

Title **(Cambria, 13, Bold)**

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Abstract

An abstract is a shortened version of the paper and should contain all information necessary for the reader to determine: (1) what the objectives of the study were; (2) how the study was done; (3) what results were obtained; (4) and the significance of the results. The abstract is important because many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. An abstract can be 150 – 200 words. (Cambria, 10-point, Single Spacing).

Keywords: xxxx, xxxx, xxx

INTRODUCTION

The introduction needs to relate to the problems or issues being recognized and eventually leading the research questions. The structuring of the introduction part may vary.

This section discusses the results and conclusions of previously published studies, to help explain why the current study is of scientific interest. (Cambria, 12-point, 1.0 Spacing).

This section is also used to limit the scope of the relevant data by focusing on specific variables and defining the specific viewpoint (framework) that the researcher will take in analyzing and interpreting the data to be gathered, understanding concepts and variables according to the given definitions, and building knowledge by validating or challenging theoretical assumptions. (Cambria, 12-point, 1.0 Spacing).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

General description of research is important to show the basis of the research. It is like a very brief introduction to the methodology section. This section provides all the methodological details necessary for another scientist to duplicate your work. For the qualitative research, this part can be different.

Research Methodology chapter should convince a reader that this manuscript presents a solid and sound analysis. (Cambria, 12-point, 1.0 Spacing).

RESULTS

Table 1

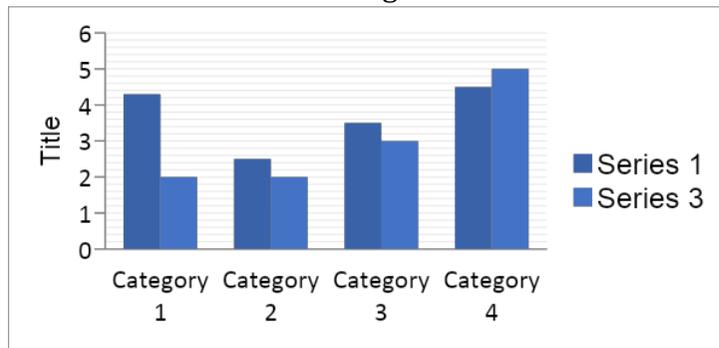
Tables and figures should be valuable, relevant, and visually attractive.

Research			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Content 1	10%	6%	3%
Content 2	6%	8%	3%
Content 3	7%	9%	4%

Sub-titles (Subchapters) 12-point, Italic, Centered.

Figure 1

Clear line drawings are essential



Results should be presented in details and discussed accordingly without any mix with other studies.

The objective here is to provide an interpretation of your results and support for all of your conclusions, using evidence from your

experiment (research) and generally accepted knowledge, if appropriate. Suggest future directions for research, new methods, explanations for deviations from previously published results, etc. (Cambria, 12-point, 1.0 Spacing).

DISCUSSION

This discussion section is meant to discuss the results of the study with respect to the problem of the study. Thus, you need to address points such as the following:

- What do the results mean for the problem and hypothesis of the study?
- What are the implications for the target population?
- How do the findings add to the current literature (which you would have included in the Background section when writing about the literature review)?
- What are the gaps, if any, you found in your study after evaluating the results?
- Are there any suggestions for future research?

CONCLUSION

Your conclusion should be the best part of your paper. A conclusion should: (1) stress the importance of the thesis statement, (2) give the essay a sense of completeness, and (3) leave a final impression on the reader. (Cambria, 12-point, 1.0 Spacing).

REFERENCES

Using Mendeley APA Citation Style 7th Edition (at least 15 journals)