Article Title Should Be Brief, Plain, and Informative that Describes Research Content

Author's Name[1], Author's Name[2] (with no academic degree)

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Abstract: Font: TNR 11; Text: justify; Line spacing: single; space before paragraph. The abstract is written in one paragraph. If the article is written in Indonesian, the abstract is in Bahasa Indonesia. If the article is written in English, the abstract is in English; It is written in past tense. The words in the abstract are 150-200 words. Abstract writing structure must contain: (1) background, (2) research problems, (3) method, (4) results and discussion, and (6) conclusion. Top of Form

INTRODUCTION

Articles are written both in English or in Bahasa Indonesia. Article written in Bahasa Indonesia will be translated by the editor in English. Font: TNR 12; text: justify; line spacing: multiple, at 1.25. The introduction contains a background, the context of the research, the

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results of a literature review, and research purposes. All parts of the introduction were presented in integrated paragraphs, with a length of 15-20% of the article's total length.

The introduction must cover three things: (1) the problem being studied; (2) the urgency of raising the problem being studied; and (3) the way the author discusses the problem. For this reason, the writer should pay attention to the following points: (1) The writer outlines the essence of the problem to be discussed, the background, and the position of the author's article in the midst of related studies. In this case, the author can describe the relationship of his article with other published articles, conduct a brief review of these articles or works, and show the originality of the author's article. (2) The author outlines important aspects related to the problem being studied. In this case, the author can also state the reasons and objectives for discussing the problem in the article in question. This section is intended to show the scientific contribution of the author in the article he wrote—that the issues raised by the author are very important for publication.

Writing citations using text citation (body notes) as follows: (Kamba, 2018) or (Marchlewska et al., 2019: 41). See the end of this guide for more detailed information. The symbols and abbreviations used in the article must be explained the first time they are mentioned.

All articles were examined anonymously by reviewers appointed by the editor according to areas of expertise. The author of the article is given a chance to improve (revisions) to the article based on recommendations/suggestions from the partner reviewers or editor. The certainty of the loading or the rejection of the article will be disclosed online.

Everything related to permitting re-citing or using computer software to create a script or other happenings related to intellectual property conducted by the author of the article, the following legal ramifications that may arise as a result, be the one responsibility of the author of the article. The Editorial Board reserves the right to redact the writing; the content is fully present in the author's responsibility.

METHOD

The author describes the methodology or methods used in discussing related issues. For example, the author describes the approach or perspective used briefly. It is open for qualitative or quantitative approaches. Method containing the exposure in draft paragraphs about research, data sources, data collection, and data analysis, which researchers significantly affected, with a length of 10-15% of the article's total length.

Author's First Name (Year)/Title in sentence case

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study contain the results of exposure analysis related to the research question. Any research results should be discussed. It includes a discussion of the results' definition and a comparison with theory and research results. Results and discussion of 40-60% of the total length of the article.

Research results must be supported by valid data. The results of the research must answer the research problems that have been determined. The sub-headings of research results are written with the following conditions:

Heading 2: *Use This Style*

Heading 3: use this style

For statement points, do not elaborate using bullets (n), but use numbers as follows: (1) first item, (2) second item, and (3) third item.

The use of images and tables must be mentioned in the text by mentioning Figure 1; table 1 and so on.
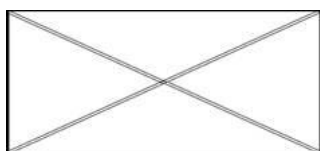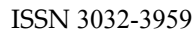

Figure 1. Image Description[1]

(Source: ….)

Table 1. Table Description

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data [1]

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[1] (Source: ….)

If you use a mathematical format, it can be written as follows:

$$a = 1 \tag{1}$$

(1) An explanation of the mathematical formula can be written here.

A summary is presented in the form of a paragraph for digesting the discussion results.

The discussion explains research findings by using certain perspectives from previous research, or theories that are relevant to the study being discussed. The components that need to be considered in this section are: how the findings must be able to explain the problems mentioned at the beginning of the study; how the interpretation of the data is carried out; and how are the results obtained from the studies conducted different or the same as the results of previous studies?

For direct quotations, it can be written as follows (indent).

Quote quote. quote The text continues here. Proofs must be formatted as follows: quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote quote,

Subsequent sentences are placed here ……………… ……………………… ……… …………
…….. …………………………………………………………………………………..

CONCLUSION

Conclusions must answer the research problems and findings from the research conducted. Can also provide suggestions or recommendations for the next research project. Please do not restate findings and discussions. Provide a meeting of the overall scope of the article and a concluding remark.

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Conflict of Interest: The author can declare that the research results that have been carried out are free from conflicts of interest from certain parties who may claim the results of their research.

REFERENCES

The literature written in the references is only used in the research being conducted. We recommend writing references using software such as Mendeley. The percentage of reference material used is 80% from journal articles or conference proceedings from the last 10 years. The references used are primary sources in research articles in journals or research reports (including thesis or dissertations). Articles that have been published in *Mysterium Fidei: Journal of Asian Empirical Theology* are recommended to be one of the references. Writing references using the system model of the APA Referencing Style – Updated to 7th Edition. The list was compiled by Reference Ordinances such as the following examples and sorted alphabetically and chronologically. Examples:

Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List
Chapter in Edited Book	(Yura, 2020)	Yura, P. (2020). 'Good or bad': How people think of me is not important. In B. Rudy & H. Dion (Eds.), *Mental health policy* (pp. 368-389). University of Life Press.
Article in an encyclopedia	(Ford-Martin, 2003)	Ford-Martin, P. (2003). Cognitive-behavioral therapy. In E. Thackery & M. Harris (Eds.), *Gale encyclopedia of mental disorders* (Vol.1, pp. 226-228). Gale.
Book: Single Author	(Matthews, 1999)	Matthews, J. (1999). *The art of childhood and adolescence: The construction of meaning*. Falmer Press.
Book: Two Authors	(Colcough & Colcough, 1999)	Colclough, B., & Colclough, J. (1999). *A challenge to change*. Thorsons.
Book: 3-20 Authors	(Dwee et al., 2012)	Dwee, D., Dion, H. B., & Brown, I. S. (2012). *Information behaviour concept: A basic introduction*. University of Life Press.

Author's First Name (Year)/Title in sentence case

Paper/proceeding	(Balakrishnan, 2006)	Balakrishnan, R. (2006, March 25-26). *Why aren't we using 3d user interfaces, and will we ever?* [Paper presentation]. IEEE Symposium on 3D User Interfaces, Alexandria, VA.
Article from an Electronic Encyclopaedia	(Lai, 1999)	Lai, M. C. C. (1999). Hepatitis delta virus. In A. Granoff & R. Webster (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of virology* (2nd ed.). Academic Press. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-012374410-4.00417-9
Journal Article	(Kyratsis, 2004)	Kyratsis, A. (2014). Talk and interaction among children and the co-construction of peer groups and peer culture. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 33(4), 231-247.
Unpublished Thesis	(Neo, 2000)	Neo, M. C. (2000). *The role of education as a process of human release from various problems of life* [Unpublished M.Appl.Psy. thesis]. University of Life.

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