



**The title contains maximum 12 words (book Antiqua, 14pt Bold)**

**Author<sup>1</sup>, Author<sup>2\*</sup>, etc (book Antiqua, 12pt Bold)**

<sup>1</sup>The name of the institution

The affiliation address of all authors (Arial, 10 pt)

<sup>2</sup>The name of the institution

The affiliation address if the next author if different (Arial, 10 pt)

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## **Abstract**

This is a new author guideline and article template of Jurnal El-Pustaka June 2022 edition. Abstract is written briefly and factually using book Antiqua font, 10 pt with text length between 200-250 words. English version abstracts are written in past tense and in good sentences. Do not use abbreviations or citation in the abstract. Results and conclusions are written in present tense. Abstract includes problems background, research objectives, research methods, results, and conclusions.

Keywords: Keywords consist of three to five relevant words/phrases separated by semicolon

***Judul bahasa Indonesia maksimal 12 kata (book Antiqua, 14pt Bold)***

## ***Abstrak***

Abstrak ditulis secara ringkas dan faktual menggunakan huruf Arial, ukuran 10 pt dengan panjang teks antara 200 – 250 kata. Abstrak versi Bahasa Indonesia ditulis menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar. Jangan menggunakan singkatan atau kutipan pada abstrak. Abstrak meliputi latar belakang permasalahan, tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, hasil, dan simpulan.

Kata Kunci: Berisi tiga sampai lima kata/frasa dengan tanda baca titik koma pemisah

## INTRODUCTION

The introduction must contain (shortly and consecutively) a general background and a literature review (state of the arts) as the basic of the new research question, statements of the scientific article, main research problems, the hypothesis, and the objectives of the research. Background problem with supporting data must be attached and the relevant theoretical foundation/concept. Introduction write in one chapter without subtitles. All sentences in the article are written in essay form, so there is no numeric or alphabetical format that separates chapters/sections, or to mark new chapters/sections. For this reason, if there are parts of the contents of the article that require numbering or bullet lists make paragraphs flow like this: (1) one, (2) two and (3) three.

Each quote from the book is cited in the text, and write the source in the bibliography section. In-text citations are written like this: (Author's last name, year). Citations in interviews like this: (First Name, Middle Name, Last Name of the interviewee, Interviews, Month date, year). First name and middle name use abbreviation.

Writing for the single author of books (Yanto, 2017), author for 1 until 5 in proceedings (Wilson, Grizzle, Tuazon, Akyempong, & Cheung, 2011), and journal (Yusup, Subekti, & Rohanda, 2016), while for writers numbering 6 or more (Lin et al., 2010), for citations from associations or institutions (UNESCO, 2017).

The article is an original work of the author and the team based on real research results have not and will not be published in any other media. Manuscripts are presented in a narrative manner (without numbering in front of the subtitles) and presentation in the form of subtitles should be avoided.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research method in the article explains the type of research, (each citation must be attached), subject and object, the location and time of the research, research instrument, sampling method, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. Research instrument and data analysis techniques use table or figure.

Table 1  
Respondents

Name	Men	Women	Total
A	10	5	15
B	15	25	40
C	25	30	55
D	15	35	50
E	18	40	58
F	19	24	43
G	20	10	30

Source: Result of research, 2021

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. Results should contain at least one table or one figure and the maximum is six. The sources should be written on the left bottom of the table. The title of the table placed above the table, sentence case, left margin, 10pt. and space 1. Tables created without a vertical line. Figure

could be pictures, diagrams, schematics, and photos. The title, source, and figure should be grouping, so it will not rupture when the layout is created. The title of the image should be placed below the image, sentence case, centre margin, 10pt., space 1, and the source listed in the bottom of the image.

The results of the study describe the main findings of the study. The presentations in the results and discussions are written in a systematic manner and only the results of data/information related to the research objectives. The discussion in the article explains the results obtained from the research.

The author compiles, analyses, evaluates, interprets and compares the results of the latest findings with existing research findings. The author must pay attention to the consistency of the article from the title to the bibliography.

Existing tables/figures are presented with sufficient explanations and by including numbers and titles. The number and title of the table are placed above the table with left alignment with a font size of 10 pt., while the number and title of the figure are placed below the image with a centre alignment. Complete the existing tables/figures by writing the source under each table/figure with a font size of 10 pt. The table is created without a vertical border with the font size. Images must be in greyscale with a resolution of more than 300 dpi. by sending a separate file from the script. Long tables or figures can be made in one column.

Data collected in tables/figures must be accompanied by narrative text and presented in an easy-to-understand form. Do not repeat at length the data that has been presented in tables and figures. Here's an example table:

Avoid using subtitles in the results and discussion sections. All results and discussions in the article are written in essay form, so there is no numeric or alphabetical format that separates chapters/sections, or to mark new chapters/sections.

Table 2  
Research question

Research question	f	%
Students	38	38%
Housewife	21	21%
Civil Servant	19	19%
Total	100	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2020



Figure 1. Document damaged during disaster (10 pt.)  
Source: Result research, 2020

## CONCLUSION

Conclusion contains research findings. It should answer research goals. Moreover, it must be written in a paragraph without numbering. The first paragraph concludes in general terms, while the next paragraph concludes each research question. At the end of the conclusion can also be written things that will be done related to the next idea of the research.

## REFERENCES

The bibliography is sorted alphabetically, without numbers, and is not separated between book, online, and other sources in the format the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition <http://www.apastyle.org>. Authors are advised to use Mendeley management applications in compiling the bibliography.

References consist of primary sources (scientific journals, research report or conference proceeding and the least number is 80% from all the references) or 60% journal sources that published in the last ten years. Each article should have at least ten references.

The following is an example of writing a bibliography with the format *American Psychological Association (APA) 7<sup>th</sup> Edition*:

Lin, S. C., Yanto, H. A., Chen, C. C., Chen, Y. W., Wang, S. Y., & Asme. (2012). *Establishment and safety evaluation of a removable experiment platform for VAWT. Proceedings of the Asme 10th Biennial Conference on Engineering Systems Design and Analysis, 2010, Vol 1. Amer Soc Mechanical Engineers.*

UNESCO. (2017). *Education for Sustainable Development Goals Learning Objectives*. Paris: UNESCO.

Wilson, C., Grizzle, A., Tuazon, R., Akyempong, K., & Cheung, C.-K. (2012). *Curriculum for Teachers Curriculum for Teachers. Policy Studies*. Paris: UNESCO.

Yanto, A. (2017). *Pengantar Ilmu Perpustakaan*. Bandung: Unpad Press.

Yusup, P. M., Subekti, P., & Rohanda. (2016). Pemetaan Jenis dan Ruang Lingkup Pencarian Informasi Pekerja Penduduk Miskin Pedesaan. *Jurnal Kajian Informasi & Perpustakaan*, 4(2), 91–112. <https://dx.doi.org/10.24198/jkip.v4i2.8426>

