

## Type the paper title, Capitalize first letter (17pt)



First Author <sup>a,1,\*</sup>, Second Author <sup>b,2</sup>, Third Author <sup>b,3</sup> (11pt)

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### ARTICLE INFO

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### ABSTRACT

Type your abstract here (10 pt).

A single paragraph of no more than 250 words. Abstracts for research articles should provide a concise overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to write structured abstracts in the following format, but without headings: 1) Background: Place the topic under discussion in a broader context and emphasize the study's purpose. 2) Methods: Briefly describe the main methods or treatments used. 3) Results: Summarize the main findings of the article 4) Conclusions: State the main conclusions or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article; it should not include results that are not presented and substantiated in the main text, nor should it exaggerate the main conclusions.

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## 0. Guidance to Use This Template

The template details the sections that can be used in a manuscript. Note that each section has a corresponding style, which can be found in the 'Styles' menu of Word. Sections that are not mandatory are listed as such. The section titles given are for Articles. Review papers and other article types have a more flexible structure.

This template refer to APA Style template, modified in MS Word 2007 and saved as a "Word 97-2003 Document" for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a SPHG template. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

Remove this paragraph and start section numbering with 1. For any questions, please contact the editorial office of the journal.

## 1. Introduction

The introduction should briefly describe the study in a broader context and emphasize why it is significant. It should define the work's purpose and significance. The current state of the research

field should be thoroughly reviewed, and key publications should be cited. When necessary, please highlight contentious or divergent hypotheses. Finally, briefly state the main purpose of the work and highlight the main conclusions. Please keep the introduction as simple as possible for scientists outside your specific field of research. References should be following APA style.

## 2. Material and Method

Materials and Methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on published results. Please note that publication of your manuscript implicates that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers and mention/cite the source of the data. Please disclose at the submission stage any restrictions on the availability of materials or information. New methods and protocols should be described in detail while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

Research manuscripts reporting large datasets that are deposited in a publicly available database should specify where the data have been deposited and provide the relevant accession numbers. If the accession numbers have not yet been obtained at the time of submission, please state that they will be provided during review. They must be provided prior to publication.

Interventionary studies involving animals or humans, and other studies require ethical approval must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code. Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

### 2.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as APA and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

### 2.2 Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive.”
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m<sup>2</sup>” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m<sup>2</sup>.” Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few henries,” not “...a few H.”
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm<sup>3</sup>,” not “cc.” (*bullet list*)

### 2.3 Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$a \otimes b \bullet \blacksquare$



Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

#### 2.4 Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum  $\mu_0$ , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o.”
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word using, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.”
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.”

An excellent style manual for science writers is.

### 3. Results

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

#### 3.1 Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

Table 1. Table Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy <sup>a</sup>		

<sup>a</sup> Sample of a table footnote. (Table footnote)  
First Author et al. (Title of paper shortly)

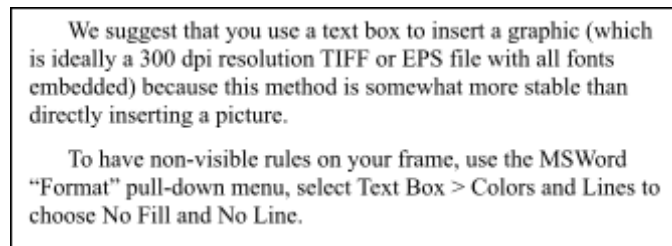


Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

Figure Labels: Use 10 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization," or "Magnetization, M," not just "M." If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization (A ( m(1)," not just "A/m." Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)," not "Temperature/K."

#### 4. Discussion

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted in perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

#### 5. Conclusion

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. This section consist of important conclusions of paper. Conclusions illustrate the answer of the hypothesis and / or research objectives or scientific findings obtained. The conclusion does not contain the repetition of the results and discussion, but rather the summary of the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

#### Acknowledgment

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g." Avoid the stilted expression "one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...". Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks...". Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

#### Declarations

**Author contribution** :  
**Funding statement** : The research is funded under ..... Project No. ....  
**Conflict of interest** : The authors declare no conflict of interest.  
**Additional information** : No additional information is available for this paper.

#### References

**All references must be available online.** This reference refers to **APA Style 7th Edition**. APA is an in-text referencing style. This means that brief reference information (Author, Date) must be included in the text of your assignment when you cite information from outside sources. Full details of the references used are then included in the reference list at the end of the document.

A brief description of the new and updated content is provided hereafter on a chapter-by-chapter basis. For more comprehensive overview of content changes, see the APA style website (<https://apastyle.apa.org>).

#### Examples of APA style citations for different citation types

No.	Type	Kutipan dalam naskah	Cara menuliskan
1	A book	(Sapolsky, 2017)	Sapolsky, R. M. (2017). <i>Behave: The biology of humans at our best and worst</i> . Penguin Books.
2	Chapter in an <u>edited</u> book (If the chapter is from an authored book, <a href="#">use the book citation</a> )	(Dillard, 2020)	Dillard, J. P. (2020). Currents in the study of persuasion. In M. B. Oliver, A. A. Raney, & J. Bryant (Eds.), <i>Media effects: Advances in theory and research</i> (4th ed., pp. 115–129). Routledge.
3	An article in a print journal	(Weinstein, 2009)	Weinstein, J. (2009). "The market in Plato's Republic." <i>Classical Philology</i> , 104(4), 439-458.
4	An article in an electronic journal	(Grady et al., 2019)	Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. <i>Psychology of Popular Media Culture</i> , 8(3), 207–217. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185">https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185</a>
5	A website	(Bologna, 2019)	Bologna, C. (2019, October 31). <i>Why some people with anxiety love watching horror movies</i> . HuffPost. <a href="https://www.huffpost.com/entry/anxiety-love-watching-horror-movies_1_5d277587e4b02a5a5d57b59e">https://www.huffpost.com/entry/anxiety-love-watching-horror-movies_1_5d277587e4b02a5a5d57b59e</a>

#### Supplementary Material

Supplementary material that may be helpful in the review process should be prepared and provided as a separate electronic file. That file can then be transformed into PDF format and submitted along with the manuscript and graphic files to the appropriate editorial office.