BEMA Journal of Business, Economics, Management, and Accounting
E-ISSN: xxxx-xxxx

PLEASE MAKE SURE MINIMUM MANUSCRIPT REQUIREMENT

Title	:	Approximately 15 words
Abstract	:	Consist of 150 - 300 words
Keyword	:	3-5 keywords
Main	:	2500-5000 words including **Introduction, Literature Review, Method, Result, Discussion,** and **Conclusion.**
References	:	**APA Style (American Psychological Association). Writing citations and bibliography must use a reference management application program, for example, Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero.**

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FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE AND STOCK PRICE (TITLE WRITTEN USING ENGLISH (MAXIMUM 15 WORDS) (SIZE 14 pt, BOLD, CENTER, CAPITAL)

Fitri Dian Wilujeng[1*], Adika Desi Setyani[2] (12 pt, Bold, Center, Capitalize Each Word)
[1,2]Institut Teknologi Bisnis dan Kesehatan Muhammadiyah Tulungagung, Indonesia (12 pt, Center, Capitalize Each Word and italic)
**Corresponding author: sueh433@umkt.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. The abstract contains the objectives, methods, results, and findings. The abstract is written in 1 paragraph, 11 pt, Times New Roman, and justify. Abstract consists of 150-300 words without abbreviations/acronyms/citations.

Keywords: 3-5 keywords; 11 pt; Times New Roman; justify; italic; 1 space.

INTRODUCTION

Written with Times New Roman letters, 12 pt, justify, 1.3 spaces, one column, A4 paper size, 3 cm top and left margin, 2.5 cm bottom, and right margins.

What are the purposes of the study? Why are you conducting the study? The main section of an article should start with an introductory section, which provides more details about the paper's purposes, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review represents the core of an article. In this section, we will discuss the purpose of a literature review. A literature review is a means to an end, namely to provide background to and serve as motivation for the objectives and hypotheses that guide your research.

A good literature review does not merely summarize relevant previous research. In the literature review, the researcher critically evaluates, re-organizes, and synthesizes the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005). In a sense, compiling a literature review is like making a smoothie or fruit shake: The end product is a condensed mix that differs totally in appearance from the individual ingredients used as inputs. The key to a successful literature review lies in your ability to “digest” information from different sources, critically evaluate it, and present your conclusions in a concise, logical, and reader-friendly manner.

QUOTATION

Quotations in text are written between open parentheses and closed parentheses which state the author's last name, year without commas, and page numbers if deemed necessary.

1. One source of quotes with one author: (Hermawan, 2009); with two authors: (Siregar & Utama, 2005); more than two authors: (Fitriani, et al., 2011), more than one source of fan with different authors: (Wardhani, 2012; Martani, 2012); more than one source of quotes with the same author: (Djakman, 1998, 2000).
2. If there are writers with more than one article in the same year, then the quotation uses letters a, and b, after the year. Examples: (Rossieta, 2009a, Shuki, 2009b) or (Rossieta, 1999a, Shauki, 2000b).
3. If the author's name is mentioned in the text, then the name does not need to be mentioned in the quote. Example: "(Nurwahyuningsih, 2012) states ..."
4. Sources of citations originating from the work of an institution should mention the acronym of the institution in question for example, (IAI, 2011)

METHODS

The methods section describes the steps followed in the execution of the study and also provides a brief justification for the research methods used. It should contain enough detail to enable the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of your methods and the reliability and validity of your findings. Furthermore, the information should enable experienced researchers to replicate your study.

The methodology section typically has the following sub-sections:

- Sampling (description of the target population, research context, and units of analysis; sampling; and respondent profile)
- Data collection
- Measures (Alternatively: Measurement)

RESULTS

The results section summarizes the data collected for the study in the form of descriptive statistics and also reports the results of relevant inferential statistical analysis (e.g., hypothesis tests) conducted on the data. You need to report the results in sufficient detail so that the reader can see which statistical analyses were conducted and why, and to justify your conclusions.

TABLE

Tables are included in the manuscript and are not included in the appendix. Tables are processed forms of statistical output and are not direct copies of software output. The table is numbered and the full title shows the contents of the table. The table must be referenced in the script, for example: Table 1 Test Results for Validity and Reliability.

No need to add a bookmark after reference to the table, for example: Table 1 below shows the results of validity and reliability tests. The word 'below' is not needed. The Table Source must be included. If the contents of the table are from their processing, the source does not need to be mentioned. The source location is below the table and justify.

The table title is formatted: the title is written above the table, 11pt, center, bold, 1 space, title case; and fill in 9-11pt (adjusted to the table). The format of the table header is bold, title case. It should be noted that it removes vertical lines on the table and minimizes horizontal lines.

Table 1. Test Results for Validity and Reliability

Variable	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient	Kaiser's MSA	Factor Loading
Budget Participation	0,9237	0,876	0,771-0,953
Intensity of Market Competition*	0,8063	0,727	0,383-0,908
Budget Emphasis	0,8152	0,805	0,647-0,866
Budgetary Slack	0,6789	0,700	0,438-0,819

Source: .....

FIGURE

Images are included in the script and are not included in the attachment. Images are given sequence numbers and titles that show the contents of the image. The title of the image is placed below the image, middle position, bold, 11 pt. Image source must be included. The source is located below the image and justify.

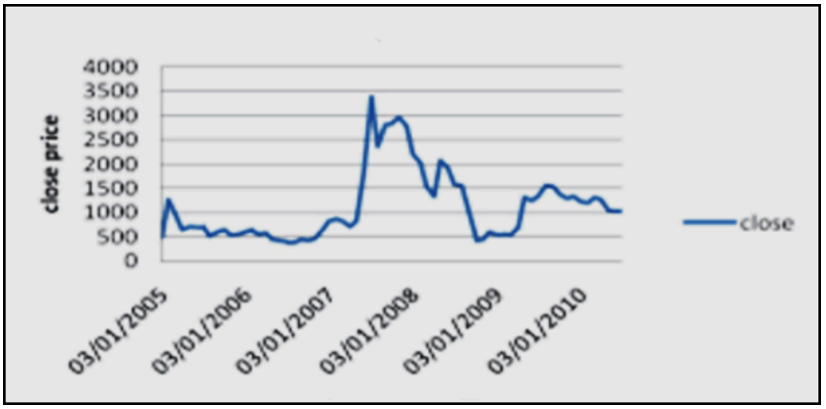


Figure 1. Chart of Closing Prices
Source: .....

DISCUSSION

In many ways, it is the most important section of an article. Because it is the last thing a reader sees, it can have a major impact on the reader's perceptions of the article and the research conducted. Different authors take different approaches when writing the discussion section. This section contains:

- Restate the study's main purpose.
- Reaffirm the importance of the study by restating its main contributions.
- Summarize the results concerning each stated research objective or hypothesis without introducing new material.
- Relate the findings to the literature and the results reported by other researchers.
- Provide possible explanations for unexpected or non-significant findings.
- Discuss the managerial implications of the study.
- Highlight the main limitations of the study that could influence its internal and external validity.
- Discuss insightful directions or opportunities for future research on the topic.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions are made in 1 paragraph.

This section contains:

- Conclusions based on the results of data analysis and discussion.
- Conclusions answer research questions and problems.
- Conclusions are not re-written from the discussion and also not a summary.
- Conclusions do not include research results in the form of percentage data or analysis numbers.
- Contains applicable, academic recommendations or policy implications.

REFERENCES

APA Style (American Psychological Association), a minimum of 25 references, 12pt, at least the last 10 years using Mendeley, and a minimum of 10 international journals. Writing citations and bibliography must use a reference management application program: Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero.

The bibliography contains at least 80% of reference libraries originating from primary sources, namely articles published in scientific journals/magazines and proceedings of research results and accountable internet sources, not from Blogspot, WordPress, and Wikipedia.

Example:

Prabu, A. (2015). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Perusahaan*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya Offset. ← **Book, one author**

Cooper, D.R., & Schindler, P.S. 2001. *Business Research Method*. New York: Mc Graw Hill. ← **Books, two authors**

Nurjanah, S., Budiawan, & Hilman, A. (2001). *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat. ← **Books, three authors**

Nurfadillah, M., Anitra, V., Jamal, S.W., & Latief, A. (2017). *Pengantar Manajemen*. Samarinda: UMKT Press. ← **Books, more than three authors.**

Kumar, P. (2017). Impact Of Earning per Share and Price Earning Ratio on Market Price of Share: A Study on Auto Sector in India. *International Journal of Research-Granthaalayah*, *5*(2), 113–118. ← **Journal**

Gumanti, T.A. (2001). Earnings Management dalam Penawaran Saham Perdana di Bursa Efek Jakarta. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Indonesia, 4* (2), 165-183. ← **Journal**

Geiger, M.A., & Ogilby, S.M. (2000). The First Course in Accounting: Students Perceptions and their Effect on the Decision to Major in Accounting. *Journal of Accounting Education,* 18, 63-78. ← **Journal**

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2000). *1996 Census of Population and Housing: Northern (Statistical Division) Queensland*. Diunduh tanggal 19 Agustus 2001, http://www.abs.gov.au ← **Website**

Abbott, K., & Seymour, J. (2007). *Trapping Papaya Fruit Fly in North Queensland*. Paper presented at the Australian Entomological Society Conference, Melbourne. ← **Workshop/Colloquium**

Chambers, D.J. (2003). *Earnings Persistence and Accrual Anomaly*. Working Paper, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. ← **Working paper**