

**Title – Not More Than 20 Words, Candara Style, Font Size 14, Bold,  
Centred, Capitalize Each Word**

**'Author's Name (no title), 'Candara Style\*, 'Font Size 11, 'Centered**

*Affiliation (e.g. English Education Department, Post Graduate Program, Universitas Negeri Manado)  
Candara Style font size 10, italics, centered*

**\*Corresponding Author (Candara, 10, centered)**

Email: Jeltec@unima.ac.id

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**Abstract**

*The abstract should be written in one paragraph and should be not more than 300 words. Candara Style, font size 10, in italics, single spacing. Follow the following patterns: General statement about the importance of the topic, gap in literature or discrepancies between theories and practices, purpose of study, methods, main findings, and conclusion.*

**Keywords:** *Keyword one; keyword two; keyword three; Candara Style; 10; in italics; use semicolon; no more than 5 keywords.*

**INTRODUCTION**

In Introduction, Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, Authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Please state them clearly in the beginning paragraph supported by related theories in the next paragraphs.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The article should have a review of literature to support the idea or statement. Single spaced, 12 pt, candra style.

Literature review is a comprehensive investigation of the available theoretical background including from books and scholarly articles related to your research areas and theories. In this section, you should provide a description, summary, and critical evaluation of your works concerning the research problem being investigated. Literature reviews are aimed at providing an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic to notify your readers how your research fits within a larger field of study.

**METHOD**

In research method, single space, Candra, 12 pt, if you have some points in your research method, they have to be.

Method section covers rich information on how the study is undertaken, what kind of research approach is employed, how research participants are selected; how many, and why they are selected, thereby allowing the potential readers to critically assess a study's overall validity and reliability.

### ***Subheading***

### **Instruments**

### **Procedures**

### **Data analysis**

etc.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This section deals with the research findings. The findings obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction part. The findings section consists of a description of the results of the data analysis to answer the research question(s). The findings should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. This section should be explained in several subsections with the detail explanation of the findings. In the Discussion section, the author should present it with a detailed explanation in several subsections (it depends on the needs). The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. In the discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a summary of the main scientific findings. The meanings of the findings should be shown from current theories and references of the area addressed. Single space, 12 pt, Candara.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Conclusion section consists of the summary, restatement of the main findings. It should state concisely the most important propositions of the paper as well as the author of the practical implications of the result. Tell how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without a clear conclusion, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work, and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You can also suggest future research and point out those that are underway. Single space, 12 pt, Candara.

## **FIGURES AND TABLES**

Place titles of Figures after the figures and Tables preceding them using Candara Style font size 10 for the title.

Table 1. Number of articles published in JELTEC from 2022

Year	No	The font of the table is Candara Style (font size 9)
2005	7	
2006	5	
2007	5	
2008	6	
2009	6	
Total	29	

## CITATION

Use APA 7th edition for in-text citations and the reference list (Wuntu & Rorintulus; Sophia, 2022). For in-text citations, use the author's name and year (Wuntu, 2022, p. 23), and if there are direct quotes, then "provide the page number" (Rorintulus, 2022, p. 24). If you are citing more than one reference, put them in alphabetical order (Wuntu, 2022; Rorintulus, 2022). For a citation with more than authors use the first author et al.

## REFERENCES

Use APA 7th edition for in-text citations and the reference list, Candara, 12 pt:

### Book:

Tiwari, S. R. (2010). *Teaching of English*. APH Publishing.

### Journals:

Wuntu, C. N. (2015). Connecting The Vanishing Flora, Fauna And Its Relation To The Indian Removal Policy As Seen In Coopers The Leatherstocking Tales. *Celt: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching & Literature*, 15(2), 97-117.

Rorintulus, O. A. (2018). Gender Equality And Women's Power In American Indian Traditional Culture In Zitkala-Sa's Short Stories. *Humanus*, 17(2), 138-149.