

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING MANUSCRIPT FOR JIU E- JOURNAL TEMPLATE

Judul Artikel ← 14pt Garamond, bold, spasi 1, *spacing after 6 pt*

Author ← 11pt Garamond, bold

Affiliation/Institution ← 11pt Garamond, regular

Email : xxxx@xxxx.xxx ← 11pt, Garamond, regular

Write Author names without title and professional positions such as Prof., Dr., Production Manager, etc. Do not abbreviate your last family name. Always give your First and Last names. Write clear affiliation of all Authors. Affiliation includes: name of university, address, and country. Please indicate Corresponding Author (include email address).

Abstract ← 10pt Garamond, bold

Write Abstract in English. Abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in abstract.

Consider it the advertisement of your article. Abstract should tell the prospective reader what you did and highlight the key findings. Avoid using technical jargon and uncommon abbreviations. You must be accurate, brief, clear and specific. Use words which reflect the precise meaning, Abstract should be precise and honest. Please follow word limitations (The abstract should be less than 150 words).

Keywords: ← 10pt, Garamond, *italic*

Keywords are the labels of your manuscript and critical to correct indexing and searching.

Therefore the keywords should represent the content and highlight of your article. The keywords should be 3 to 5 phrases. Use only those abbreviations that are firmly established in the field. e.g. DNA. Each words/phrase in keyword should be separated by a comma (,).

Introduction ← 12pt, Garamond, bold

In Introduction, Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of introduction section. Before the objective, Authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions/method, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. ← 12pt Garamond, regular

Method ← 12pt, Garamond, bold

This section describes the tools of analysis along with the data and their sources. which includes (1) the problem to be investigated; (2) research objectives; (3) data collection techniques; (4) and data analysis techniques. ← 12pt Garamond, regular, space 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt.

Discussion ← 12pt, Garamond, bold

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them.

Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. In discussion, it is the

most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to conduct your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide 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?

This section is a major part of the research article and is usually the longest part of an article.

The results presented in this section are "clean" results. The process of data analysis such as statistical calculation and hypothesis testing process need not be presented. Only the results of the analysis and the results of the hypothesis testing should be reported. Tables and graphs can be used to clarify the presentation of research results verbally. Tables and charts should be commented out or discussed. For qualitative research, the results section contains detailed sections in the form of sub-topics that are directly related to the research focus and the categories.

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) shows how the findings were obtained; (3) interpreting / interpreting the findings; (4) linking research findings with established knowledge structures; and (5) bring up new theories or modifications to existing theories.

In answering the problem formulation and research questions, the results of the study should be explicitly concluded. Interpretation of the findings is done by using the logic and theories that exist. Findings of field realities are integrated with previous research results or with existing theories. For this purpose there should be a reference. In bringing about new theories, old theories can be confirmed or rejected, some may need to modify theories of the old theory. ← 12pt Garamond, regular

Place the table label above the table, while the image label is at the bottom of the table. Write specific specific tables, eg Table 1, when referring to a table. Examples of writing tables and captions are as follows:

Table 1. Table Format

Table	Head of Table Column	
Head		
	Sub-head of the Column	Sub-head of the Column
Contents	Contents of the table	Contents of the table

It is recommended to use MS Word's text box feature to accommodate images or graphics, as the result tends to be stable against changes in formatting and page shifting rather than image inserts directly.

Figure 1. An example of a caption

Conclusion ← 12pt, Garamond, bold

Conclusions should answer the objectives of research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, 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 should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway. ← 12pt Garamond, regular

References ← 12pt, Garamond, bold

This section lists only the papers, books, or other types of publications referred in the manuscript. Reference must be noted in footnote and bibliography according to Chicago Manual of Style 16th Edition. Please use Reference Manager Applications like Endnote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. ← 12pt Garamond, regular

Footnote example:

1 Harry J. Benda, *Continuity and Change in Southeast Asia: Selected Journal Articles of Harry J. Benda* (New Haven: Yale University, 1973), 23.

2 Harry J. Benda, *Continuity and Change in Southeast Asia*, 29.

3 Harry J. Benda, *The Crescent and the Rising Sun: Indonesian Islam under the Japanese Occupation 1942-1945* (The Hague: Van Hoeve, 1983), 174.

4 Kees van Dijk, "Colonial Fear: the Netherlands Indies and Malay Peninsula 1890-1918, Pan Islamism and the Germano-Indian Plot", in *Transcending Borders: Arabs, Politics, Trade, and Islam in Southeast Asia*, edited by H. de Jonge and N. Kaptein (Leiden: KITLV Press, 2002), 245.

5 Kees van Dijk, "From Head to Toe: Dress, Script, Cultur, and Identity", presented at the International Workshop on Southeast Asian Studies, Script as Identity Marker in Southeast Asia Jakarta, 2004, 54.

6 Harry J. Benda, *Continuity and Change in Southeast Asia*, 43.

7 N.J.G. Kaptein, "The Sayyid and the Queen: Sayyid Uthman on Queen Wilhelmina's Inauguration on the Throne of the Netherland in 1898", *Journal of Islamic Studies*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1988, 234-235. (DOI: 10.1093/jis/9.2.158).

8 Mikihiro Moriyama, "A New Spirit: Sundanese Publishing and the Changing Configuration of Writing in Nineteenth Century West Java", *Ph.D. Thesis*, Leiden University, 2003, 67.

References:

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based. Cite only items that you have read. Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references. Avoid excessive self-citations. Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region. Check each reference against the original source (authors name, volume, issue, year, DOI Number). Please use Reference Manager Applications like Bodynote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. Use other published articles in the same journal as models.

References example:

Benda, Harry J. *Continuity and Change in Southeast Asia: Selected Journal Articles of Harry J. Benda*. New Haven: Yale University, 1973.

_____. *The Crescent and the Rising Sun: Indonesian Islam under the Japanese Occupation 1942-1945*. The Hague: Van Hoeve, 1983.

Dijk, Kees van. "Colonial Fear: the Netherlands Indies and Malay Peninsula 1890-1918, Pan Islamism and the Germano-Indian Plot", in *Transcending Borders: Arabs, Politics, Trade, and Islam in Southeast Asia*, edited by H. de Jonge and N. Kaptein. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2002.

_____. "From Head to Toe: Dress, Script, Cultur, and Identity", presented at the International Workshop on Southeast Asian Studies, Script as Identity Marker in Southeast Asia Jakarta, 2004.

- Kaptein, N.J.G. "The Sayyid and the Queen: Sayyid Uthman on Queen Wilhelmina's Inauguration on the Throne of the Netherland in 1898", *Journal of Islamic Studies*, Volume 9, Number 2, 1988, 233-235. (DOI: 10.1093/jis/9.2.158).
- Moriyama, Mikihiro. "A New Spirit: Sundanese Publishing and the Changing Configuration of Writing in Nineteenth Century West Java", *Ph.D. Thesis*, Leiden University, 2003.