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First Author^{1A-E*}, Second Author^{2B-D}, not abbreviated and without a title

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

A. Conception and design of the study; B. Acquisition of data; C. Analysis and interpretation of data;
D. Manuscript preparation; E. Obtaining funding

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Keyword_5.

ABSTRACT

The abstract contains a brief description of the **purpose**: describes the objectives and hypotheses of the research. **Methods**: describes the essential features of the research design, data, and analysis. It may include the sample size, geographic location, demographics, variables, controls, conditions, tests, descriptions of research design, details of sampling techniques, and data-gathering procedures. **Results**: describes the key findings of the study, including experimental, correlational, or theoretical results. It may also provide a brief explanation of the results. **Implications**: show how the results connect to policy and practice and provide suggestions for follow-up, future studies, or further analysis. **Additional materials**: notes the number of references, tables, graphs, exhibits, test instruments, appendixes, or other supplemental materials in the paper. Also, the abstract must be written in a single paragraph in English, max 250 words.

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction must contain what the authors hoped to achieve and state the problem being investigated. The authors are encouraged to write the background of their articles in four (4) parts.

First, it should indicate the practical or theoretical problem, which is the basis of the research. It could be written in one or two paragraphs. Second, provide recent studies in the area of the focus problem. These studies are needed to establish a state-of-the-art statement of the field of research and identify the limitations of recent studies. It could be written in two or three paragraphs.

Third, identify the gap between the recent studies and theoretical aspects of the focused study. Typically, the introduction should summarize relevant research to provide context and explain what other authors' findings, if any, are being challenged or extended. It could be written in one or two paragraphs.



Fourth, state the research question and research objectives based on the previous paragraph's gap analysis. Furthermore, please indicate the novelty of the research. It could be written in one paragraph.

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The introduction are written in vertical **Arial Narrow-12**, 1.15 spacing. Each paragraph begins with a word that is indented approximately 1 cm from the left edge of each column.

METHODS

In general, this section describes how the study was conducted. The subject matters of this section are (1) the study design; (2) the sample population or subject of the research; (3) data collection techniques and instrument development; and (4) data analysis techniques. Please use descriptive paragraphs. Use these questions as a guideline to write the method: (1) Is the design suitable for answering the question posed?; (2) Is there sufficient information present to replicate the research? (3) Does the article identify the procedures followed? (4) Are these ordered in a meaningful way? (5) If the methods are new, are they explained in detail? (6) Was the sampling appropriate? (7) Have the equipment and materials been adequately described? (8) Is it clear what type of data was recorded? (9) Have the data been precise in describing measurements?

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Subheadings – Level 1

This section is the central part of the article. It is where the author should explain in words what the author discovered in the research. It should be laid out and in a logical sequence. The results of the study presented in this section result from a clean process of data analysis, such as statistical calculations and testing processes or other processes for the achievement of its research. State the findings of the study concisely. If the authors want to display a table, use the following format:

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Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Data 1	Data 4	Data 7

Data 2	Data 5	Data 8
Data 3	Data 6	Data 9
Total	Sum Column 2	Sum Column 3

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Column 1	Column 2	
	Subject 1	Subject 2
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Data 2	Data 5	Data 8
Data 3	Data 6	Data 9

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The tables' titles should be on top, while the titles of the images, pictures, or charts should be placed beneath. For scripts written in English, thousands are marked using commas; e.g., 1200300 is written as 1,200,300. Decimal points are marked with a period followed by two number digits, e.g., 12.34. For figures lower than 1, the zero is not needed, e.g., .12. The alphabet is italicized for mathematical symbols or notations, but Greek letters are written upright using the correct symbols. The equal sign is given a punch space before and after; e.g. (English format): $r = .456$; $p = .008$. For statistical values having degrees of freedom such as t, F, or Z, the degree of freedom is written in braces such as $t(52) = 1.234$; $F(1, 34) = 4.567$. The tables' titles should be on top, while the title of the image, picture, or chart should be placed beneath. For scripts written in English, thousands are marked using commas; e.g., 1200300 is written as 1,200,300. Decimal points are marked with a period followed by two number digits, e.g., 12.34. For figures lower than 1, the zero is not needed, e.g., .12. The alphabet is italicized for mathematical symbols or notations, but Greek letters are written upright using the correct symbols. The equal sign is given a punch space before and after; e.g. (English format): $r = .456$; $p = .008$. For statistical values having degrees of freedom such as t, F, or Z, the degree of freedom is written in braces such as $t(52) = 1.234$; $F(1, 34) = 4.567$.

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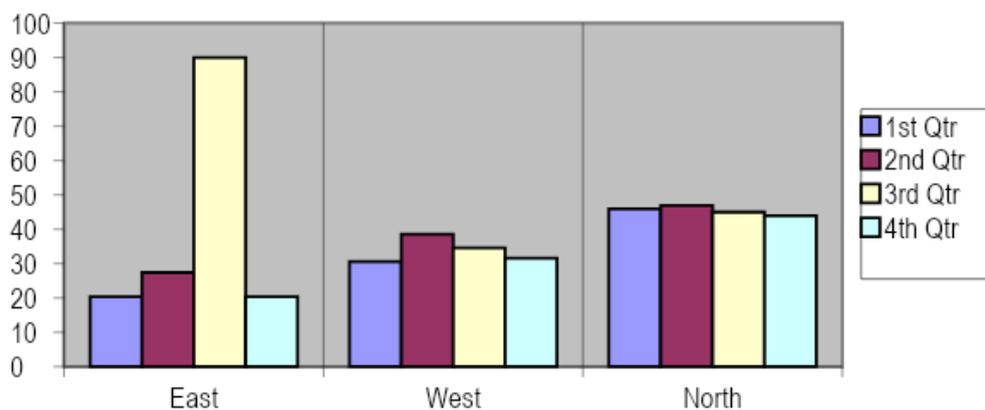


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The statistical calculation for hypothesis testing should be completed with effect sizes; for example, the t-test using Cohen's d, the F-test using partial eta squared, or other posthoc tests in line with the references under consideration. For qualitative research, data from interviews, observations, text interpretations, and

many more. Are condensed or summarized into a brief substantial resume or summary to be reported. These significant findings can be presented in descriptive tables to facilitate ease of reading. Excerpts or extracts from interviews, observation results, texts, and others containing answers to research questions are shown in the discussion. Interpretation of results should not be included in this section unless the research requires a combination of both findings and analysis in one part.

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CONCLUSION

This part consists of two (2) sub-parts: the article's conclusion and suggestions or recommendations from the research. Conclude the article critically and logically based on the research findings. Please be careful in generalizing the results. The authors should also state the research limitations in these parts.

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REFERENCES

The reference entry is arranged in alphabetical order. All the references must be listed in the reference list.

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Articles in Reference Books (unsigned and signed):

Greenhouse effect. (2005). *American heritage science dictionary*. Houghton Mifflin. Schneider, S. H. Greenhouse effect. *World book encyclopedia* (Millennium ed. Vol. 8, pp. 382-383). World Book. Retrieved from https://library.flcc.edu/APA_FLCC.pdf

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Magazine Articles:

Allen, L. (2004, August). Will Tuvalu disappear beneath the sea? Global warming threatens to swamp a small island nation. *Smithsonian*, 35(5), pp. 44-52. Begley, S., & Murr, A. (2007, July 2). Which of these is not causing global warming? A. Sport utility vehicles; B. Rice fields; C. Increased solar output. *Newsweek*, 150(2), pp. 48-50. Retrieved from <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/will-tuvalu-disappear-beneath-the-sea-180940704/>

In-text references: (Begley, 2007; Murr, 2007)

Newspaper Articles (unsigned and signed):

College officials agree to cut greenhouse gases. (2007, June 13). *Albany Times Union*, p. A4. Landler, M. (2007, June 2). Bush's Greenhouse Gas Plan Throws Europe Off Guard. *New York Times*, p. A7. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2007/06/02/washington/02germany.html>

In-text references: ("College Officials", 2007)

Journal Article with Continuous Paging:

Miller-Rushing, A. J., Primack, R. B., Primack, D., & Mukunda, S. (2006). Photographs and herbarium specimens as tools to document phenological changes in response to global warming. *American Journal of Botany*, 93, pp. 1667-1674. Retrieved from <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21642112/>

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Journal Article from a Library Subscription Service Database with a DOI (digital object identifier):

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In-text reference: (Mora et al., 2006)

Website:

United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2007, May 4). *Climate Change*. Retrieved From <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange>

In-text reference: (United States Environmental, 2007)

Gelspan, R. (2007). *The Heat Is Online*. Green House Network. Retrieved from <http://www.heatisonline.org>

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