of English Educational Issues)</i> , 4(1), 01-10. DOI : <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.33578/pjr.v4i1.7909">http://dx.doi.org/10.33578/pjr.v4i1.7909</a> . (Times New Roman, 8) |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**INTRODUCTION**

The introduction contains the purpose of the research and why you are conducting the research. The main body of an article should begin with an introductory section that provides more details about the purpose of the writing/research, motivation, research methods and findings. The introduction should be relatively non-technical, yet clear enough for the reader to understand the contribution of the article.

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**JOEEI**

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The template is prepared with the aim of providing guidance to authors about the format or layout of writing articles published in JOEEI (Journal of English Educational Issues). Authors must follow the rules of writing, both in terms of font, size, layout, word count, systematics and reference writing. Equally important is that the writing follows the Indonesian EYD, uses appropriate vocabulary and follows scientific rules properly and correctly. If the article is written in English, then the article must use correct grammar and have been carefully checked by a linguist (proofread). In addition, the article must comply with scientific publication ethics. The body of the article including the bibliography is written in one column, as in this template. The writing of the first line in the first paragraph after the sub-title is not indented (in order with the writing of the sub-title). In the next paragraph, the first line is written indented into one tab (1.27 cm). Typing articles will be easier if you use Microsoft Word software. Use the page layout menu to determine the size of the paper used, namely A4, margins or borders on the right, left, top and bottom using the options (namely: right 2 cm; left 2 cm; top 3 cm; and bottom 2 cm). The space between lines is single (single) without any additions between paragraphs. The typeface used is Times New Rowman size 12pt.

The writing systematic consists of introduction, method, results, discussion and conclusion. The introduction contains the reasons for conducting research supported by a literature review (theoretical). The introduction is written as much as approximately 20% of the body of the article. Then, the method contains a brief description of the research methods used (approximately 10% of the article body). The next part is very important, namely the results and discussion. This section is written about 65% of the content of the whole article and the discussion of research results must refer to the results of previous studies. Conclusions are written briefly (about 5% of the article body) to state a brief answer to the research problem. While the bibliography is written in accordance with the rules issued by the American Psychological Association (APA) Sixth edition published in 2010.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Theoretical support or literature review represents the theoretical core of an article. The purpose of a literature review is to “look back” at what other researchers have done on a particular topic (Leedy & Ormrod 2005). The literature review is a means to an end, that is, to provide background and serve as motivation for the objectives and hypotheses that guide your own research (Perry et al. 2003). A good literature review does not simply summarize relevant previous research. In a literature review, researchers critically evaluate, reorganize and synthesize the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005).

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This method section should be able to explain the research methods used, including the place, time of research and how the procedure is carried out. tools, materials, media or research instruments must be explained properly. If necessary and important, there are attachments regarding the grids of instruments or fragments of materials used just to provide examples for readers. If there are statistical formulas used as part of the research method, commonly used formulas should not be written. For example, any specific provisions set by the researcher in order to collect and analyze research data can be explained in this method section. Authors are advised to provide reference sources for the methods used.

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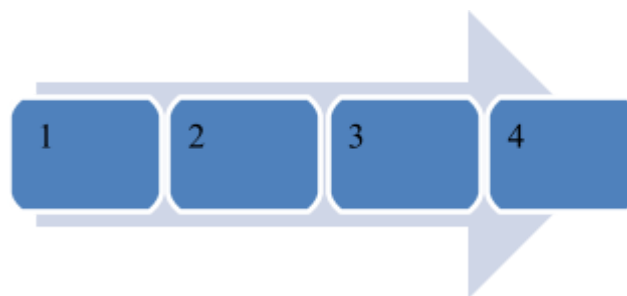


## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results and discussion should be presented in the same section, clear and concise. The discussion section should contain the benefits of the research results, not a repetitive results section. The results and discussion sections can be written in the same section to avoid extensive citations.

**Table 1.** Sample Format for Writing or Presenting Data in Tables

| Section Name                   | Description                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Abstract                       | Abstract                       |
| Research Method                | Research Method                |
| Results and Discussion         | Results and Discussion         |
| Conclusion and Recommendations | Conclusion and Recommendations |
| References                     | References                     |



**Figure 1.** Research Stages

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion should answer the research question. Some suggestions related to the results can be added. These conclusions and recommendations contain conclusions from the results of the research carried out.

## REFERENCES

The references is written at the end of the article with the same type and font size as the body of the article. It is sorted alphabetically. Everything referred to in the article must be written in the references, and everything written in the references must be referenced in the article by writing what is referred to in the article. All citations must follow the etiquette of writing, especially when it comes to writing direct or indirect quotations. This section provides examples of how to write source citations. Everything in this list can be traced in the body of this template article to learn how to write citations in the text. To make it easier to write reference sources, use software such as Endnote, Mendeley, Zotero and so on.

Example:

Atmarizon, D., & M. Zaim. (2016) The Implementation Of Scientific Approach In Teaching English At The Tenth Grade Of Senior High School 7 Padang. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa, Sastra, dan seni*, XVII (1), 1-18. DOI: 10.24036/komposisi.v17i1.8113

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- Firman., Baedhowi., & Murtini, W. (2018) The Effectiveness of The Scientific Approach to Improve Student Learning Outcomes. *IJAL (International Journal of Active Learning) IJAL*, 3(2), p-ISSN 2528-505X
- Prastowo, A. (2014). *Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Tematik Tinjauan Teoretis dan Praktik* Jakarta: Kencana.
- Lang, H.R. & Evans, D. N. (2006). *Models, Strategis, and Methods: For Effective Teaching*. New York: Pearson Education, Inc.