

**Ketik Judul Artikel Anda Maksimal 15 Kata, Huruf *Times New Roman*,  
Capitalize Each Word, 14 pt, Cetak Tebal  
(Indonesia 14pt dan Inggris 12pt)**

**Penulis<sup>1</sup>, Penulis<sup>2</sup>, dst tidak disingkat dan tanpa gelar (11pt)**  
Bidang ilmu/Program Studi/Fakultas, Institusi/Universitas, Kota, Negara (10pt)

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**Abstract**

*Type an English/Indonesian abstract in 11 pt letters, Times New Roman, italic, no more than 200 words, in one paragraph without references, without abbreviations/acronyms, and without footnotes. Abstracts are written not in mathematical form, questions and conjectures. The abstract contains: background, research objectives, methods, conclusions and suggestions.*

**Abstrak**

Ketik abstrak bahasa inggris/indonesia huruf 11 pt, *Times New Roman*, italic, tidak boleh lebih dari 200 kata, dalam satu alinea tanpa acuan (referensi) tanpa singkatan/akronim, dan tanpa footnote. Abstrak ditulis bukan dalam bentuk matematis, pertanyaan, dan dugaan. Abstrak berisi: latar belakang, tujuan penelitian, metode, simpulan dan saran.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The introduction briefly describes the magnitude of the problem being studied and justification for why the research needs to be done. The introduction and so on are written in Times New Roman 12 pt font in softcopy with A4 paper size format. The margins are top = 2 cm, bottom = 2 cm, right side = 2 cm, and left side 3 cm. Each column is aligned left and right. Use tables and figures with adjustments to the length and width of the column.

In the introduction, it is no longer divided into sub-chapters. Everything has been "melted" into one whole unit. The introduction should begin with a sentence that directly explains the main topic or topic to be discussed. Use and develop keywords according to the topic and its problems, then arrange them into sentences using standard grammar. The presentation must be chronologically and systematically. This means that the logical connection between the first paragraph and the next must be clear. The introduction discusses the background of the problem, a brief literature review, hypothesis, intent and purpose of the research.

References in articles are written by including the author's name and year. If there are 3 (three) or more authors, use "First author et al.". References at the beginning of the sentence, examples and how to write them as in Brody (2009), Evans and Lindsay (2005),

Siradjuddin et al. (2016), Hardinsyah et al. (2003; 2006). References at the end of the sentence such as (Lindsay, 2001; Brody and Tom, 2008; Raisinghani et al, 2011) ". Writing a bibliography, the author's name is arranged alphabetically, and can be seen in the example of a bibliography in this guide.

### **METHOD**

The results and discussion are written in the same chapter. Avoid using the words "whereas, so that, and, namu, but, from, as well as, in, with, on, in" at the beginning of the sentence. The description of the research results is written concisely which is qualitative and/or quantitative data derived from a scientific observation or experiment. The research results can be presented with the support of tables, graphs or images as needed, to clarify the presentation of the results verbally. The discussion then explains the meaning of the findings found in the results. Collection of arguments, relevance, benefits or limitations. the author is free to express himself and briefly explain the arguments logically based on various references.

Each image must be given a caption below the image. All images must be numbered sequentially. Avoid placing images and tables before they are mentioned in the text. If the image is large, place it in the middle of the page (center alignment) with the title in the middle and if the image is small, place it in the middle (center columns) either in column 1 or in column 2 with the image name justified, likewise with the table starting on the left edge (left alignment) of the page if the table is large with a large number of columns, while with a small table, it is placed on the left edge (left alignment) either in column 1 or in column 2.

If the research is conducted on humans/surveys, the term used is subject (not sample, example, or respondent), whereas for research related to laboratories, the term sample is used.

### **RESULTS**

The results and discussion are written in a separate chapter. Avoid using the words "whereas, so that, and, namu, but, from, as well as, in, with, on, in" at the beginning of a sentence. The description of the research results is written concisely which is qualitative and/or quantitative data derived from a scientific observation or experiment. The research results can be presented with the support of tables, graphs or images as needed, to clarify the presentation of the results verbally.

### **DISCUSSION**

The discussion is written in a separate chapter. Avoid using the words "whereas, so that, and, namu, but, from, as well as, in, with, on, in" at the beginning of a sentence. The description of the research results is written concisely which is qualitative and/or quantitative data derived from a scientific observation or experiment. The discussion then explains the meaning of the findings found in the results. A collection of arguments, relevance, benefits or limitations. The author is free to express himself and briefly explain the arguments logically based on various references.

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

The conclusion is the closing of the article. The conclusion is written without a number, and is presented in paragraph form. The conclusion is made narratively in 1 (one) paragraph or more, based on the results of the study, and does not include statistical figures. The

suggestions given must be in accordance with the conclusions drawn. Provide suggestions for further research if any.

## REFERENCES

Bibliography is written in Harvard style, Times New Roman, 12 pt. Author names are arranged in alphabetical order. This section only contains references that are actually referred to in the writing using the **Mendelay, Endnote, Zetero applications according to the Elsevier-Harvard style reference system (with titles)**