

ARTICLE TITLE MAXIMUM 15 WORDS (*Cambria 12*)

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ABSTRACT

This abstract is written in concise Indonesian: around 100-200 words. The abstract is written single-spaced. The abstract contains research background, research objectives, methods, research results, and conclusions. Provide 3-5 keywords that describe the substance of the article. Typed with single space *cambria* typeface and size 10.

Keywords: 3-5 keywords that reflect the substance of the article

ABSTRACT

This abstract is in English which is written briefly: in the range of 100-200 words. Abstract is written with one space. Abstract contains research background, research objectives, methods, research results, and conclusions. Provide 3-5 keywords that describe the substance of the article. Type with one space Cambria font and size 10.

Keywords: 3-5 keywords that reflect the substance of the article

INTRODUCTION

The introduction section contains the background of the research, a brief search of the literature related to the issues raised, research questions. Citation using *bodynote* (author's last name, year: page). The length of the introduction section is 15-20% of the total manuscript, no subheadings, no *numbering* and *bulleting*. *Numbering* can be replaced by *first, ... second,* or (1)..., (2)... in paragraph form.

The introduction is written using *Cambria* typeface, *font size 11, spacing 1.15* with *line spacing after and before 0*.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method contains an explanation of the methods used by the researcher

to produce the findings. This section must show the coherent scientific procedures carried out by the author to produce conclusions. The method contains research approaches and methods, data sources/populations and samples, how to select samples/determine data sources, data collection instruments and methods, and data analysis techniques. The length of the method section ranges from 10-15% of the total length of the manuscript.

Methods are written in *Cambria* font, *font size 11* with 1.15 spaces, with *line spacing after* and *before 0*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Firstly, the research results contain the objective conditions of the research. This section contains research data that can be presented in several forms, for example: tables or graphs. Tables or graphs are only related to the research results. The caption of the table or graph is written above it, with *Cambria* typeface, *font size 11*, *spacing 1.15* with the provisions of *line spacing after* and *before 0*.

If there are subheadings in the results or in other sections, write the first, second and so on letters **in bold**. No other numbers, letters, or *bullets* are given. This section is written in *Cambria* type, *font size 11*, *spacing 1.15* with *line spacing after* and *before 0*. Foreign languages, regional languages, and nonstandard terms are printed *in italics*, except for proper names.

Second, the discussion is the most important aspect of the entire research section and should be given the most space. The discussion contains the meaning of the research results that have been described. What is the meaning of the data analysis that has been produced in the results section? This discussion section is the most important part of the article so the author is asked to provide a complete and clear discussion.

The discussion should show the novelty and significant findings of the research conducted. The discussion is carried out by (1) interpreting the research findings, (2) integrating the findings in the structure of science, (3) revealing new findings (new theory or modification of existing theory), and (4) explaining the implications of the findings theoretically and practically.

Use recent research results from reputable journals to discuss the research findings. The length of the presentation of research results and discussion is between 50-60% of the total length of the article. The discussion section is written in *Cambria*, *font size 11*, *spacing 1.15* with *line spacing after* and *before 0*.

Other points in manuscript writing that should be noted. The procedure for presenting quotations, tables, figures, illustrations, statistics, and bibliography refers to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th edition) and the *APA Style Guide to Electronic References*. Manuscript in Indonesian language is written by referring to the writing system in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling.

The example of the research results table is as follows:

Table 1. Weight Body Length (11pt Font)

No. _	Part Name	Length in Percent	Information
1 .	preliminary	20	Maximum (including title and abstract)

2 .	Method	10	For quantitative research it can be up to 15%.
3 .	Results and Discussion	60	Minimum
5 .	Conclusions and Bibliography	10	More or less

Source: Table

The example of the presentation of the image is as follows:



Source: "Negeri 5 Menara" film

Figure 1. Scenes about democratic parenting

CONCLUSIONS

This conclusion section contains the research findings and the essence of the results of the discussion. Write concisely the substantial findings of the research conducted. Conclusions must be supported by data and not speculative. Conclusions are consistent with the objectives/problems studied.

Provide recommendations for follow-up of the research results and further research needed. Suggestions that are *common sense* do not need to be written. If suggestions are needed, be specific. Conclusions are presented in paragraph form. The length of the conclusion is between 5-10% of the total length of the manuscript. This section is written in *Cambria* typeface, *font size 11*, *spacing 1.15* with *line spacing after* and *before 0*.

LITERATURE

Reference sources use up-to-date literature. Reference sources must be at least 80% published in the last 10 years. Write only the bibliography referenced here and make sure everything referenced in the manuscript is listed in the bibliography.

Preferred references are primary sources in the form of manuscripts in journals and research results, including theses, theses, and dissertations. Manuscripts published in accredited national or international journals are highly recommended/prioritised for reference.

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Some examples of reference writing:

Book:

Hopkins, D. (2011). *A Teacher Guide to Classroom Research*. New York: McGraw Open University Press.

Translation Book:

Anderson, L.W. & Krattwohl, D.R. (2001). *A Foundational Framework for Learning, Teaching, and Assessment: A Revision of Bloom's Taxonomy of Education*. Translated by Agung Prihantoro. 2010. Yogyakarta: Student Library.

Manuscript in manuscript collection book:

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Manuscript in journal:

Sultan (2010). Teacher's Language Style in Learning Interaction. *Insani Education Research Journal*, 11 (2): 82-89.

Manuscript in electronic journal with DOI:

Sultan, Rofiuddin, A., Nurhadi, & Priyatni, E. T. (2017). The Development of Critical Reading Learning Model to Promote University Students' Critical Awareness. *New Educational Review*, 48 (2): 76-86, doi:10.15804/ tner.2017.48.2.06

Thesis, Thesis, Dissertation, and Report:

Saleh, M. (2009). Representation of Language Politeness in Academic Discourse: An Ethnographic Study at Makassar State University. *Dissertation*. Malang: PPs UM Malang.

Seminar papers, discussions, workshops, upgrading:

Taha, Z. (2012). *Etiquette and Politeness in Bugis Language*. Paper presented at the Second International Congress of Regional Languages in South Sulawesi, Sahid Hotel Makassar, 1-4 October 2012.

Internet (manuscript in online journal):

Widodo, A. (2006). "Teacher and Student Questioning Profile in Science Learning". *Online*. Vol. 4 Number 2, <http://upi.edu>, accessed: 20 March 2012.