

Manuscript Title [Left, CMU Serif Extra 18]

[Title max. 12 words in English and write it in Sentence case style for the beginning of the sentence. The title should be short and clear in describing the whole of the text. It can be used the creative title to attract readers. The words “the influence of”, “the relationship of”, and “the case study” should not use in the title. The research location can be placed in the methods, not in the title.]

Author¹ [written name without title, Left, CMU Serif 10, Bold] Institution [written the institution, Left, CMU Serif 10]

Author² [written name without title, Left, CMU Serif 10, Bold] Institution [ditulis nama institusi, Left, CMU Serif 10]

Author³ [written name without title, Left, CMU Serif 10, Bold] Institution [written the institution, Left, CMU Serif 10]

Corresponding:

Email: correspondingauthor@email.com [written the email corresponding author]

Article History

Received:

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Abstract [abstract title: Left, CMU Serif 10, Bold]

Abstract maximum of 200 words, written in Indonesian and English using the font . Body text: Justify, CMU Serif 10, hanging 2,5, single-spaced. The abstract must be clear and provide a brief description of the research problem. The abstract contains: (1) introduction; (2) research purposes; (3) research methods (research designs, subjects, instruments, and data analysis techniques; (4) research results; and (5) the abstract ends by giving a brief conclusion. Don't use citation and abbreviations. Don't write the score of data analysis result in the abstract.

Keywords: Maximum of 5 keywords, written in alphabetical order and separated by semicolon [Justify, CMU Serif 10, Spacing 1, Italic]

Abstrak [judul abstrak: Left, CMU Serif 10, Bold]

Abstrak maksimal 200 kata, ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Isi teks: Justify, CMU Serif 10, hanging 2,5, single-spaced. Abstrak harus jelas dan memberikan gambaran singkat tentang permasalahan yang diteliti. Abstrak berisi: (1) pendahuluan; (2) tujuan penelitian; (3) metode penelitian (desain penelitian, subjek, instrument, dan teknik analisis data); (4) hasil penelitian, dan (5) abstrak diakhiri dengan memberikan kesimpulan singkat. Jangan menggunakan kutipan dan singkatan. Jangan menulis skor hasil analisis data dalam abstrak.

Kata Kunci: Maksimum 5 kata kunci, ditulisurut abjad dan dipisahkan dengan tanda titik koma [Justify, CMU Serif 10, Spacing 1, Italic]

Introduction [CMU Serif 12, bold, Left, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after: 0 pt]

In this section the authors are asked to describe the background of the problem, the objectives, and the benefits that underlie the research, literature review and / or hypothesis (the length of the writing in the introduction should not exceed 20% of the total text).

In this section, a previous literature review is needed as a basis for researchers to explain: (1) the existence of research gaps; (2) the researcher's argument about the novelty of the research. [Justify, CMU Serif 11, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after 0 pt, First line: 0,5 *for the 2nd paragraph etc]

Method [CMU Serif 12, bold, Left, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after: 0 pt]

Contains an explanation of research variables, operational variable definitions, research design, research subjects, data collection techniques and data analysis techniques. In this section the authors are asked to explain as much detail as possible about the research procedures used, making it easier for other researchers to carry out replication or verification of research (the length of the writing in the method section should not exceed 20% of the total text). Avoid directly quoting definitions from the book in the methods section. [Justify, CMU Serif 11, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after 0 pt, First line: 0.5 *for the 2nd paragraph etc.]

Result [CMU Serif 12, bold, Left, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after: 0 pt]

Contains the results of descriptive statistics, assumption tests, and hypothesis testing, which are then analyzed critically. Use tables / graphs / pictures that contain the interpretation of the results of the data analysis to make it easier for the reader to understand the results of the text research (the length of the writing on the results section should not exceed 20% of the entire text) An example of writing table titles and pictures is presented below. [Justify, CMU Serif 11, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after 0 pt, First line: 0.5 *for the 2nd paragraph etc]

Table 1

Example data [CMU Serif 10, Left, Spacing 1 before & after: 0 pt]

Note: *) p<.05 **) p<.001

Figure 1. Example of the figure

[**Table:** Left, Arial Narrow 10, spacing 1 before & after 0 pt, jpg format; **Figure:** Center, Arial Narrow 10, spacing 1 before & after 0 pt, jpg format]

Discussion [CMU Serif 12, bold, Left, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after: 0 pt]

Explain the research results. The results of the study were analyzed critically, in relation to previous research and relevant literature (the length of the writing in the discussion section should not exceed 30-40% of the total text).

The discussion section should contain a substantial interpretation of the results of the analysis and comparisons with previous studies. This comparison must explain the differences in research findings with previous research, so that they can contribute to the development of science. The literature used in the discussion should not exceed the last ten years. [Justify, CMU Serif 11, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after 0 pt, First line: 0.5 *for the 2nd paragraph etc]

Conclusion [CMU Serif 12, bold, Left, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after: 0 pt]

Conclusion contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions are made briefly, clearly and concisely, and must answer the objectives of the research. Conclusions contain a synthesis of findings from data analysis and discussion, and highlight new findings that have contributed to the development of psychology as a science. The conclusion is written in paragraph format (not numeric).

Suggestions are written briefly, clearly and concisely. It can also be an implication of the research results. Suggestions are written in paragraph form (not numeric). [Justify, CMU Serif 11, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after 0 pt, First line: 0.5 *for the 2nd paragraph etc]

Reference [CMU Serif 12, bold, Left, Spacing 1 before: 6 pt after: 0 pt]

Compiled based on the 6th APA Style reference and only references cited in the article are listed. References must contain references from primary sources (scientific journals), published in the last 10 (ten) years and a minimum of 80% of the total bibliography. Reference writing must use the Mendeley reference management application. Example of writing a reference. [Justify, CMU Serif 11, Spacing 1]

1) Example of a journal reference without Digital Object Identifier (doi)

Klassen, R. M., Krawchuk, L. L., & Rajani, S. (2008). Academic procrastination of undergraduates: Low self-efficacy to self-regulate predicts higher levels of procrastination. *Contemporary Educational Psychology, 33*(4), 915-931.

2) Example of a journal reference with Digital Object Identifier (doi)

Zacks, S., & Hen, M. (2018). Academic interventions for academic procrastination : A review of the literature. *Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community, 46*(2), 117-130. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10852352.2016.1198154>

3) Examples of online journal references without Digital Object Identifier (doi)

Melati, I. S., & Suhadianto. (2018). Efektivitas musik mozart untuk meningkatkan kreativitas verbal. *Persona: Jurnal Psikologi Indonesia, 7*(1), 69-78. Retrieved from <http://jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id/index.php/persona/article/view/1497> on August 20th, 2019

4) Examples of online journal references with Digital Object Identifier (doi)

Zacks, S., & Hen, M. (2018). Academic interventions for academic procrastination : A review of the literature. *Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community, 46*(2), 117-130. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1080/10852352.2016.1198154> tanggal 20 Agustus 2019

5) Examples of book references

Ferrari, J.R., Jhonson, J.L. & McCown, W.G. (1995). *Procrastination and task avoidance: Theory, research and treatment*. New York: Plenum Press.

6) Examples of book references with editors

Block, J.H., & Burns, R.B. (1997). Mastery learning. Dalam L.S. Shulman (Ed.), *Review of research in education* (Vol. 4, hlmn. 3-49). Itasca, IL. Peacock.

7) Example of reference for seminar proceedings

Saraswati (2001) Towards sustainable cities: encounter the problems in third world cities. *Proceeding The 4th Quality in Research Seminar on Urbanization in the Information Age: New Perspective on the Transformation of Fast Growing Cities in the Pacific Rim (pp 165-177)*, Manila, ACM Press

8) Examples of magazine references

Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well-being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress, and health. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(5). 26-29.

9) Examples of online magazine references

Clay, R. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology: Psychologists fight back about the misuse of research. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(6). Diunduh dari <http://www.apa.org/monitor/> tanggal 10 Agustus 2012.

10) Unpublished examples of thesis or dissertation references

Adik, P.A. (2016). *Hubungan kecerdasan emosi dengan perilaku delinkuen*. (skripsi tidak diterbitkan). Fakultas Psikologi Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya.

Style references and only references cited in the article are included. References must contain references from primary sources (scientific journals), published in the last 10 (ten) years, and a minimum of 80% of the total bibliography. Each manuscript contains at least 15 (fifteen) references. Reference writing must use the Mendeley reference management application.