

**The title should be clear, brief (no more than 15 words), and informative.  
Abbreviations and formulas should be avoided.  
No places or years included (center, bold, 14pt)**

**Author Name<sup>1\*</sup>, Author Name<sup>2</sup>, Author Name<sup>3</sup> (10 pt)**

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Artikel History:</b> Received: Revised: Published:</p>	<p>Abstract should be written briefly in English with font Times New Roman 9 pt space 1. Abstract contains a clear elaboration of the research purpose, methods, result, and conclusion. Reference should not be written in the abstract, but if it is indispensable, the authors' name and publication year should be cited. The nonstandard abbreviation should be avoided, but if it is indispensable, the full name should be specified in its initial mention. The abstract is written in a concise, thorough, and written in 1 paragraph (about 250 words).</p>
<p><b>Keywords:</b> First Keyword Second Keyword</p> <p><i>(3 or 5 important; specific; and representative words or phrase)</i></p>	



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Affiliation, Country

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The introduction contains background, rationality, and urgency of research. The research urgency, supporting facts, and data must be included. References (relevant literature or research) related to the justification of the urgency of research, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and selected solutions need to be included in this part. Gap analysis is needed to describe the urgency of the research. The gap analysis states the difference/s between the research and other previous studies. At this point, the novelty will be apparent. The research stance must be included, whether it corrects, debates, or support the previous research. The problems and objectives, as well as the usefulness of research written in narrative paragraphs, need not be given a special subtitle. Likewise the operational definition, if deemed necessary, is also written narratively.

The introduction is written with upright TNR-12, with a space of 1. Each paragraph begins with a word that protrudes in about 1 cm from the left edge of each column.

## **METHOD**

Contains the research design & procedures, research subject (population and sample), data collection, instrument, and data analysis and other matters related to the way the research is conducted. The method used should be accompanied by references; the relevant modification should be explained. The procedure and data analysis technique should be emphasized in a literature review article. The stages and analysis of the research must be explained in detail.

Methods can be written in sub-sections, with sub-subheading. Subtitles do not need to be given a notation, but are written in lowercase letters beginning with a capital letter, Times New Roman-12 unbold, left flat. For example, you can see the following.

### **Research Design & Procedures**

The research design used should be written in this section. For qualitative research, the time and place of research needs to be written clearly (for quantitative research, it is also necessary). Procedures need to be described according to the type of research. How research is conducted and data obtained, needs to be described in this section.

### **Population and Sample**

Target/subject research (for qualitative research) or populations-sample (for quantitative research) and the techniques used need to be clearly described in this part.

### **Data Collection and Instrument**

The types of data, data collection techniques, and the instruments need to be clearly described in this part.

## Data Analysis

How to interpret the data obtained, its relation to the problems and objectives of the research needs to be explained clearly.

*(Note: Sub-sections can be different, according to the type or research approach used. If there is a procedure or step that is sequential in nature, it can be given a notation (number or letter) according to its position).*

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research results are presented in the form of graphs, tables, or descriptive. Analysis and interpretation of these results is needed before discussion. The discussion should include merit journal aspects (what/how?, why?, and what else?).

The table is written in the middle or at the end of each text description of the results /research findings. If the width of the table is not enough to be written in half a page, it can be written a full page. The table title is written from the middle center left, all words begin with uppercase letters, except conjunctions. If more than one line is written in single space (at least 12). For example, can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. The Title is written in TNR 11

No.	Aspect or indicator	Score or description
1		
2		
Dst...		
Mean		

The results are in the form of images, or data made by images / schemes / graphs / diagrams/similarities, the presentation also follows the existing rules; the title or name of the image is placed below the image, from the left, and is spaced 1 space (at least 12) from the image. If more than 1 line, between lines are given a single space, or at least 12. For example, can be seen in Figure 1 below.

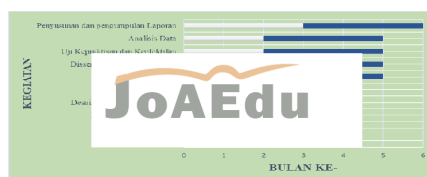


Figure 1. The Title or Caption of the Figure is written in TNR 11

(resource:.....)

The discussion is focused on linking the data and the results of the analysis to the problems or objectives of the study and the broader theoretical context. Can also discussion is the answer to the question why are facts found as in the data? The discussion is written attached to the data discussed. The discussion was tried not separately with the data discussed.

DOI article:

## **CONCLUSION**

The conclusions can be generalized findings based on research problems, it can also be a recommendation for the next step and then to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the question unanswered.

Another of important things about this section is do not rewrite the abstract; statements with “investigated” or “studied” are not conclusions; do not introduce new arguments, evidence, new ideas, or information unrelated to the topic; do not include evidence (quotations, statistics, etc.) that should be in the body of the paper.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (OPTIONAL)**

The acknowledgments include the appreciation given by the author/s to the parties who have supported the research, either in the form of funding, licensing, consultation, or assisting the data collection. State why people have been acknowledged and ask their permission. Acknowledge sources of funding, including any grant or reference numbers. Please avoid apologizing for doing a poor job of presenting the manuscript.

## **REFERENCES**

The bibliography or References contains only the references contained in this article. The writing format follows the format APA 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> (*American Psychological Association*). Publication Manual.

Make sure that all references mentioned in the text are listed in the reference section and vice versa and that the spelling of author names and years are consistent. Please to not be used footnote or endnote in any format.

We suggest all of you using software ENDNOTE, MENDELEY, ZOTERO, or EASYBIB for easily citation. References should be the most recent and pertinent literature available (about 5-10 years ago). Authors must also carefully follow APA6th Publication Manual guidelines for nondiscriminatory language regarding gender, sexual orientation, racial and ethnic identity, disabilities, and age. In addition, the terms counseling, counselor, and client are preferred, rather than their many synonyms.