

Title Must be Typed Using 14 Garamond, Bold, 12 Words Maximum

Author ¹, Author ², Author ³

¹ *Author Affiliation, Country, E-mail*

² *Author Affiliation, Country, E-mail*

³ *Author Affiliation, Country, E-mail*

Received:
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Published:

Corresponding Author:
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Keywords:

*first keyword,
second keyword,
third keyword.*

Abstract

The abstract should be clear and informative in one paragraph (not exceeding 250 words, in 11-pt Garamond, with single space). It should describe your entire paper, including *the introduction, objective, method, and findings*. The abstract should stand alone, meaning there are no citations or references in the abstract. It should tell the prospective readers what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. The abstract must appear on the top of the first page after the title, author(s) name and affiliation, and author(s) email address. Mention a *corresponding author (who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, as post-publication; this responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials)* of the paper. Keywords are the labels of your manuscript and are critical to correct indexing and searching. They should be well-selected and closely related to the topic to facilitate the reader's search and represent your article's content and highlights. Use only abbreviations that are firmly established in the field. There must be 3-5 keywords (*phrases*). A semicolon should separate each phrase in Keywords (;).

Introduction

The introduction of the paper is written without a heading. The introduction should clearly state the purpose of the paper. It includes a review of related literature and research purpose in essay style. The introduction should consist of key references to appropriate work. It states the significant contribution of the research. The introduction should include the background of the study, research contexts, literary review, and research objective (at the end of the introduction). *The introduction should explicitly state the research gap and show the scientific merit or novelty of the research.* All introductions should be presented in the form of paragraphs, not pointers.

Method

This section discusses the methodology. It is the subheading level one. This section consists of several subsections about the research method description concerning *the research design, subjects/participants, data sources, data collection (the actual procedures conducted), and data analysis (the actual procedures undertaken)*. In the Method section, the proportion is 10-15% of the total article length, all presented as paragraphs in the subsections. All text paragraphs should be single-spaced, with the first line indented. Double spacing should not be used anywhere in the manuscript. The position and style of headings and subheadings should follow this template.

Manuscripts should be typed using format using 12-pt Garamond font; left, right, top, and bottom margins are 2,5 cm; single-spaced on A4-sized paper; 13-20 pages in length or 5000-7000 words. It is expected that the author will submit carefully written and proofread material. The citations and references should follow *the American Psychological Association (APA)* style and use *Reference Management Software Zotero* (<http://www.zotero.org>) or *Mendeley* (<https://www.mendeley.com/>). Careful checking for spelling and grammatical errors should be performed. Grammar Checker Software is suggested.

Findings

This section deals with the research findings. It is the subheading level one. The findings obtained from the research have to be supported by sufficient data. The research results and the discovery must be the answers, or the research hypothesis stated previously in the introduction. The findings section consists of a description of the results of the data analysis to answer the research question(s). The findings should summarize (scientific) findings rather than provide data in great detail. Please highlight the differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

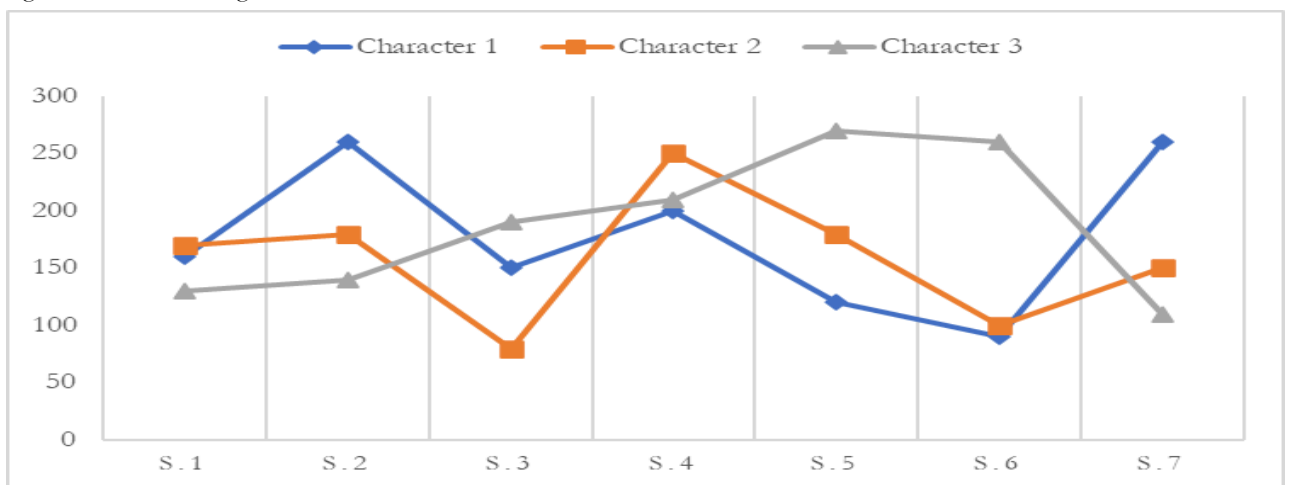
This section should be explained in several subsections with a detailed explanation of the findings. XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX. XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX.

The Subsection of Findings [Garamond, 12 Bold]

This section deals with the first subsection of the Findings. The author must present the study's results with a detailed explanation. XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX. XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX. XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX. XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX. XXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX. XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX. XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX XXXXXXX.

This section deals with a detailed explanation of the first subsection of Findings. It is the subheading level three. The placement of the *colorful picture* is like **Figure 1, which links to the presented figure**, i.e., it is in the middle, with the caption below written in 11-pt Garamond. The caption has to mention the title of the figure.

Figure 1. Title of the figure



Source: Name, 2018

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Table 1. Title of the table

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2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3
4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4

Source: Name, 2022

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Discussion

This section deals with the discussion of the research findings. It is the subheading level one. In the Discussion section, the author should present a detailed explanation in several subsections (depending on the needs). The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. In the debate, it is the most important section of your article. Here, you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often, it should begin with a summary of the main scientific findings. The meanings of the findings should be shown from current theories and references of the area addressed.

In the discussion section, you compare and contrast the current research findings with those from the previous research or the supporting theories. There should be a similarity and contrast analysis. The following components should be discussed: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide an interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

Conclusion

This section deals with the conclusion in one paragraph only. It is a subheading level one. The Conclusion section consists of a summary restatement of the main findings. It should state concisely the most important propositions of the paper as well as the author's views of the practical implications of the result. Tell how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without a clear conclusion, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract or just list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You can also suggest future research and point out those that are underway.

References

The citation and references are referred to the American Psychological Association (APA) style sixth edition, using manager references (Mendeley/Zotero). The list of references is the latest

bibliography, with a minimum of 60% references from scientific journals or interrelated research above 2018. The number of references in the bibliography is at least 15. It is recommended to cite several articles published in the ISTIFHAM journal and other journals published by Seutia Hukamaa Cendekia.

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