



Paper's Title Should be the Specific and Clear Title in English, Maximum 15 Words (Arial, Left, 16pt)

Author One^{1*}, Author Two², Author Three³ (11 pt)

¹Department of Author One, Name of University, Name of Province/State, Name of Country (Arial 8pt)

²Department of Author Two, Name of University, Name of Province/State, Name of Country (Arial 8pt)

| Received: Date, Month, Year | Revised: Date, Month, Year | Accepted: Date, Month, Year |

Abstract

Abstract is written in one paragraph consists of 100—250 words. Abstract contains problems research, aim, research method, and results. Abstract is written in italic style, Arial 10, no spacing mode.

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

Abstrak

Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf yang terdiri atas 100—300 kata. Abstrak memuat permasalahan, tujuan, metode penelitian, dan hasil. Abstrak ditulis dengan font Arial 10, moda tanpa spasi.

Kata-kata kunci: 3-5 kata atau frasa yang mencerminkan inti tulisan

How to cite: Author One, Author Two, & Author Three. (2023). The title should be written in sentence case with 15 words maximum and using Arial 10. *Journal of Education and Humanities Studies*. 9(1). 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.29408/jehs.v1i1.XXXX>

INTRODUCTION (25%)

The introduction contains the background of the problem by explaining the phenomenon of the problem being studied, and written without a subchapter. Background is supported by reference books and previous related research results, either by the author or by others. The introductory chapter also describes the position of the research among earlier research.

The introduction clearly discloses the issues that become the research, research objectives, and its urgency. Citation in the text refers to APA style, for example: Mohzana & Alpan(2024) stated that ... (p. 61). Inclusion of reference page numbers is done for direct quotes.

The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of the problem, iii) the relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of research which it is innovation.

RESEARCH METHOD (10%)

The research method contains information on the nature of the research, data and data sources, data collection techniques, data collection instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis methods. Quantitative research needs to include relevant hypothesis testing techniques.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION (50%)

The discussion contains the proses of answering the problems through data analysis and evaluation, by applying the theories, approaches and methods mentioned in the THEORETICAL BASIS and RESEARCH METHOD. The discussion is divided into several subchapters (up to level III subchapter) with the writing of subchapters as follows.

Level I Subchapter

The discussion of analysis and evaluation results may apply comparative method and the use of equations, charts, figures and tables. The use of charts, figures and tables must be truly relevant and important to the discussion process.



Figure 1. Figure one

Level II Subchapter

Each table, figure or chart must be numbered (in order of appearance in the article) and name, and placed as close as possible to the paragraph where the table and chart are discussed. The tables' names are used to refer these tables in the article (not using referrals such as "the table above" or "the following table", but using referrals such as Table 1, Table 2 etc.) Inclusion of tables or data that is too long (more than one pages) should be avoided. Interpretation of the analysis results is to obtain answers, added values and benefits that are relevant to the problems and objectives of the study.

Table 1. The performance of ... (Arial 10)		
Variable	Speed (rpm)	Power (kW)
x	10	8.6
y	15	12.4
z	20	15.3

Tables, figures and charts that are not compatible and interfere the layout process will be return to the author to be converted into the standard format. Tables that cannot be put in a single small column (two columns format) are converted into a single column format as the following example.

After the discussion, before entering the closing chapter, provide one paragraph which leads the readers to the conclusion that becomes the answers to the research problems.

CONCLUSION (10%)

Conslusion chapter is the answers to the questions in the introduction. Closing is not a rewrite of the discussion and also not a summary, but a brief attainment of the answers to the problems in the formof one or two whole paragraphs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The referenced libraries are at least 35 primary references for research articles and primary references (for conceptual idea paper) in the form of books, research results and scientific publications in journals or proceedings which 80% of them are

published in the last ten years. All the literatures listed in the bibliography are cited in the article body. Bibliography and citation are using the APA (American Psychological Association) style, and use the **Mendeley** application.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Author thanks In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments.

REFERENCES

- Mohzana. (2024). Evaluation of Planning for The Completion of Nine Years of Compulsory Basic Education. *Nazhruna: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 7 (3), 664-683. <https://doi.org/10.31538/nzh.v7i3.42>
- Mills, K. A., & Unsworth, L. (2020). English language teaching of attitude and emotion in digital T multimodal composition. *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 47, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jslw.2020.100712>
- Fajri, M. S. Al. (2019). The Discursive Portrayals of Indonesian Muslims and Islam in the American press: A Corpus-assisted Discourse Analysis. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 9(1), 167–176. <https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v9i1.15106>
- Gabrielatos, C., & Baker, P. (2008). Fleeing, Sneaking, Flooding: A Corpus Analysis of Discursive Constructions of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the UK Press, 1996-2005. *Journal of English Linguistics*. 14(1) <https://doi.org/10.1177/-0075424207311247>