THE TITLE OF THE PAPER
Times New Roman, *[14 dan Bold]*

Name first author's [11 pt, Italic]
(University/Nation/Email) [10 pt, Italic]

Name second author's [11 pt, Italic]
(University/Nation/Email) [10 pt, Italic]

ABSTRACT *[Bold Italic 10 pt]*
The heading "Abstract" should be centered left justified. The abstract is a brief summary of the paper, allowing readers to quickly review the main points and purpose of the paper. It should also contain at least research topic, research questions, participants, methods, results, data analysis, and conclusions. Abbreviations and acronyms used in the paper should be defined in the abstract. The abstract should be between 150-250 words.

Keywords*: Next, authors can list up to five keywords or brief phrases related to the paper.*

INTRODUCTION [12pt, Bold]

No	Title coloum [11pt, Bold]	Title coloum [11pt, Bold]
1.	Terob [10pt, line space 1]	Journal
2.	STKW Surabaya	Terob Journal

The introduction should present the problem that the paper addresses. Write with clarity about the issues that the reader must know in order to fully appreciate the rest of the paper. The body of the text should be left justified in (12- point Times New Roman font.)
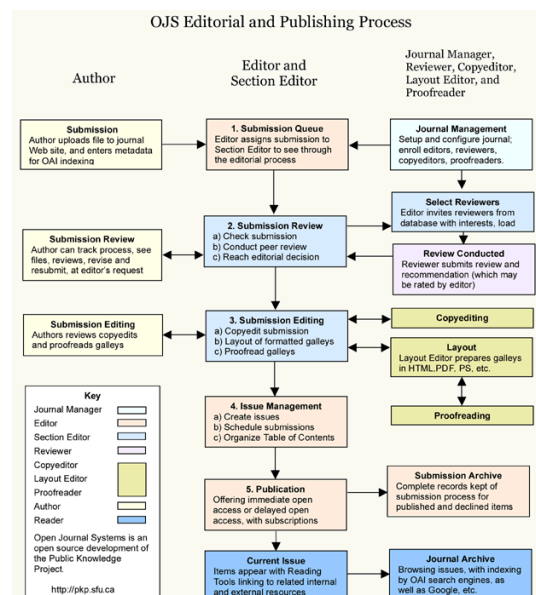
METHODOLOGY

It describes about research design, research site, participants, instruments and procedure

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It presents the results of the research that answers the research question. If the discussion consists of main heading and sub-heading, the format is as the following:

Tabel 1. Analisis Variabel [11pt]

Picture 1. Manajemen OJS [11pt]

CONCLUSION

A concluding short section should be included. As well as conclude an inquiry response it mightalso summarize the main points of the paper.

REFERENCES

Kernis, M. H., Cornell, D. P., Sun, C., Berry, A., & Harlow, T. (1993). There's more to self esteem than whether it is high or low: The importance of stability of self esteem. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 65, 1190-1204.

Appendix 1. Recommended APA referencing formats for In-Text Citations
In-Text Citations
Citations are required for all print and electronic sources. It is extremely important to acknowledgethe ideas or the work of others with properly constructed and accurate citations. Below are twoways in which a researcher"s work may be cited properly by another author:
Example A (direct). According to Richards (2010), there are both „macro" and „micro" reasonswhy many postgraduate researchers fail to complete a research dissertation.
Example B (indirect). Postgraduate researchers often fail to complete a research dissertation for
a combination of reasons (Richards, 2010).
Quotations
Page numbers are required with all direct quotations. The citation should be placed immediatelyafter the quote, even when it is not at the end of the sentence. For example, changes to APA style"are not only permissible but also desirable" (APA, 2001, p. 322) when they are not suitable forthe needs of the paper. As shown in the above example, quotations can be cited with a signalphrase that includes the author's last name followed by the date of publication, putting the pagenumber in parentheses at the end of the quotation before the ending punctuation mark. In general,no quotation marks are required when paraphrasing ideas. Likewise, page numbers or otherindication of specific parts of a source is not necessary unless a specific part of the text is beingreferenced.
Block Quotations
When a quotation is more than 40 words in the text, authors are instructed to use block quotationformat. The entire quote is indented 10 spaces and the reference follows the punctuation. As Patil (2010) explains:These problems stem from several reasons such as the nature of the English alphabet, theletter-sound disparity of the English language, and the reverse directionality of the English writingsystem, as compared to Arabic writing system. These factors lead to bad reading habits likefixation, regression, sub-vocalization, and reverse visualization (p. 19).

Appendix 2. Recommended APA 'List of References' Formats

The formatting of a List of References
As a rule Journal of Educational Development applies APA format which prescribes a List ofReferences at the end an academic paper. The List of References section should be indented afterthe first line. Capitalize the main words in the title of journal articles or books. Italicize titles oflonger works such as books and journals. All resources cited in the text of a research paper must
appear in List of References section, and vice versa. If a resource is not cited in the text, it shouldnot appear in this section, as it would in a bibliography.
References should be listed alphabetically by the last name of the author and entered inhanging style; that is, the first line of the entry should be left justified, with the

following linesintended five spaces. If there are two or more entries by the same author, references should be listedby year of publication, starting with the earliest. For each author, the last name should be listed,followed by a comma and the first (and middle) initials, followed by periods. Multiple authors inone reference must be separated with commas and theampers and ('&') rather than the word "and"before the final author. After the author(s) comes the year (in parentheses and followed by a period).

For a journal reference, authors must italicize the title of the journal and the volume number, noting that issue numbers are typically not included. Also the main words of journalarticles, book titles and journal names will all be capitalized. Book title and journal names will alsobe italicized. Book references also require the city, state (as a two-letter abbreviation withoutperiods), and the publisher's name. For a more inclusive list of guidelines on the formatting required for reference list, please refer directly to APA guidelines.

Books

The citation of books in a list of references should include the main title in italics with the mainwords capitalized. Any sub-titles are generally not capitalized. The citation of articles from booksshould first cite the title of the article and then the citation details of the book – including anacknowledgement of that book editor (ed.) or editors (eds.). If the book is a new or revised edition (ie. Rev. ed.) this information should also be included.

Krashen, S.D. (1982). Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition. Oxford:Pergamon.

Naiman, N., Frölich, M., Stern, H.H., &Todesco, A. (1978). The Good Language Learner.Research in Education Series 7, The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Nigh, B. (2007). Language Education Studies (rev. ed.). New York: TESOL Press. Pratkanis, A.R., Brekler, S.J., O'Malley, J.M., & Chamot, A.U. (1990). Learning Strategies in Second Language Acquisition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Watson, M. (2006). The Clash of Language Learning Styles.. In M. Moscovitch (ed.), Second Language Acquisition Styles (pp. 145-172). New York: Cranium Press.

Journal Articles

When citing journal articles in a list of reference the title of the article should remain non-italicised.The name of the journal is instead italicized. The main words of the primary title should beitalicized – but any subtitles are generally not capitalized. The Journal of Educational Developmentconvention is to include a succinct reference to volume, edition, and page numbers (e.g. 19(2), 131-141).

If references are used from regular editions of a journal without an edition number then the date of publication should include the specific date of publication.

Ramirez, A.G. (1986). Language Learning Strategies Used by Adolescents Studying French in New York Schools, Foreign Language Annals, 19(2), 131-141.

Jin Y. & Yang, H. (2006). The English Proficiency of College and University Students in China.Language, Culture and Curriculum, 19(1), 21-36.

O'Malley, J.M., Chamot, A.U., Stewner-Manzanares, G., Kupper, L., & Russo, R.P. (1985). Learning Strategies Used by Beginning and Intermediate ESL Students, Language Learning, 35(1), 21-46.

Posner, M.I. (1993, October 29). Seeing the Mind. Language, 262, 73-74

Other Print Sources

Where applicable other print sources should aim to either replicate the format of book and journal references. Where all details cannot be identified then the principle of

referencing is to detail where possible information about the author, date of publication, a title, the organizational auspices orauthority for publication, and specific information (especially page numbers) where the article canbe located. If the individual author or authors cannot be identified then at least the organizationresponsible if possible. Like the auspices or authority for publication.

Government Document

National Institute of Language Education. (1990). The Training of Language Educators (DHHSPublication No. ADM 90-1679). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Dissertation, Unpublished

Last name, F. N. (Year). Title of dissertation. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Name of Institution, Location.

Report from a Private Organization

American Language Association. (2000). Language Teaching Guidelines (2nd ed.). Washington,DC: Author.

Conference Proceedings

Schnase, J. L., &Cunnius, E. L. (Eds.). (1995). Proceedings from CSCL '95: The First InternationalConference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Electronic Sources

As well as follow the general advice for „other print sources‟, the Journal of EducationalDevelopment convention for electronic sources is to generally refer to the online site where an item or article can be accessed – i.e. „Available at URL. Where dating of access is relevant then thereference should be „Retrieved Month, Day, Year from UTL‟. Online academic journals shouldinclude the general information as for print journals followed by location online or date retrieved.

Author, I. (Date).Title of Webpage. Website publisher or organization, Available at URL

Grant, L. (2005). College Students Expected to Load Up on Gadgets. University Archives, Available at http://www.archiveonline .com/tech/products/gear/2005-08-16-college- gadgets_x.htm

Chowdhury, M. (2006, Summer). Students‟ Personality Traits and Academic Performance: A five-factor model perspective. College Quarterly 9(3). Retrieved January 30, 2008 from http://www.senecac .on.ca/quarterly/2006-vol09-num03-summer/chowdhury.html

Author, I. (2007). Brilliant Article. Language Education Online, 16, 1, Available athttp://www.LEA.edu/