



SPECIFIC AND CLEAR TITLE IN ENGLISH, MAXIMUM 20 WORDS

Judul Spesifik dan Jelas Dalam Bahasa Indonesia

Maksimal 20 Kata

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Abstract

Abstract is written in Times New Roman 11 font, line spacing 1. A paragraph consists of 100—300 words. Abstract contains research problems, aims, research method, and results.

Keywords: 3—5 words or phrases represent the focus of writing

Abstrak

Ditulis dalam jenis huruf Times New Roman 11, spasi satu. Satu paragraf yang terdiri atas 100—300 kata. Abstrak memuat permasalahan, tujuan, metode penelitian, dan hasil.

Kata kunci: 3—5 kata atau frasa yang mencerminkan inti KTI

The body of the manuscript is formatted in a single column following the dimensions in this template. Please note: the body text should be written in Times New Roman 12 font, single-spaced, and a maximum of 17 pages. Margins are 3 cm top, 2.5 cm bottom, 2.5 cm left, and 2.5 cm right.

INTRODUCTION (10%)

The introduction contains the background of the problem by explaining the phenomena being studied and is written without subchapters. The background is supported by references and the results of previous related research, both conducted by the author and others. The introduction also explains the research's position among previous studies.

The introduction clearly states the problem that is the research focus, the research objectives, and their urgency. Citations in the manuscript refer to APA style, for example: Heryadi & Permadi (2013) stated that... (p. 61). The reference page number is included for direct quotations.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND (15 %)

The literature review is the basis for thinking about problems, references, and answers. It's not simply a collection of definitions of terms. The descriptions in this chapter utilize relevant, strong, sharp, and up-to-date references. The theory presented in this chapter is the one used in the data analysis and discussion.

The theoretical basis can be included in a subchapter, while still maintaining a 15% quota for the entire body of the manuscript. All sources cited must be included in the References. Citation techniques follow the American Psychological Association (APA) model.

RESEARCH METHOD (10%)

Methods contain information about the type or nature of the research, data and data sources, data collection techniques, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis methods. Quantitative research should include relevant hypothesis testing techniques.

DISCUSSION (50%)

The discussion includes the process of answering the problem through analysis and evaluation of data, by applying the theories, approaches, and methods contained in the LITERATURE REVIEW and METHODS Chapters. The discussion is divided into several sub-chapters (up to level III sub-chapters), with the writing of the sub-chapters as follows.

Subchapter Level I

Discussion of analysis and evaluation results may employ comparative methods, the use of equations, graphs, images, and tables. The use of graphs, images, and tables must be truly relevant and important to the discussion. Direct quotations should be in 11-point font, Times New Roman typeface, as shown below.

“*Cuma* itu yang dapat aku perbuat. Nyawaku *toh* tidak bakal berharga bagi revolusi.” Mendengar itu, mata posit itu bertepi-tepi. Mendesak, “Jadi kau tetap republikain. Tidak pernah niat masuk NICA (Nederlands-Indies Civil Administration)?” (Toer, 2003: 21)

Ia ingin menyusun sebuah repertoire sandiwara yang melukiskan kebesaran revolusi, dan ia ingin menunjukkan dirinya sendiri di tengah-tengah situasi revolusioner, sebagai tokoh dan juga sebagai api revolusi itu sendiri. Ia akan tokohkan pikiran-pikirannya dan perasaan-perasaannya. Ia akan menghukum pembesar-pembesar dan penguasa-penguasa zaman revolusi itu, yang bercokol seperti feodal baru di atas pundaknya tubuh Revolusi, dan yang segera terbirit-birit apabila saatnya datang untuk menentukan sikap dan mengambil tindakan. (Toer, 2003: 148—149).

Subchapter Level II

Each table, figure, or graph should be numbered (in the order of its appearance in the text) and named and placed as close as possible to the paragraph where it is discussed. The table name is used to refer to the table in the text (do not use references: "table above", "table below", but use references: Table 1, Table 2, etc.). Inclusion of tables/data that are too long (more than one page) should be avoided. Interpretation of the analysis results to obtain answers, added value, and benefits that are relevant to the problem and research objectives.

Subchapter Level III

The number of tables should not be more than 25% of the entire body of the manuscript (Introduction, Theoretical Basis, Research Method, Discussion, and Conclusion). Table titles include the table number, title (containing the main contents of the table), and the table contents written in Book Antiqua 10 font, with no spacing style. If the table, image, or graph

is obtained from a source, write the source at the bottom of the table. Tables that can be included in one small column should be written without changing the formatting, as in the following example.

Table 1 Research Work Analysis		
Indicator	Page	Total
Ideology Structure	9, 12, 13, 22, 29, 30, 33, 46, 64, 86, 87, 113, 123, 130, 134, 137, 147, 152, 162, 168, 170	21
Discursive Practice	21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 35, 75, 76, 108, 110, 113, 121, 126, 134, 149, 170	16
Amount		37

Incompatible tables, images, and graphs that complicate the layout process will be returned to the author to be converted to a standard format. Tables that cannot fit into a single small column (two-column format) will be converted to a single-column format, as in the example below.

Tabel 2.				
Klasifikasi Fonem Konsonan				
Daerah Artikulasi				
Sifat Ujaran	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Apiko-alveolar	Lamino-
	palatal	Letupan	p b	t
d		J		
Sengauan	m		N	Ñ
Getaran			R	
Hempasan				

After the discussion and before entering the CONCLUSION, provide one paragraph that leads the reader to a conclusion as an answer to the research problem.

CONCLUSION (15%)

The conclusion is not a rewrite of the discussion and is not a summary, but rather a brief explanation in the form of complete sentences or in the form of sequential points of conclusion.

The conclusion should answer the research questions and problems. The consistency triangle (problem-objective-conclusion) must be achieved as a check and recheck. This section can be supplemented with suggestions or recommendations (optional), containing academic recommendations, concrete follow-up actions, or policy implications for the conclusions reached. Essentially, the conclusion answers the problem or can be a research result or can include recommendations.

REFERENCE

The reference is written in Times New Roman 11 font, single-spaced. The references cited are

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at least 30 primary references in the form of books, research results, and scientific publications in journals or proceedings, 80% of which were published in the last ten years. All references listed are cited in the body of the manuscript using the American Psychological Association (APA) style and are cited using the Mendeley application.