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Research Article

The Title Must Be Simple (5-16 words), Informative, and Describe the Main Contents of The Manuscript (Font Goudy Old Style, bold, size 14 pt, single space)

First Author[1], Second Author[2]* (Goudy Old Style, bold, size 12 pt)

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Abstract

Arranged in one paragraph between 150-250 words and provides an overview of the study or research conducted. The abstract contains the following components: 1) background: briefly explain the motivation and significance (importance) of the research; position the research question in a broad context and present the purpose of the research; 2) method: briefly describe the method used to achieve the goal; 3) results: summarize the main research findings in the article; and 4) conclusions: convey the main conclusions or interpretations of the research results. Abstract writing style should not be the same as the contents of the manuscript. (Goudy Old Style10pt spasi 1)

Keywords: keyword1, keyword2, keyword3 (include three to five main keywords)

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Abstrak

Disusun dalam satu paragraf antara 150-250 kata dan memberikan gambaran umum tentang penelitian yang dilakukan. Abstrak ini mencakup komponen-komponen sebagai berikut: 1) Latar Belakang: jelaskan secara singkat motivasi dan signifikansi (pentingnya) penelitian; posisikan pertanyaan penelitian dalam konteks yang luas dan paparkan tujuan penelitian; 2) Metode: jelaskan secara singkat metode yang digunakan untuk mencapai tujuan; 3) Hasil: rangkum temuan utama dari penelitian dalam artikel ini; dan 4) Kesimpulan: sampaikan kesimpulan atau interpretasi utama dari hasil penelitian. Gaya penulisan abstrak tidak boleh sama dengan isi naskah. (Goudy Old Style 10pt spasi 1)

Kata Kunci: kata kunci1, kata kunci2, kata kunci3 (sertakan tiga hingga lima kata kunci utama).

Introduction (Goudy Old Style 12-point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

The manuscript is written in goudy old style font size 12pt, single-spaced, left and right justified, on one-sided pages, paper in one

column, and on A4 paper (210 mm x 297 mm) with the upper margin, lower, and right each 1.0 c, and left 1.5 cm. The manuscript including the graphic contents and tables should be around 3500–4500 words (exclude references). If it far exceeds the prescribed length, it is recommended to break it into two separate manuscripts. Standard English grammar must be observed. The title of the article should be brief and informative and it should not exceed 16 words. The keywords are written after the abstract.

The introduction contains a justification of the importance of the study conducted. Novelty generated from this study compared to the results of previous studies or the umbrella of existing knowledge needs to be clearly displayed. Complete it with the main reference used. State in one sentence a question or research problem that needs to be answered by all the activities of the study. Indicate the methods used and the purpose or hypothesis of the study. The introduction does not exceed five paragraphs.

Methods (Goudy Old Style 12-point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

The method contains the design, size, criteria, and method of sampling, instruments used, and procedures collecting, processing, and analysis of the data. When using a questionnaire as an instrument, explain the contents briefly and measure which variables. The validity and reliability of instruments should also be explained. The experimental or intervention studies need to be explained, and an interventional procedure or treatment is given. This section should explain how research ethics approval was obtained and the protection of the rights of the respondents imposed. Analysis of data using computer programs needs not to be written details of the software if not original. The place/location of the study is only mentioned when it comes to study. If only as a research location, the location details are not worth mentioning, just mentioned vague, for example, "... at a hospital in Depok."

For the qualitative study, this section needs to explain how the study maintains the validity (trustworthiness) data obtained. The methods section written brief in two to three paragraphs.

Results (Goudy Old Style 12-point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

The findings are sorted by the objectives of the study or the research hypothesis. The results do not display the same data in two forms namely tables/ images /graphics and narration. No citations in the results section. The average value (mean) must be accompanied by a standard deviation. Writing tables using the following conditions.

Table only uses 3 (three) row lines (do not use a column line), the line heading, and the end of the table (see example). Table is written with Goudy Old Style size 10pt and placed within a single space below the title table. Table titles is written with font size 12pt, capital letters at the beginning of the word and placed on the table with the format as shown in the examples that do not use the column lines. Numbering tables are using Arabic numerals. The table framework is using lines size 1 pt. If the table has many columns, it can use one column format at half or full page. If the title in each table column is long and complex, the columns are numbered and its description given at the bottom of the table. Mean, SD, and t-test values should include a

value of 95% CI. Significance value is put without mentioning P at first. Example: The mean age 25.4 years intervention group (95% CI). Based on the advanced test between intervention and control groups showed significant (example: p = 0.001; CI = ... - ...).

Images are placed symmetrically in columns within a single space of a paragraph. Pictures are numbered and sorted by Arabic numerals. Captions placed below the image and within one single space of the image. Captions are written by using 10pt font size, bold, capital letters at the beginning of the word, and placed as in the example. The distance between the captions and paragraphs are two single spaced.

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For the qualitative study, the findings commonly are written in the form of participants' quotes. Table format is rarely used except to describe the characteristics of the participants, or recapitulation of the themes or categories. If the quote is not more than 40 words, then use quotation marks (") at the beginning and at the end of a sentence and include participants/ informants which give statements without the need to create separate paragraphs. Ellipsis (...) is only used to change a word that is not shown, instead of a stop sign/pause. See the following example.

Due to the ongoing process, the women experiencing moderate to severe pain in the knees, ankles, legs, back, shoulders, elbows, and/or their fingers, and they are struggling to eliminate the pain. To alleviate pain, they look for the cause of the pain. One participant stated that, "... I decided to visit a doctor to determine the cause of the pain. Now I'm taking medication from the doctor in an attempt to reduce this pain" (participant 3)

Here is an excerpt example of using block quotations if the sentences are 40 or more. Use indentation 0.3"

As discussed earlier, once the participants had recovered from the shock of the diagnosis of the disease, all participants decided to fight for their life. For most of them, the motivation for life is a function of their love for their children; namely child welfare, which being characteristic of the pressure in their world. Here is an example of an expression of one of the participants:

> *I tried to suicide, but when I think of my children, I cannot do that [crying]. I thought, if I die, no one will take care of my children. Therefore, I decided to fight for my life and my future. They (children) were the hope of my life (participant 2).*

Discussion (Goudy Old Style 12-point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

Describe the discussion by comparing the data obtained at this time with the data obtained in the previous study. No more statistical or other mathematical symbols in the discussion. The discussion is directed at an answer to the research hypothesis. Emphasis was placed on similarities, differences, or the uniqueness of the findings obtained. It is need to discuss the reason of the findings. The implications of the results are written to clarify the impact of the results and the advancement of science are studied. The discussion ended with the various limitations of the study.

Conflicts of Interest (Goudy Old Style 12-point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

Generated from the conflict of interest forms by each author.

Funding Sources (Goudy Old Style 12-point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

Funding sources for the work should be described specifically with explanations of the role of those sources and the authors should declare that the supporting sources had no-involvement into nor influence on the content of the manuscript. This statement should be written separately and limited to the funding for the work. If funder(s) had any impact into or influence on the design; data collection, management, analysis and interpretation of the data, the preparation, review, or approval of the manuscript or the decision to submit the manuscript for publication, their role must be disclosed in detail.

Acknowledgment (Goudy Old Style 12-point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

Personal acknowledgments should be limited to appropriate proffesionals who contributed to the paper, including technical help and financial or material support, also general support by a department chairperson.

References (Goudy Old Style 12-point font, boldface, cap in the first letter of headings)

Use the most updated references in the last 10 years. Reference is written with 12-point font, single space, the distance between the references one enter. The references use the hanging, which is on the second line indented as much as 0.25", right justified. The references only contain articles that have been published, and selected the most relevant to the manuscript. It prefers primary references. The references format follows the "name-years" citation style (APA style 7th edition). All sources in the reference must be referenced in the manuscript and what was in the manuscript should be in this reference. The author should write the family/last name of sources author and year of publication in parentheses use, for example (Potter & Perry, 2006) or Potter and Perry (2006). Write the first author's name and "et al.", if there are three or more authors.

Examples:

Journal

Author, A.A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (year). Article title: Sub-title. *Journal Title*, *volume* (issue number), page numbers.

Wu, S.F.V., Courtney, M., Edward, H., McDowell, J., Shortridge-Baggett, L.M., & Chang, P.J. (2007). Self-efficacy, outcome expectation, and self-care behavior in people with type diabetes in Taiwan. *Journal of*

Clinical Nursing, 16 (11), 250–257.

References with two or more authors (up to 20 authors) write all author's names. If an article has 21 authors or more, list the first 19 authors, then insert an ellipsis (...) and then the last name and first initials of the last author. Example:

Wolchik, S.A., West, S.G., Sandler, I.N., Tein, J., Coatsworth, D., Lengua, L., Johnson, A., Ito, H., Ramirez, J., Jones, H., Anderson, P., Winkle, S., Short, A., Bergen, W., Wentworth, J., Ramos, P., Woo, L., Martin, B., Josephs, M., ... Brown, Z. (2005). *Study of the brain. Psychology Journal, 32* (1), 1–15. doi: 10.1037/1061-4087.45.1.11.

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Last-name, A.A. (year). *Dissertation/thesis title.* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation/master thesis). Institution Name, Location.

Considine, M. (1986). *Australian insurance politics in the 1970s: Two case studies*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.

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Author, A.A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (Year pub). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume (Issue), pp–pp. doi: xx.xxxxxxxx [OR] Retrieved from URL of publication's home page

Borman, W.C., Hanson, M.A., Oppler, S.H., Pulakos, E.D., & White, L.A. (1993). Role of early supervisory experience in supervisor performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 78* (8), 443–449. Retrieved from http://www.eric.com/jdlsiejls/supervisor/early937d

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Brownlie, D. (2007). Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography. *European Journal of Marketing, 41* (11/12), 1245–1283. doi: 10.1108/03090560710821161.