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First Author[1*], Second Author[2]

[1]*University X, Country*
[2]*University Y, Country*
[1*] email@mail.com, [2]email@mail.com

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a template for preparing papers for electronic production of the Filitra Cultura: Journal of Philology, Linguistic, Literature, and Culture. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and and a summary of impactful conclusions. The Abstract should not be more than 250 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article.

ABSTRAK

Makalah ini menyediakan *template* untuk menyiapkan makalah untuk produksi elektronik Filitra Cultura Journal. Abstrak yang disiapkan dengan baik memungkinkan pembaca untuk mengidentifikasi konten dasar suatu dokumen dengan cepat dan akurat, untuk menentukan relevansinya dengan minat mereka, dan dengan demikian memutuskan apakah akan membaca dokumen tersebut secara keseluruhan. Abstrak harus informatif dan sepenuhnya dapat dijelaskan sendiri, memberikan pernyataan yang jelas tentang masalah, pendekatan atau solusi yang diusulkan, dan menunjukkan temuan utama dan ringkasan kesimpulan yang berdampak. Abstrak tidak boleh lebih dari 250 kata. Abstrak harus ditulis dalam bentuk lampau. Tata nama standar harus digunakan dan singkatan harus dihindari. Tidak ada literatur yang boleh dikutip. Daftar kata kunci memberikan kesempatan untuk menambahkan kata kunci, yang digunakan oleh layanan pengindeksan dan pengabstraksian, selain yang sudah ada dalam judul. Penggunaan kata kunci yang bijaksana dapat meningkatkan kemudahan bagi pihak yang berkepentingan untuk menemukan artikel kami.

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction includes background, theoretical basis, problems, problem solving plans and research objectives. The introduction is written using Times New Roman letters, size *10*, space *1* and line spacing *1* cm. Text is typed in a print area with *margins* from top, bottom, left, right made *2.5cm*. A4 paper size, *8.27-inch-wide*, *11.69 inch high*. The text *does not need* to be page numbered (Sulianto et al., 2019; Syukur et al., 2020).

1.1. *Article Type*

Articles are original articles of research results or review results from previous articles. Articles can be written in Indonesian or English. The number of articles pages is *no more than 20 pages*, including references.includes a list of references. The systematic writing of the research article consists of title, author's name, institution and correspondence address, abstract, keywords, abstract, keywords, introduction, methods, results and discussion, conclusions and suggestions, gratitude and reference list (Wahyuni et al., 2018; Suparman, 2012). The systematic conceptual article writing (containing the results of the review) consists of the

title, author's name, institution and correspondence address, abstract, keywords, abstract, keywords, introduction, core part, summary and list of references.

The title of the article is written using *16 size* Times New Roman letters, capitalized, bold, Align Right, consisting of a maximum of *20 words* and describing the contents of the manuscript. The author's name is written using the size *12* letters *Times New Roman* not accompanied by a title, the first name is abbreviated while the last name (surname) is not abbreviated. Names of authors from different agencies are marked using a superscript behind the name. Manuscripts are presented narratively (without numbering in front of subtitles) and presentation in the form of subtitles is avoided.

The formula is written separately not in the sentence and equipped with numbering on the right. The formula is written using Microsoft equation.

$$x + y = 2 \quad (1)$$

The picture is inserted in the *text box* and the *figure caption* is placed below the image. The caption of the image is numbered and the image must be referred to in the text. Captions begin with *uppercase* letters. Captions of images with more than one line are written using line spacing 1. The image is drawn with a line width of 1pt and should have good contrast quality.

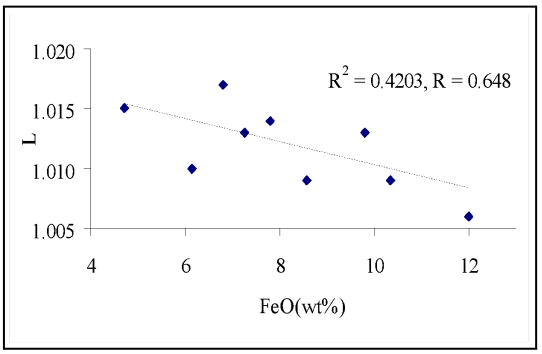


Figure 1. Plots of lineation (L) and FeO content showing negative correlation

The table is created with a line width of 1pt and the table captionis placed above the table. Information on tables consisting of more than 2 rowsis written using 1 line spacing.The table lines are only horizontal lineswhile vertical lines are omitted. Example of how to write Table 1.

Table 1. Elemental compositions of sampling sites

Site	TiO_2 (wt%)	Al_2O_3 (wt%)	MnO (wt%)	MgO (wt%)	Na_2O (wt%)
GIJ	0.5	16.4	0.19	2.74	3.00
GPW	0.78	19.0	0.18	4.57	2.55
PWH	0.58	20.9	0.12	1.55	3.00
SKP	0.68	17.8	0.16	3.12	2.75

2. The first section in your paper (Section style)

The first paragraph after a heading is indented (BodytextIndented style). The style for every paragraph is BodytextIndented style

Other paragraphs are indented (BodytextIndented style).

If you want to type with no indented paragraph, you can use (Bodytext style).

3. Another section of your paper (Section style)

The first paragraph after a heading is indented (BodytextIndented style). The style for every paragraph is BodytextIndented style

Other paragraphs are indented too. (BodytextIndented style).

1) Numbered list style (Numbered list)
2) List paragraph style (List paragraph)
3) Other numbered list

3.1. A subsection (Subsection style)

Some text.

3.1.1. A subsubsection. (Subsubsection style)

The first paragraph after a heading is indented (BodytextIndented style). The style for every paragraph is BodytextIndented style

Other paragraphs are indented (BodytextIndented style).

- The listing bulleted style (Bulleted list style)
- Another bulleted style

4. METHOD

This section describes how the research was conducted, research design, data collection techniques, instrument development, and data analysis techniques. This section explains how the data was collected/generated and an explanation of how the data was analyzed.

5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

5.1. Result

Results are the main part of scientific articles, containing: final results without data analysis process, hypothesis testing results. Results can be presented with tables or graphs, to clarify the results verbally.

5.2. Discussion

Discussion is the most important part of the entire contents of scientific articles. The objectives of the discussion are: answering research problems, interpreting findings, integrating findings from research into existing sets of knowledge and composing new theories or modifying existing theories.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions include answers to research questions. Suggestions refer to the results of the study and take the form of practical actions, mention to whom and for what advice is intended. Written in essay form, not numerical form.

7. ACKNOWLEDGE

If any, thanks are addressed to official institutions or individuals who have provided funding or have made other contributions to the research. Acknowledgments are accompanied by a research contract number.

REFERENCES

The references consist of the author's name, year of publication, article title, city name and publishing institution. The reference list is sorted according to the first letter of the author's name (A-Z). The second word in the name agreed as a family name. Authors may follow the APA 7th Publication Manual to write references. All references referred to in the text must be written in the reference list. Preferred references are articles taken from the latest journals/publications no later than 10 years before article submission (paper submission). Example of how to write references:

Suparman, M. A. (2012). *Desain instruksional modern.* Jakarta: Erlangga.

Sulianto, J., Purnamasari, V., & Febriarianto, B. (2019). Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Think-Pair-Share terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas V (Lima) Materi Organ Tubuh Manusia dan Hewan. *Internasional Journal of Elementary Education*, *3*(2), 124–131. https://doi.org/10.23887/ijee.v3i2.18515.

Syukur, A., Azis, R., & Sukarsih. (2020). Developing Reading Learning Model to Increase Reading Skill for Animal Husbandry Students in Higher Education. *Britain International of Linguistics, Arts and Education*, *2*(1), 484–493. https://doi.org/10.33258/biolae.v2i1.220.

Wahyuni, I., Slameto Slameto, & Setyaningtyas, E. W. (2018). Penerapan Model PBL Berbantuan Role Playing untuk Meningkatan Motivasi dan Hasil Belajar IPS. *Jurnal Ilmiah Sekolah Dasar*, *2*(4), 356–363. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/jisd.v2i4.16152.

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REFERENCES RULES

Citing a book in print

- APA format structure:

Author, A.A.. (Year of Publication). *Title of book*. Publisher City , State: Publisher.

- APA format example:

Finney, J. (1970). *Time and again*. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster.

Citing a journal article in print

- APA format structure:

Author, A.A.. (Publication Year). Article title. *Periodical Title*, *Volume*(Issue), pp.-pp.

- APA format example:

Nevin, A. (1990). The changing of teacher education special education. Teacher Education and Special Education: The Journal of the Teacher Education Division of the Council for Exceptional Children, 13(3-4), 147-148.

Citing a journal article found online

- APA format structure:

Author, A.A.. (Publication Year). Article title. *Periodical Title*, *Volume*(Issue), pp.-pp. doi:XX.XXXXX or Retrieved from journal URL

- APA format example:

Jameson, J. (2013). E-Leadership in higher education: The fifth “age” of educational technology research. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, *44*(6), 889-915. doi: 10.1111/bjet.12103

Citing a general website article with an author

- APA format structure:

Author, A.A.. (Year, Month Date of Publication). Article title. Retrieved from URL

- APA format example:

Simmons, B. (2015, January 9). The tale of two Flaccos. Retrieved from http://grantland.com/the-triangle/the-tale-of-two-flaccos/

Citing a general website article without an author

- APA format structure:

Article title. (Year, Month Date of Publication). Retrieved from URL

- APA format example:

Teen posed as doctor at West Palm Beach hospital: police. (2015, January 16). Retrieved from http://www.nbcmiami.com/news/local/Teen-Posed-as-Doctor-at-West-Palm-Beach-Hospital-Police-288810831.html

The template also contains a number of predefined paragraph styles which can be accessed quickly and conveniently using the toolbar provided. To format a paragraph in a particular style simply click on the appropriate style name in the Paragraph Styles toolbar or use the keyboard shortcuts. The Paragraph Styles toolbar enables you to quickly and conveniently apply paragraph styles. See Figure 2 to show the paragraph style or you can use the short key (Alt + Ctrl + Shift + S).

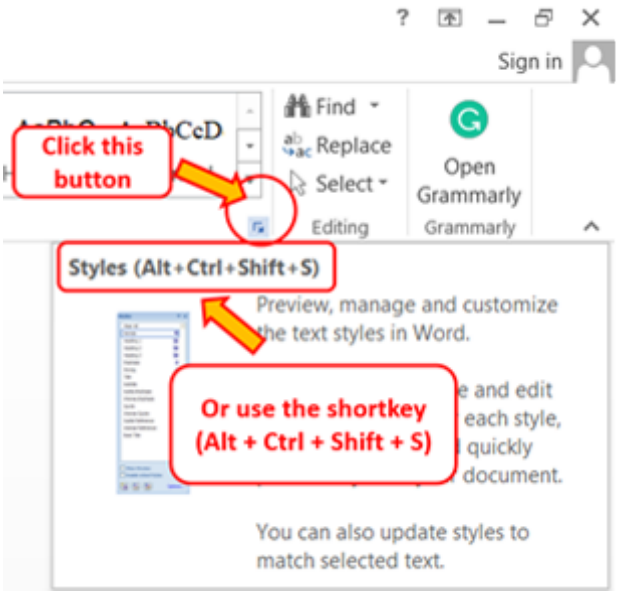


Figure 2. How to show the Styles toolbar

Keyboard shortcuts: The template contains a collection of styles which are applied using the custom toolbars. The following key combinations can be used to achieve the same result.

Article title (Alt + Ctrl + T)

Author names (Alt + Ctrl + N)

Affiliation (Alt + Ctrl + A)

Correspondence Email (Alt + Ctrl + E)

Abstract (Alt + Ctrl + S)

Keywords (Alt + Ctrl + K)

Section (Alt + Ctrl + 1)

Subsection (Alt + Ctrl + 2)

Subsubsection (Alt + Ctrl + 3)

Section (no number) (Alt + Ctrl + 4)

Paragraph (BodytextIndented) (Alt + Ctrl + Z)

Not Indented paragraph (Bodytext) (Alt + Ctrl + P)

Bulleted list (Alt + Ctrl + B)

Numbered list (Alt + Ctrl + L)

Equation (Alt+Ctrl+J)

Figure caption (Alt + Ctrl + F)

Table title (Alt + Ctrl + I)

Reference (Alt + Ctrl + R)

Reference (no number) (Alt + Ctrl + Q)