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TITLE WRITTEN WITH CAPITAL LETTERS, CLEAR, SOLID AND INFORMATIVE. JARGON AND ABBREVIATIONS SHOULD BE AVOIDED. WRITING TITLE IN ENGLISH

Writer¹, Second², and Last³

¹Afliasi, Negara

²Afliasi, Negara

³Afliasi, Negara

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ABSTRAK

Abstracts stand-alone in writing, so writers should not use citations in this section. The abstract should provide a concise and concise explanation to the reader about the problems, objectives, methods, and findings discussed in the text. Through this information, the reader is expected to be able to understand the contents and contributions of the writing. Abstracts are written in single paragraphs and no more than 250 words. Abstract written in English and Indonesian.

ABSTRACT

The English version of the abstract is written in English in the form of past tense and reasonable sentences. Results and conclusions are written in the form of present tense. Abstracts are expected to be more communicative and not monotonous.

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¹ Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: penulis1@ulm.ac.id

PRELIMINARY

This section should sequentially describe the general background, the study of literature (state of the art) as a basis for emphasizing the novelty of the written text, statements of the position of the writer among academic discourse, as well as questions (research) or hypotheses (propositions) that would be discussed in the manuscript writing. The purpose of writing should be written at the end of the introduction.

Writing a literature review like a research report should be avoided. Required literature studies should elaborate on previous studies or studies so that the writer can show his position in the middle of academic discourse more clearly. (The introduction contains 15-20% of the entire article) and is written in Times New Roman 12pt format with 1.5 spaces.

RESEARCH METHODS

This section elaborates on the methods used to collect and analyze data. This section provides details to facilitate the reader in assessing the suitability of the method. The author can also explain it briefly in the introduction/background. (methodology 10-15% of the entire article).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section can consist of several parts (subtitles). In this section, it is necessary to state the results of empirical research as well as the review of the literature (if research with literature studies). Besides, the findings presented must be supplemented by a discussion based on the literature review used. This section answers various questions (research) that have been raised in the introduction with findings. (Results and Discussion contain 40-60% of the entire article).

CONCLUSION

Closing contains a summary as well as an abstraction of the entire manuscript. This summary underlines the answers to the questions and hypotheses that were submitted at the beginning of the article. Therefore, this section does not repeat findings or discussion. This section presents the final results of the abstraction of the findings expected in the writing objectives. Besides, the author also needs to show his contribution, both theoretically and practically. The author can convey problems that can be studied in subsequent studies.

REFERENCES

All quotations mentioned in the manuscript must be included in the reference section. Quotes and references must strictly follow the APA (American Psychological Association) style. Writing texts use the latest academic sources (70% of the sources used should come from journal articles, chapters from books, and books published in the last 10 years). Meanwhile, 30% of references can come from other sources, such as theses, research reports, news, or other relevant publications.

- Referral and quotation using caged referral techniques (last name, year).
- The inclusion of data sources on direct quotations should be accompanied by information about the page number where the citation came from. Example (nasution, 2003: 92).

Book

Tirtosudarmo, R. (2015). *On the Politics of Migration: Indonesia and Beyond*. Jakarta: LIPI Press.

Part of the book

Adhuri, D.A. (2009). Social identity and access to natural resources: Ethnicity and regionalism from a maritime perspective. M. Sakai, G. Banks, & J.H. Walker (Eds.), *The Politics of the Periphery in Indonesia: Social and Geographical Perspectives* (hlm. 134-152). Singapura: NUS Press.

Thung, J.L. (2017). Agama dan identitas orang Tionghoa di Indonesia. Dalam R. Madinier (Ed), *Revolusi Tak Kunjung Selesai: Potret Indonesia Masa Kini* (hlm. 347-365). Jakarta: KPG & LÍrasec.

Journal Articles

Santoso, W.M. (2010). Identitas, politik tubuh perempuan dan media televisi. *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia*, 5(1), 75-90.

Newspaper article on website

Mulya, T. W. (2016, 18 Agustus). Defining Indonesian-ness: Power, nationalism and identity politics. *The Jakarta Post*. Diunduh dari <http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2016/08/18/defining-indonesian-ness-power-nationalism-and-identity-politics.html>

Website

Akmaliah, W. (2018, 6 Januari). Menyelami kompleksitas hubungan orang tua dan kids zaman now. 22 Januari 2018, diunduh dari <https://geotimes.co.id/kolom/film/menyelami-kompleksitas-hubungan-orangtua-dan-kids-zaman-now/>.

Dokumen website

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2017). *Jakarta dalam Angka 2016*. Diunduh dari https://jakarta.bps.go.id/backend/pdf_publikasi/Jakarta-Dalam-Angka-2016.pdf.

Book translation

Lewis, O. (1988). *Kisah Lima Keluarga: Telaah-telaah Kasus Orang Meksiko dalam Kebudayaan Kemiskinan*. (Rochmulyati Hamzah, Terjemahan). Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.