
Article's Title

(Times New Roman 12 pt, bold, space 1, center, max 15 words)

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ABSTRACT (Times New Roman 11 pt, space 1)

Abstract contains the objectives of research, the method that is used, the research findings, and the research's conclusion or implication. The priority of writing an abstract is the results of the study. Abstracts are written in English maximum 250 words.

Keywords: The total of keywords is 3-5 words

ABSTRAK

Abstrak memuat tujuan penelitian, metode yang digunakan, hasil penelitian, dan kesimpulan penelitian serta implikasinya. Abstrak ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia maksimal 250 kata.

Kata Kunci: Kata kunci 3-5 kata

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INTRODUCTION (TIMES NEW ROMAN 11 PT, BOLD, LINE SPACING 1)

The introduction explains state of the art of the research, gap analysis, and research objectives. The state of the art of the research includes research background, previous research, references, and theory related to the research. The gap analysis is the statement about why the research is needed to be conducted and the novelty (uniqueness) of the research. The research objective/questions state the research problem that will be solved in the manuscript. (Times new roman 11 pt, line spacing 1)

METHOD (TIMES NEW ROMAN 11 PT, BOLD, LINE SPACING 1)

Basically, this part explains how the research is done. The main subject matter of this part is: 1) type of research; 2) time and subject of research or population and sample (research target); 3) data collection technique; 4) and data analysis technique. For research that use tools and materials, the tools and materials should be written specifically. Tool specification describes the sophistication of the tools used, while materials specification describes kinds of materials used. (Times new roman 11 pt, line spacing 1).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION (TIMES NEW ROMAN 11 PT, BOLD, LINE SPACING 1)

This part is the main part of a scientific article. Results and discussions are usually the longest part of an article. Results of the research 1) show how the objectives of research obtained, 2) explain and interpreted findings, 3) integrate the findings to the existing knowledge, 4) arrange new theory or modifies the existing theory. The results of the research presented in this part are only the "clean" result. The process of data analysis such as statistic calculation and the process of the hypothesis test is not needed to be presented. Only the result of analysis and the results of the hypothesis test reported. Tables and graphics may be used to clarify the explanation of the results verbally. Tables and graphics should be commented or explained.. (Times new roman 11 pt, line spacing 1).

For quantitative research, the result part contains detail parts in subtopics form related directly to the research focus and categories.

Discussion in this paper is to: (1) answers the research formulation and the research questions; (2) shows how the findings are obtained; (3) interpreted the findings; (4) associates the research findings with the established knowledge; and (5) brings up new theories or modifies the existing theories.

In answering the research formulation and research questions, the research results need to be summarized explicitly. Interpretation of the results is done with logic and existing theories. The findings of the reality in the field are integrated to results of the previous researches or the existing theories. For this purpose, there must be references. In generating the new theories, the previous theories may be confirmed or objected. Some of them may need to modify theories from the existing theories.

In a paper, sometimes organizing the result writing into "sub subtitle" cannot be avoided. the following is the way to write the organization format, which shows how to write specific things that cannot be separated in a paper.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Common abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not need to be explained. But, uncommon acronyms or acronyms made by author need to be written what the acronym stands for. For example learning model MiKiR (Multimedia, interaktif, Kolaboratif, dan Reflektif) can be used to train the mastery of problem-solving skill. Do not use abbreviation or acronym in the paper title, except it cannot be avoided.

Units

The writing of units in this paper should obey the following rules:

- Use SI (MKS) or CGS as main units, with SI system is prioritized.

- Avoid merging SI units and CGS, for that can cause confusion and the dimensions of the equation are not equal.
- Do not mix the unit abbreviation with a complete unit. For example, use “Wb/m²” or “webers per meter persegi”, do not use “webers/m²”.

Equations

You should write equations in Times New Roman font or Symbol font. If there are some equations, give numbers to the equations. The number of the equation should be in sequence. Place (1), (2) and so on in the rightmost. Use sign so that the equation writing is briefer. Use *italic font* for variables, bold letters for vectors.



Figures and Tables

Place the table's label above the table, while the figure's label below the figures. Write a certain table specifically, for example, Table 1 when refers to a table. The example of the writing of tables and figures as follows:

Table 1 Table Format		
Table's Heading	Table's Column Heading	
	Column Sub-headin	Column Sub-headin
	g	g
Content	Content	Content
Content	Content	Content
Content	Content	Content

Citations and References

One of the characteristics of a scientific paper is to provide other people's thoughts and enrich the author's ideas. The ideas that have been revealed by others is cited and the reference should be written in Bibliography.

Bibliography should be written completely and based on reference provided in the main part of the article. It means that the references written in the Bibliography are truly cited in the main body of the article. Otherwise, all the references mentioned in the article should be written in Bibliography. To show the quality of the scientific article, the list in Bibliography is quite much, especially from journals. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically and the writing obeys the rules in journal. The writing of citations, reference and bibliography follows the American Psychological Association (APA).

Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, **Mendeley**, Zotero, etc.

CONCLUSION ((TIMES NEW ROMAN 11 PT, BOLD, LINE SPACING 1)

Conclusion provides a summary of explanation about results and discussion. Based on these two things, new ideas are developed which are the essence of the research findings.

REFERENCES (TIMES NEW ROMAN 11 PT, BOLD, LINE SPACING 1)

This section only includes paper, books, or other types of publications referred to in the body of the text. Quotes and references must strictly follow the [APA 6th Edition \(American Psychological Association\)](#) style. Must use a minimum of 60% of the primary reference sources (national journals or international journals) of the last ten years of publication. The reference list is arranged in a way from the following examples and sorted alphabetically and chronologically.

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Journal

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, xx, xxx-xxx.

One Author

Williams, J. H. (2008). Employee engagement: Improving participation in safety. *Professional Safety*, 53(12), 40-45.

Two to Seven Authors [List all authors]

Keller, T. E., Cusick, G. R., & Courtney, M. E. (2007). Approaching the transition to adulthood: Distinctive profiles of adolescents aging out of the child welfare system. *Social Services Review*, 81, 453-484.

Eight or More Authors [List the first six authors, ... and the last author]

Wolchik, S. A., West, S. G., Sandler, I. N., Tein, J.-Y., Coatsworth, D., Lengua, L., ... Griffin, W. A. (2000). An experimental evaluation of theory-based mother and mother-child programs for children of divorce. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 68, 843-856.

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Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

One Author

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Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary (31st ed.). (2007). Philadelphia, PA: Saunders.

Chapter in a Book

Booth-LaForce, C., & Kerns, K. A. (2009). Child-parent attachment relationships, peer relationships, and peer-group functioning. In K. H. Rubin, W. M. Bukowski, & B. Laursen (Eds.), *Handbook of peer interactions, relationships, and groups* (pp. 490-507). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Online Journals, Magazines, Newspapers

General Format - Databases

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Name of Journal*, xx, xxx-xxx. doi:xxxxxxxxxx

Article Retrieved from an Online Database

Senior, B., & Swailes, S. (2007). Inside management teams: Developing a teamwork survey instrument. *British Journal of Management*, 18, 138-153.

Koo, D. J., Chitwoode, D. D., & Sanchez, J. (2008). Violent victimization and the routine activities/lifestyle of active drug users. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 38, 1105-1137. Retrieved from <http://www2.criminology.fsu.edu/~jdi/>