



**Title of Publication Manuscript Maximum 12 Words in Indonesian or English  
(Center, bold, upright, single spacing, Times New Roman 13, spacing after 12pt)**

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**Abstract:** (120-250 words, Times New Roman 11, spacing 1, left and right margin intended) An abstract is a summary of an article, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purposes. An abstract should appear at the beginning of a manuscript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given scientific paper. Abstracts are typically sectioned logically as an overview of what appears in the paper. This should be written in English and Indonesian for Indonesian written paper, and only in English for English written paper. (spacing after 6 pt)

**Keywords:** No more than five words, only the first letter of the first word should be capitalized, separated by comma, spacing after 12 pt

**Introduction**

The introduction primarily contains the background of the problem, the results of the literature review and previous research, and the purpose of the writing. This section should describe the status of the topic raised (*state of the art*) in the relevant research field. The length of the introduction is approximately 4-5 pages. The main text is typed using *Times New Roman* 12, regular font, 1.15 line spacing, left, top, bottom, and right margins of 2.5 cm. The first sentence of each paragraph is indicated 8 times. The contents of the article are written in double columns with 0.28 line spacing. Authors are strongly encouraged to include indirect quotations in this introduction. Each quotation must be accompanied by a reference in the text by mentioning the author and the year of publication. Each referenced reference does not need to be named. Direct quotations must include the page number referred to, for example: Suparno (2017, p. 5) or (Suparno, 2017, p. 5-6). Indirect quotations do not need to include page numbers.

If there are three to five authors, the first citation is written in full and preceded by the word " **and** " before the last name, followed by the first name followed by et al. Example: Hui, Yuen, and Chen (2018) for the first time, followed by Hui et al. (2018). An example of a parenthetical citation is: (Hui, Yuen, & Chen, 2018) for the first time, followed by (Hui et al., 2018).

Sub-headings in the introduction can be used if the scope of the topic being studied is quite broad (written in *12 Times New Roman font, italics; spacing before and after 10pt*).

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### Method

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The term “Method” is used for English-language articles. In this section, authors must include the approach, method, or design used. Research-based papers must include the following sub-topics (written as sub-headings, 12-point Times New Roman font, italics, and 10-point spacing): *Participants* (or *Subjects* for qualitative studies), *Sample/population* (for quantitative studies); *Procedures* (specifically for experiments); *Data collection*; and *Data analysis* .

### Results

(Written in Times New Roman 13 font, 12 pt spacing before and after)

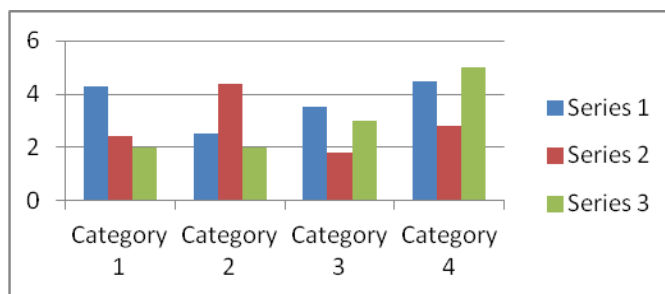
The word “Results” is used for English-language articles. This section is the main part of the paper, presenting the research findings. In qualitative research, the results section contains detailed data findings, supplemented by subtopics or data categories. Authors are required to use original data citations from the subjects to support the panelization findings. In quantitative research, this section needs to be supplemented with statistical data analysis results and explanations. Tables, diagrams, images, and graphs can be used in presenting research results. These tables, diagrams, images, and graphs need to be named or labeled (typed in Times New Roman font 11, boldface, not bold). The table format is created as in the example in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Results of partial correlation test

Dimensions of teachers' transformational leadership style	Self-efficacy student entrepreneurship	
	r value	p-value
Charismatic	0.181	0.015*
Inspirational-motivational	0.099	0.117
Intellectual Stimulation	0.103	0.108
Consideration of the individual	- 0.047	0.287

\*) Significant (p < 0.05)

Figure 1.



In this section and throughout the paper, it is highly recommended not to use bullet points, or sequences of numbers and/or letters.

## Discussion

*(Written in Times New Roman 13 font, spacing before and after 12 pt.)*

“Discussion. Specifically, the discussion section should provide adequate explanation of the data and discuss it with the literature and previous research. The discussion in the paper aims to explain the research results related to the hypothesis, answer the problem formulation and/or research questions, interpret the research findings, and relate them to established knowledge structures.

In this section, the author's ability to elaborate on the research findings and position them within existing knowledge is a key determinant of the paper's quality. A key indicator of paper quality in this section is the number of references from primary and recent sources, including leading international journals and indexed national journals, used as references in discussing the research findings. This section is 4-5 pages long.

## Conclusion

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The term " **Conclusion** " is used for English-language papers. The conclusion summarizes the results and discussion and refers to the research objectives.

Conclusions must be written in paragraphs, and *it is not permitted to use bullet points, or sequences of numbers and/or letters.*

## Suggestion

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The term " **Recommendation** " is used for English-language papers. This section is optional. If present, recommendations must be based on research findings. Recommendations can include practical actions, theoretical insights, and further research. Recommendations must be written in paragraph form and *should not include bullet points, or sequences of numbers and/or letters.*

## Bibliography

(In English it is written as " **References** ", *written using Times New Roman 13 font, upright letters, 16 pt spacing before, 14 pt spacing after*). References are written using the *American Psychological Association (APA) 6th<sup>style</sup> edition*. Reference articles that have a DOI, the DOI link must be included in the reference writing (written in lowercase, doi....). If it does not have a DOI, then include the online link after the phrase Retrieved from... **There is no categorization or separation of reference sources** (for example: internet or mass media sources are separated from primary sources). The bibliography is arranged alphabetically. References are prioritized from primary and recent sources from indexed international and national journals. Here are some examples of reference writing used in Happiness.

Barker, D.H., Quittner, A.L., Fink, N.E., Eisenberg, L.S., Tobey, E.A., & Niparko, J.K. (2009). Predicting behavior problems in deaf and hearing children: The influences of language, attention, and parent–child communication. *Development and Psychopathology*, 21 (2), 373-392. doi: 10.1017/S095457940900 0212

**(For two to six authors, all authors are listed in full using their last name and first and middle initials and marked with an “&” before the last name)**

BBC Online. (2011, April 29). Indonesian 'suicide bomber' wounds 28 in mosque blast. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-13090306>.

**(sources from online mass media that do not have an author, state the media and give the date, month and year as in the example above, accompanied by a link)**

Beck, C. A. J., & Sales, B. D. (2001). *Family mediation: Facts, myths, and prospects* (Rev. ed.). Washington: American Psychological Association.

Idris, RG & Badzis, M. (2017). Interpersonal behavioral problems in children with hearing impairment: parental experiences and coping strategies. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 5 (10), 223-

236. Retrieved from <https://www.ijern.com/journal/2017/October-2017/20.pdf>

Karpicke, J.D. (2012). Retrieval-based learning: Active retrieval promotes meaningful learning. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 21 (3), 157–163. doi: 10.1177/0963721412443552

*Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary* (10<sup>th</sup> ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Meriam-Webster.

**(Above is an example of how to write a reference in the form of a dictionary)**

Mitchell, T.R. & Larson, J.R. (Eds.). (1987). *People in organizations: An introduction to organizational behavior*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Sadie, S. (Ed.). (1980). *The new grove dictionary of music and musicians* (6<sup>th</sup> ed., Vols. 1-20). London: Macmillan.

Smith, J. A., & Eatough, V. (2007). Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. In E. Lyons & A. Coyle (Eds.). *Analyzing Qualitative Data in Psychology* (pp. 35-50) . London: Sage.

**(For references in the form of chapters in a book of written works that have an editor, write as above and write the page number of the chapter)**

The new health-care lexicon. (1993, August/September). *Copy Editors*, 4, 1-2.