

TITLE FOR PAPER SUBMITTED JELT JAMBI ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

The abstract is **150-250** words maximum. The abstract is to be in fully-justified as it is here, below the author information. Use the word “Abstract” as the title, in 12-point Times New Roman, boldface type, cantered relative to the column, initially capitalized. The abstract is to be in 11-point, single-spaced type. Leave two blank lines after the abstract, and then begin the main text. All manuscripts must be in English. An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose.

Keywords: *mention 3-5 keywords, bold, italic.*

INTRODUCTION

This template is designed to assist authors in preparing their manuscript; it is an *exact* representation of the format expected by the editor. To use this template, just “save as” to document, then copy and paste the document here. The work should not have been published or submitted for publication elsewhere.

Papers should be written in English, clearly describe the background of the subject, the author(s)’ work, including the methods used, and concluding discussion on the importance of the work. It is expected that authors will submit a carefully written and proofread manuscript. Spelling and grammatical errors, as well as language usage problems, are not acceptable in the final submission. The paper should range from **2500-5000 words or equal to 7 to 15 pages**. It is suggested that the paper is single-spaced with 11 point and the font is Times New Roman, 1.5 Space. With margin: Top 2 cm, Left 2.5 cm, Down 2, Right 2, in A4 Paper. Papers should be written in English, clearly describe the background of the subject, the authors work, including the methods used, and concluding discussion on the importance of the work. While the bibliography is written in accordance with the rules issued by the American Psychological Association (APA) style 6th Edition.

METHOD(S)

The methods section describes the rationale for the application of specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, and analyze information applied to understanding the

research problem, thereby, allowing the reader to critically evaluate a study’s overall validity and reliability. The methodology section of a research paper answers two main questions: How was the data collected or generated? And, how was it analyzed? The writing should be direct and precise and always written in the past tense.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results section is where you report the findings of your study based upon the methodology [or methodologies] you applied to gather information. The results section should simply state the findings of the research arranged in a logical sequence without bias or interpretation. A section describing results [a.k.a., “Findings”] is particularly necessary if your paper includes data generated from your own research. Papers will be reviewed by our editors.

Artikel dapat memuat tabel dan/atau gambar. Tabel atau gambar tidak boleh terlalu panjang, terlalu besar dan terlalu banyak. Penulis sebaiknya menggunakan variasi penyajian tabel dan gambar. Tabel dan gambar yang disajikan harus dirujuk dalam teks.

Dalam Imaji, penulisan tabel adalah seperti contoh Tabel 1 dan Gambar 1 berikut ini. Tabel 1 menjelaskan beberapa nama *Style* dalam template artikel ini, sedangkan Gambar 1 menjelaskan tentang bobot banyaknya kata dalam setiap bagian yang ditentukan dalam JELT. Perhatikan bahwa tabel tidak memuat garis vertikal (tegak) dan garis horisontal (datar) hanya ada di kepala dan ekor tabel. Ukuran huruf isian tabel boleh diperkecil.

Table 1. Title of table.

No.	Object	Font	Alignment
1.	Text A	10	Centered
2.	Text B	10	Centered
3	Text A	10	Centered
4	Text B	10	Centered
5	Text A	10	Centered
6	Text B	10	Centered
7	Text A	10	Centered

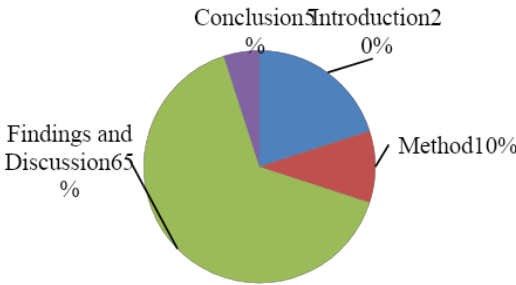


Figure 1. Title of figure.

The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated, and to explain any new understanding or insights about the problem after you've taken the findings into consideration.

The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

The items on the reference list must be arranged according to APA Referencing. (Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association). For in-text citations, use the name of the author(s) followed by the year of publication when citing references within the text and page number. For example: 1 author (Creswell, 2008, p. 17), 2-5 authors (Miles & Huberman, 1994), 6 or more authors (Oliver et al., 2007).

Direct quotation containing fewer than 40 words must be written in paragraphs (not separated) and with quotation marks. If the direct quote contains 40 words or more, then this quote is written in a block (separate from the paragraph), indented half an inch from the edge, without quotation marks. For example, a direct quote of more than 40 words is as follows:

... when each group member has acquired a different knowledge base and combinations of knowledge are required to solve a problem, collaborative learning (heterogeneous) could be an advantage. If group learning is desirable in school, then teachers need to structure the curriculum to permit each student to acquire a different knowledge base before instructing them in collaborative work. (Retnowati, 2012, p. 338).

The JELT editorial team advises the authors to use software that helps write articles easily, even more so to help with the writing of reference sources. These things are mechanical and can take time to think more substantially from the content of the research. However, using a standard format of writing can make it easier for readers to understand the content of the article so that it can follow up on the results of research submitted in the article.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is intended to help the readers to 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 and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research. For most papers, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, a two or three paragraph conclusion may be required.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Authors may wish to thank those who have supported their work here. They should also give credits to funding bodies and departments that have been of help during the project, for instance by supporting it financially.

REFERENCES

A citation is a reference to a published or unpublished source that you consulted and obtained information from while writing your research paper. For this conference, authors must follow the APA citation style.

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