

# Publication Manuscript Title Center, Times New Roman 14 pt, Bold Maximum 20 Words in English

*Manuscript title (in Bahasa)*

## ABSTRACT

Abstract is written in Bahasa Indonesia and English in Times New Roman, 11 pt, single-spaced. Abstract should not exceed 250 words, arranged in one paragraphs, 3-5 keywords that are specific and frequently used in the article and should be mentioned at the end of the abstract paragraph. Avoid the use of abbreviations and citations in the abstracts. Abstract contains brief overview of the background of the study, the objectives of the research, a brief summary of methods (research design, subjects selection, methods of analysis), results and discussion (use the most specific data in answering the objectives of the study, along with the signification results of statistical test, if any), conclusion as well as the significance/urgency of obtained conclusion.

**Keywords**—3-5 keywords, Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3 (alphabetically ordered)

## ABSTRAK

*Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris dengan jenis huruf Times New Roman, font 11 pt, spasi tunggal. Jumlah kata tidak melebihi 250 kata, disusun dalam 1 (satu) paragraf, mencantumkan kata-kata kunci (keywords) yang disebutkan pada bagian bawah paragraf abstrak sebanyak 3-5 kata spesifik dan sering dipakai dalam artikel. Hindari kutipan dan penggunaan singkatan pada abstrak. Abstrak memuat informasi singkat latar belakang masalah yang diangkat, tujuan penelitian, ringkasan singkat metode (desain penelitian, pemilihan subyek, metode analisa), hasil dan pembahasan (gunakan data yang paling spesifik menjawab tujuan dengan disertai tingkat signifikansi hasil uji statistik, jika ada), kesimpulan serta manfaat/urgensi kesimpulan yang didapat.*

**Kata kunci**—3-5 kata kunci, Kata Kunci 1, Kata Kunci 2, Kata Kunci 3 (urut abjad)

## INTRODUCTION

This document is a template for *Word (.doc)* version. This can be used as the referemce to write your manuscript. **Introduction** comprises the background of the study, research intention, research questions, and the objectives of the study (Dewstow, 2016).

## METHODS

The methods section consists of the steps completed by the author in doing the research,

elaborated completely, yet concisely, begins from research design (including the sampling methods, if any), samples, materials used, tools used, working methods, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

Methods also include agreement from ethical commission (research involving human subject and/or animal experience).

Mathematical Formula

$$p(x,y) \quad ;(0 \leq x \leq M - 1 , 0 \leq y \leq N - 1)$$

If you use *Word*, you must use Microsoft Equation Editor or *MathType*, written in center and given equation numbers, start from (1), (2), etc.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results of the study provide clear and concise results that are in line with the objectives of the study. The results can be complemented with tables and graphics to help explaining the results (Harrison and Papa, 2017).

Number and title of a table are placed above the table and are written in bold. Table numbering is done in sequence. The lines used in table are only in table head and bottom (without column lines) with single space. If further explanations regarding the data on the table is needed, the explanation can be written below the table.

**Table 1.** Breakfast Habits and Physical Activities of Students at Elementary School X, Surabaya

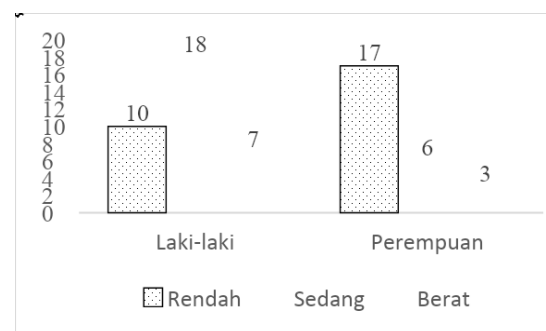
Variable	n	(%)
<b>Breakfast Habits</b>		
Never	17	32,7
Sometimes	12	23,1
Always	23	44,2
<b>Physical Activities</b>		
Low	52	100,0
High	0	0,0

Decimal numbers are written with 1 (one) number after comma, except for P value. The result of statistical analysis P value in the table is written with the letter “p” (small) with maximum 3 (three) numbers after comma. Example:

**Table 2.** Relation of Breakfast Habits and Students’ Nutritional Status

Variable	Nutritional Status				p value
	Mal-nutrit ion		Normal Nutrition		
	n	(%)	n	(%)	
<b>Breakfast Habits</b>					
Never	1	5,9	1	5,9	0,005
Sometimes	4	33,3	1	8,3	
Always	2	8,7	10	43,5	
<b>Physical Activities</b>					
Low	52	100,0	8	15,0	0,025
High	0	0	46	25,0	
<b>Breakfast Habits</b>					
Never	17	25,7	20	60	0,008
Sometimes	12	20,3	15	30	
Always	23	45	10	10	

Number and label of figures are placed below figures and are written single-spaced. Figures numbering is done in sequence. Figures will be printed in greyscale, thus, color/texture choices to differentiate the series of graphics/figures need to be discerned (Statistics New Zealand, 2017; Helber, 2016).



**Figure 1** Ratio of Students’ Physical Activities Level Based on Sex

Sources of reference are placed below tables/figures for tables and figures cited from other references (other than research results).

Analysis explains research results briefly, concisely, and clearly. Arguments described need to be relevant, in order with research topic as well as answering aims of research. Employ references (other research results or theories) to support the explanation of research. If there is abbreviation, use the standardized abbreviations. The use of abbreviations must be preceded by the extensions first. Foreign terms are written in Italics. Numbers written in the beginning of a sentence are written in a word form (Hohepa, et al., 2016).

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion elucidates important matters discussed in the result and analysis briefly, concisely, clearly, and answers research questions. Conclusion can be completed with suggestions (if necessary).

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (if necessary)

Acknowledgement contains thank-you notes to those who have important roles in conducting a research (for example, funders) and/or writing scientific manuscripts and includes explanations whether the research is part of a series of research in thesis/dissertation.

### REFERENCES

References writing refers to the APA Referencing Guide 6th edition. [Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. (6th ed.). (2010). Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association]. References are arranged systematically and sorted alphabetically according to author's

name. Generally, writing references is as follows:

Author, A.A., Author, B.B, & Author, C.C. (year of publication). Title of publication: sub title. (Edition [if not the first edition]). City of publication: Publisher.

A minimum of 80% of the literature used comes from 'up to date' sources (published no more than 10 years before scientific papers submitted to MGI). Unpublished sources, such as manuscripts or personal communication cannot be used as references for the writing.

Example:

Dewstow, R.A. (2016). *Using the Internet to enhance teaching at the University of Waikato* (Unpublished master's thesis). University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.

Harrison, B., & Papa, R. (2017). The development of an indigenous knowledge program in a New Zealand Maori-language immersion school. *Anthropology and Education Quarterly*, 36(1), 57-72. Retrieved from ProQuest Education Journals database.

Helber, L.E. (2015). Redeveloping mature resorts for new markets. In M. V. Conlin & T. Baum (Eds.), *Island tourism: Management principles and practice* (pp. 105-113). Chichester, England: John Wiley.

Hohepa, M., Schofield, G., & Kolt, G.S. (2016). Physical activity: What do high school students think? *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 39(3), 328-336. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2005.12.024

Statistics New Zealand. (2017). *New Zealand in profile 2007*. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz>

