



Type your title here; cambria size 16; capitalise the first word only and not more than 15 words

Author

Email : your email
Your Affiliation

ABSTRACT

The abstract should reflect the whole content of the article and help the readers to find out its relevance to their interest and to decide whether they need to read the entire article. The abstract consists of the research background, focus, objectives, steps, and results and conclusions. The abstract is written in English languages in one paragraph, in 1 line spacing, and between 150 to a maximum of 200 words, font 11 pt. There must be 3-7 keywords (phrases). Each phrase in Keywords should be separated by a comma (,).

Keywords

Keyword 1
Keyword 2
Keyword 3

INTRODUCTION

The introduction presents the research background, gaps between the ideal and actual conditions, support from current theories and studies relevant to the problem, and novelty in the form of innovation. This section is written in a maximum of 20% (including the title and abstract) of the body of the article.

Manuscripts must be prepared in MS Word format, using a 12-point Cambria, with 3 cm margins on all sides (left, right, top, and bottom), and single spacing with a 1.15 line spacing on A4 paper. The length should be between 4,000 and 7,000 words, including tables, figures, references, and appendices. Authors are expected to submit material that is carefully written and thoroughly proofread.

For citations and references, use reference management software like Zotero (<http://www.zotero.org>) or Mendeley (<https://www.mendeley.com>), following the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition style. Ensure thorough checks for spelling and grammar. Using a grammar checker, such as Grammarly (<http://app.grammarly.com>), is recommended.

METHOD

Research Design

The Research Methodology section describes in detail how the study was conducted. A complete description of the methods used enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of the research methodology.

Instruments and Procedures

Describe what, how, to whom the instruments used in the study. If your paper has three levels, kindly follow the template.

Data Analysis

Describe how the data were analyzed in the study.

FINDINGS

Findings can be presented in tables of numbers, graphs, verbal descriptions, or a combination of the three. The tables, graphs, or pictures should not be too long, big, or many. The author should use a variety of presentations through tables, graphs, and verbal descriptions. The presented tables and graphs must be referred to in the text. The way to present a table is shown in Table 1. The table does not use vertical lines and horizontal lines are used only the upper and bottom parts. The font size in a table or picture can be smaller than that in the text..

Table 1 Proportions of the Body of the Article

No.	Section	Proportion	Note
1.	Introduction (including the title and abstract)	20%	Maximum

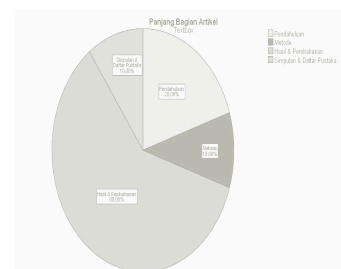


Figure 1 Proportions of the Body of the Article

DISCUSSION

The discussion is intended to interpret the results in accordance with the theories applied and does not merely describe the results. It should be enriched by referring to the results of previous studies published in scientific journals. The discussion can be presented in sub-sections.

Sub-section 1 (bold and italics)

xxxxxxxxxx

Sub-section 2 (bold and italics)

yyyyyyyyyy

References in the body of the article use parentheses, i.e., (). A reference by one author is written (Brown, 2007) and a reference by two authors (Leech & Short, 2007). For a reference by three authors, in the first citation, all names are included, e.g., (Hastomo, Mandasari, & Widiati, 2024), and in subsequent citations, only the first author's name is written, followed by et al., e.g., (Hastomo et al., 2024). An author's name in a reference can be written outside parentheses, e.g., Hyland (2011), depending on the writing style. If the idea referred to is a direct quotation or fact on a particular page, the page should be included, e.g., (Adler & van Doren, 2012, p. 144) or (Adler & van Doren, 2012, pp. 144-146) for an idea on several pages.

For referencing, authors are advised not to use direct quotations or too many direct quotations. A direct quotation of fewer than 40 words is included in a paragraph with quotation marks ("..."). A direct quotation of 40 or more words is written in a block (separated from a paragraph), indented by half an inch from the margin, and without quotation marks, followed by the author's name, year, and page in parentheses (author's name, year: page).

If a statement is the essence from several references, all authors' names are written alphabetically and separated by a semicolon (;), e.g., (Hyland, 2011; Istiara & Hastomo, 2023; Sutyono et al., 2022; Wicaksono et al., 2020). For a translated reference, the name referred to is the author of the original version, with the years of the translated and original versions included.

CONCLUSION

12 pt Cambria, Regular, with spacing 1, 5 in 1-2 paragraph] example : Social welfare, especially in Indonesia always becomes an interesting topic to be discussed. It can be separated with the education. One of subject that has been taught in every level of education in Indonesia is English. It has an important role in increasing the social welfare in Indonesia. By having a good

mastery in English, people will have more opportunity to get a better job than others. In consequence, it will improve their income and get an improvement in their social welfare.

REFERENCES

[12 pt. Cambria, 1 spacing] The main references are international journals, proceedings, and books. All references should be to the most pertinent and up-to-date sources. References are written in **APA 7th - American Psychological Association 7th Edition style**. Please use a consistent format for references – see examples below :

Example

Berry, D. L. (2003). Islam and modernity through the writings of Islamic modernist Fazlur Rahman. Islamic studies.

Nuryana, Z. (2017). Knowledge Management sebagai Upaya Pengembangan Learning Organization di Lembaga Pendidikan Islam. LITERASI Jurnal Pendidikan, Volume VII, 12–20.
[https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.21927/literasi.2017.8\(1\).11-19](https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.21927/literasi.2017.8(1).11-19)

Rahman, A. (2016). Reformasi dan Arah Pembaharuan Pendidikan Islam Arif Rahman. Literasi, VII(2), 75–88.

Yoyo. (2017). Designing Blended Learning Program For Islamic Higher Education (An Initiation To Create Collaborative Teachings Among Islamic Universities). Journal ICIE; Vol 1 No 1 Oktober (2016): Journal ICIE. Retrieved from <http://ittishal.net/journal/index.php/jl/article/view/50>.