

Journal of English Education and Social Science (JEES)

(Article title, Calibri 14, Single space)

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Abstrak (calibri 11, Bold, spasi 1)

Abstrak memuat uraian singkat mengenai tujuan penelitian, metode yang digunakan, dan hasil penelitian. Penekanan penulisan abstrak terutama pada hasil penelitian. Pengetikan abstrak dilakukan dengan spasi tunggal dengan margin kanan 2,5 margin kiri 3,00, top 2,5 bottom 2,5 Kata kunci perlu dicantumkan untuk menggambarkan ranah masalah yang diteliti dan istilah-istilah pokok yang mendasari pelaksanaan penelitian. Kata kunci dapat berupa kata tunggal atau gabungan kata. Jumlah kata kunci 3-5 kata.

Kata Kunci: Type the keywords here

INTRODUCTION (Calibri 11 Pt, Bold, space 1,5)

The introduction contains background and problems, a plan for solving, research/discussion objectives, a summary of theoretical studies relating to published issues. In this section, expectations can also be obtained from the research results.

METHOD

Basically, this section explains how the research was carried out. The subject matter of this section is the research design, population, and sample (research subjects), data collection techniques and tools, and data analysis techniques. For research that uses tools and materials, it is necessary to write the specifications of the tools and materials.

Articles containing thoughts, conceptual ideas, study and application of theory, literature review, and practical writing in the fields of science and engineering, the METHOD titles are replaced by subtitles as needed. It is best to avoid organizing writing into "sub-section" in this section. However, if it cannot be avoided, the way of writing can be seen as the following example:

TITLE

Sub Section

Subsection

The length of the method section is around 10 % of the entire page.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section is the central part of the research article. Data analysis processes such as statistical calculations and hypothesis testing processes need not be presented. Only the results of the analysis and the results of hypothesis testing need to be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the presentation of research results verbally. Tables and graphs must be commented on or discussed.

The discussion in the article aims to answer the problem formulation or research question, show how the findings were obtained, interpret/interpret findings, link research findings with theoretical studies, and bring up new theories or modifications to existing theories. Place the name of the table above the table, while the name of the image at the bottom of the picture. Write down specific tables, for example, Table 1, when referring to a table. Examples of writing Tables and Figures are as follows:

Table 1. An example of a table

An example of a heading	An example of a heading	An example of a heading
Add an entry	Add an entry	Add an entry
...

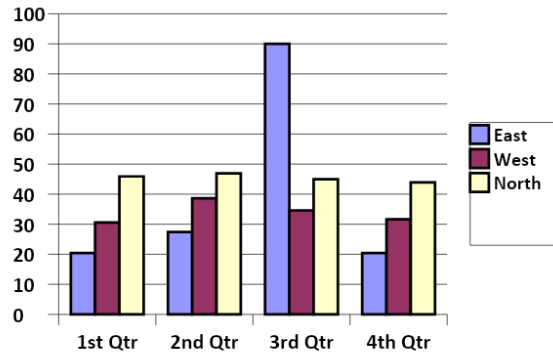


Figure 1. An example of a figure

One feature of a scientific article is that it presents the ideas of others to strengthen and enrich the writer's ideas. The ideas that have been previously expressed by others are referred to (referred to), and the sources of references are included in the Bibliography.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions present a summary of the description of the results and discussion, referring to the research objectives. Based on these two points, new ideas are developed, which are the essence of the research findings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (if necessary)

If you need to thank certain parties, such as research sponsors, state clearly and concisely.

REFERENCES

The IOP format to be used for references. Reference management mandeley software. IEEE Style

- [1] Surname A, Surname B and Surname C year Journal Name **vol** page
- [2] Canakci A, Erdemir F, Varol T and Ozkaya S 2013 Powder Technology **247** 24
- [3] Chen C, Zhang J, Duan C, Feng X and Y Shen 2016 J. Alloys and Compounds **660** 208