

**Paper Title, Times New Roman-15 Bold,
Maximum 14 words, centered**

Author's name¹, Author's name² -12 pt bold

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Abstract

Abstracts must be factual and concise. Describes the major points of the research, includes the background, purpose and focus of research, methods used, finding or results and conclusions of the full-length paper. Keep provides logical connections (or transitions) between the information included. Finish up with a final sentence that includes what you most want the reader to be thinking about as they move on to reading the paper. Written in English. Use Times New Roman-11 *pt* font for text with single space between lines, and distance 0 *pt* for the next title. Maximum length of 150 words.

Keywords: Written in English or Indonesian based on the language used for the article. Choosing appropriate keywords is important, because these are used for indexing purposes. Please select a maximum of 5 words or phrases to enable your manuscript to be more easily identified and cited.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Introduction is to stimulate the reader's interest and to provide pertinent background information necessary to understand the rest of the paper. You must summarize the problem to be addressed, give background on the subject, discuss previous research on the topic, and explain *exactly* what the paper will address, why, and how. Avoid your introduction as a mini review. There is a huge amount of literature out there, but as a scientist you should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. This shows an editor/reviewer/reader that you really understand your area of research and that you can get straight to the most important issues.

Introduction must be very concise, well structured, and inclusive of all the information needed to follow the development of findings. Do not over-burden the reader by making the introduction too long. Get to the key parts other paper sooner rather than later.

METHODS

In the section, please explain clearly how to conduct your research in order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate the research. The author must describe exactly what he/she did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much,

how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. The main consideration is to ensure that enough detail is provided to verify the findings and to enable the replication of the research.

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

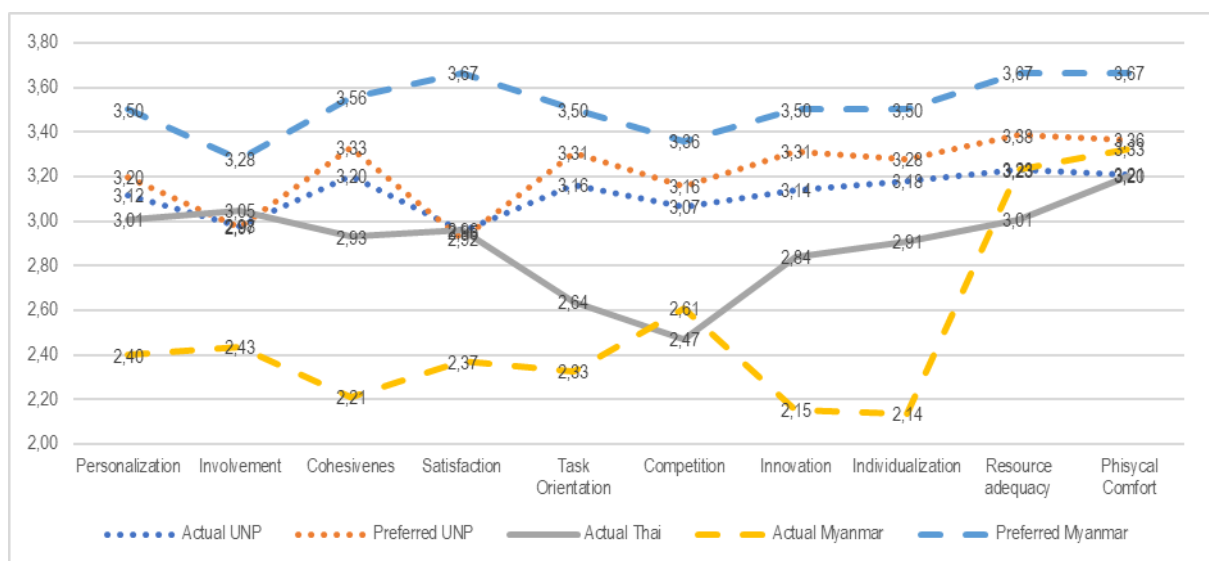
The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state the findings and make a interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications, and also make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the Introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

To make it clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending the answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Be careful to provides commentary and please do not make a repetition of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

Graph and tables are the most effective way to present results. Captions should be able to stand alone, such that the figures and tables are understandable without the need to read the entire manuscript. In addition, data represented should be easy to interpret. Please look at the examples bellow.

Table 1. <Title of Table>

No.	Variables	Data Source		Average	Effectivity
		Supervisor	Teacher		
1	Planning	85.71	62.51	74.11	Less Effective
2	Implementation	85.71	60.71	73.21	Less Effective
3	Follow Up	83.33	80.01	81.17	Effective
	Average				



Graph 1. <Title of Graph>

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why the research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of the research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the question unanswered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledge anyone who has helped you with the study, including: Researchers who supplied materials, reagents, or computer programs; anyone who helped with the writing or English, or offered critical comments about the content, or anyone who provided technical help. State why people have been acknowledged and ask their permission. Acknowledge sources of funding, including any grant or reference numbers. Please avoid apologize for doing a poor job of presenting the manuscript.

REFERENCES (all references should be in APA style and present inside the main body of article. Don't put extra references. You are free to add a list of further readings and put add extra references, websites, ebooks etc in that section)

All end references should be mentioned inside the article in the form of Intext reference and use Mendeley Application.

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Journal article

Harris, M., Karper, E., Stacks, G., Hoffman, D., DeNiro, R., Cruz, P., et al. (2001). Writing labs and the Hollywood connection. *Journal of Film Writing*, 44(3), 213–245.

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O'Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men's and women's gender role journeys: Metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib (Ed.), *Gender issues across the life cycle* (pp. 107–123). New York: Springer.

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