

TITLE (Cambria,12)
(Maximum 16 words in capital letters)

Author

Author's Name¹, Author's Name², Author's Name³

(Office/Workplace, City, (10, no bold)

Author's Email address

Author's Email address¹, Author's Email address², Author's Email address³

ABSTRAK (11, bold)

Abstrak ditulis tanpa paragraf dan memuat uraian singkat tentang pendahuluan, tujuan penulisan, ditulis maksimal dalam 200 kata dengan tidak mencantumkan rumus dan sitasi. Kata kunci perlu dibubuhkan untuk menggambarkan ranah masalah yang ditulis dan istilah-istilah pokok yang mendasari pelaksanaan penelitian. Kata kunci dapat berupa kata tunggal atau gabungan kata/frasa yang menggambarkan keseluruhan isi artikel. Jumlah kata kunci adalah 3-5 kata/frasa. (Cambria, font10, no bold, multiple 1 space)

Kata Kunci: ... , ... , ... (Cambria, font 11, No Bold)

Abstract (11, Bold)

The abstract is written without paragraphs and contains a brief description of the introduction, purpose of writing, methods used, results and discussion, recommendations (if any), and conclusions. The abstract is written in a maximum of 200 words without including formulas and citations. Keywords need to be affixed to describe the area of the problem being written and the main terms that underlie the conduct of the research. Keywords can be a single word or a combination of words/phrases that describe the entire content of the article. The number of keywords is 3-5 words/phrases. (Cambria, font10, no bold, multiple 1 space)

Keywords: ... , ... , ... (Cambria, font 11, No Bold)

INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the problems being studied, problem solving plans, research objectives, research results and research benefits. The length of the introduction is a maximum of 2 pages. (Cambria, font 11, no bold, multiple 1,15 space)

RESEARCH PROBLEMS

This section contains questions or statements which indicate the focus of study. This section may also contain postulates and hypotheses for quantitative research. (Cambria, font 11, no bold, multiple 1,15 space)

METHODE

This section describes the approaches and methods used as a problem solving process in a systematic and detailed manner. There is no need to explain the methodology conceptually-theoretically. The location, time, population and sample or data sources, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis should all be written in this section. If necessary, it can include a description of the procedures that have been carried out. It is important for qualitative research such as action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, and others to add data credibility test techniques. Quantitative research can also display data validity tests (Cambria, font 11, no bold, multiple 1,15 space)

THEORITICAL BASIS

This section contains a summary of theoretical studies related to the problem and is written in a maximum of 2 pages (Cambria, font 11, no bold, multiple 1,15 space)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result of the study contain answers to the problems of the study. If a qualitative approach is used, the findings in the field may evolve. The findings contain detailed sections and forms of sub-topics that are directly related to the focus, theme or category being studied.

The results of quantitative research describe the process of data analysis such as statistical calculations. There is no need to present the hypothesis testing process. Only the results of the analysis and the results of hypothesis testing are presented along with the interpretation. Any tables, graphs, diagrams shown should be commented on or discussed.

Findings in the form of innovative works can be accompanied by series of pictures with detailed explanations.

Discussion section emphasizes the author's argument by comparing and opposing between the results of the study and previous studies. This section contains citations and in-depth analysis of the author's opinion. (Cambria, font 11, no bold, multiple 1,15 space)

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is the final part of the article obtained from the results and discussion of the study or the results of hypothesis testing. Conclusions can be written deductively or inductively and contain a brief presentation in the form of a complete sentence or a sequence of author's statement. The conclusion is not a rewrite of the discussion nor a summary. Conclusions must answer the research study and problems. The consistency of the writing is met once the problem, objective, and conclusion do not contradict each other. If necessary, the author can include suggestions at the end of the conclusion. Research suggestions are opinions made to be put forward as consideration which will provide constructive and positive improvements. (Cambria, font 11, no bold, multiple 1,15 space)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography contains a list of readings cited in the article. Quotations from the author's own writings are limited to a maximum of 30% of the total number of citations listed in the Bibliography. The number of reference is at least 10 (ten), with a minimum reference of primary sources of 80% of the total references. The bibliography should be written in the APA (American Psychological Association) method, Cambria, Font 11.

Example of Bibliography:

Books with 1 author

Written in the article: (Jumala, 2021), when placed at the end of the quoted sentence or Jumala (2021), when placed opens the quoted sentence.

Written in Bibliography

(Author—last name and initials of first name, either only one author or multiple authors. (year of publication). Book title in capital letters only at the beginning of the first word. (issue if any). Place of publication: Publisher.)

Jumala, N (2021). Islamic counseling guidance. Yogyakarta: KBM.

Pitanatri, P.D.S & I Nyoman Darma Putra. (2016). Culinary Tourism: New Attributes of Ubud Destinations. Denpasar: JagatPress

Books with 6 or more authors

Written in the article: (Yang, et.al, 2021), when placed at the end of the quoted sentence or Yang, et.al (2021) when placed opens the quoted sentence.

Written in Bibliography:

(Author—last name and initials of first name, either only one author or multiple authors. (year of publication). Book title in capital letters only

at the beginning of the first word. (issue if any). Place of publication:
Publisher.)

Yang, K.L. et al. (2009). *The real customers*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Books without author (If there is no author's name, write the title of the book, in italics)

Writing in the bibliography

Written in Bibliography

(*Book title in sentence case*. (issue if any). (year of publication). Place of publication: Publisher.)

Longman dictionary of contemporary English (4th ed.). (2003). Harlow, England: Longman.

Books with editor(s)

Written in the article: (Friedman & Wachs, 1999).

Written in Bibliography

[Last name, Initials. (Eds). (publication Year). Book title. Place of publication: Publisher.]

Friedman, S.L. & Wachs, T.D. (Eds). (1999). *Measuring environment across the lifespan: Emerging methods and concepts*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychology Association.

Persley, D. M. & Hill, M. (Ed.). (1992). *Diseases of fruit crops* (2nd ed.). Brisbane, Queensland, Australia: Department of Primary Industries.

Encyclopedia

Written in the article: (Friedman & Wachs, 1999).

Written in Bibliography

Online encyclopedia (Use the URL address of the article instead of the front page of the web)

Bergmann, P. G. (1993). Relativity. In *The new encyclopedia Britannica* (Vol. 26, pp. 501-508). Chicago, USA: Encyclopedia Britannica.

Christchurch. (2007). In *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Accessed from <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-9082394>

Author is an organization

Written in the article: Queensland Health (2002)

Written in Bibliography

[Organization Name. (Publication Year). Book title. Place of publication: Name of Responsible Organization.]

Queensland Health. (2002). *Best practice guidelines for the management of type 1 diabetes in children and adolescents*. Brisbane, Qld.: Queensland Health.

Serial Books

Written in the article: (Simons, 1996)

Written in Bibliography

[Author's last name, Initials. (Publication Year). Book title. Series Name. Place of publication: Publisher]

Simons, R. C. (1996). *Boo!: Culture, experience and the startle reflex*. Series in affective science. New York: Oxford University Press.

Ebook (which can only be accessed through the internet network, often cannot be downloaded manually in .pdf form)

Written in the article: (Pettinger, 2002).

Written in Bibliography

[Author's last name, Initials. (Publication Year). Book title. Place of publication: Publisher. Available from {database name or url}.]

Pettinger, R. (2002). *Global organisations*. Oxford: Capston Publishing. Available from NetLibrary database.

Thesis or Disertation

Pitanatri, Putu Diah Sastri. 2016. Development of Balinese culinary to support cultural tourism in Ubud. Masters thesis, Udayana University. Accessed from

http://erepo.unud.ac.id/view/creators/Putu_Diah_Sastri_Pitanatri,_SST=2EPar=3APutu_Diah_Sastri_Pitanatri=3ANULL=3ANULL.html

Proceedings (One of the works, not all of them)

Pitanatri, Putu Diah Sastri. (2016). Treat or threat: developing local homestay through sharing economy in ubud bali. Proceedings of the World Conference on Business and Management (WCBM). Accessed from

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/319930237_Treat_or_Threat_Developing_Local_Homestay_through_Sharing_Economy_in_Ubud_Bali

Articles in journals

Pitanatri, Putu Diah Sastri. (2016). Innovation in competition: Local culinary businesses create a competitive advantage in Ubud. Master's Journal of Tourism, 3(1), 1-14.

Online Articles with DOI

Ancrenaz, M., Dabek, L., & O'Neil, S. (2007). The costs of exclusion: Recognizing a role for local communities in biodiversity conservation. *PLoS Biology*, 5(11), 2443-2448. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.0050289

Articles without author's name

Painting life in the southern beach forest. (2000). Forest and Bird, 297(12), 24-25.

Online Articles without DOI

Bruce, D. (2007, December 13). Chairman frustrated by 'nonsense'. Otago Daily Times. Accessed from <http://www.odt.co.nz>

Quotes from the Web with an author

Writer's name. (year, month date of article). Title/Name of web page:
Subhead of page. Accessed from URL

Pitanatri, Putu Diah Sastri. (2017, September 10). Sandwich generation.
Accessed from
<https://diahsastri.com/2017/09/10/sandwich-generation/>

Quotes from the Web without any author

Writer's name. Title/Name. Accessed in month date, year, from URL
Kiwi. Marketing Function. Accessed April 14, 2017, from
<http://en.ABCD.org/Kiwi>

Videos

Writer's name. (year, month date). Title [Video file]. Accessed from URL
Pitanatri, Putu Dah Sastri. (2014, July 20). Hotel information system: An integrated way of managing housekeeping in hotels [Video file].
Accessed from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQ1UEiO2iQA>

Online Materials

Author's name (year). Title [PowerPoint slides]. Accessed from URL
Pitanatri, Putu Diah Sastri (2017). 02 understanding marketing in hospitality [PowerPoint slides]. [Available from
<https://diahsastri.com/materials/introduction-to-marketing-in-tourism-and-hospitality/%5>

QUOTATIONS

Quotations in the main text that refer to the bibliography are written with the author's last name and year. The quotations can be placed at the end, for example "..... (Jumala, 2021)", or placed as an opening quote, for example "According to Jumala (2021)....."

Direct quotations are divided into two types, i.e. short direct quotations and long direct quotations. Short direct quotations are sentences that are quoted as less or equal to 40 words. The quote sentence must be integrated with the text. The line spacing between quotes is two spaces. Quotations are enclosed in double quotation marks ("..."). After the citation, remember to include the source.

TABLES

Table 1. (table title, font 11, no bold)

NO	NAME	TOTAL			DESCRIPTION
		PRESENT	SAKIT	PERMISSION	
1	Ai	5 days	1 day	-	Doctor's letter
2	Bi				
3	Ci				
4	Di				

Source: (Author, year of publication, page, font 10, no bold)

If the table is quoted