

Manuscript Title [should be clear, concise, and specific that reflects the content] [Center, Bold, Times New Roman 15, max. 14 words]

First Author^{1AB*}, Second Author^{2CDE*}, Third Author^{3ABC*}

1Department, Organization, Country.

2Department, Organization, Country.

3Department, Organization, Country.

Ex: Departement of Psychology, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia

*Authors' Contribution: A – Study design; B – Data collection; C – Statistical analysis; D – Manuscript Preparation; E – Funds Collection

*Manuscript Preparation (letter D), Funds Collection (letter E), or both are not sufficient grounds for inclusion in the author's team.

Corresponding Author: Name, Surname, e-mail: your@email.com (ex: Ani, Suryani, suryani@unesa.ac.id)

Submitted :

Accepted :

Abstract

Background: Provide a brief description of the problem under study clearly and concisely.

Objective: Clearly state the aim of the research. **Method:** Specify the complete research method.

Results: State the results of the research clearly and completely. **Conclusion:** Present the significance of the findings and implications of the research.

The abstract should be written in 1 paragraph, multiple 1,15-spaced, times new roman 11 pt., and containing 150-200 words.

Keywords: Keyword1, keyword2, etc. (min. 3 keyword and max. 5 keywords, and capitalize only for the first word)

Introduction

The introduction section, is a key component of a journal article. This section primarily contains the background of the problem, results of the literature review, and reviews of previous research, as well as the purpose of the study. Authors must describe the current status of the topic raised, often referred to as the "state of the art". It is strongly encouraged for authors to include indirect quotations in this introduction, demonstrating a deep understanding of existing literature and positioning their research within a broader context. The text should be written in Times New Roman font, size 11, regular, with single spacing, and presented in paragraphs. This introductory section is expected to comprise at least 30% of the overall paper, providing a solid foundation for the research conducted and preparing readers for the subsequent sections of the article.

Material and Method

The Materials and Methods section, also known as Methodology, provides a detailed account of how the study was conducted and what materials were used. This section is typically written in past tense using Times New Roman font, size 11, with single spacing. It begins with an overview of the research design, followed by a description of the materials used, including chemicals, biological samples, equipment, or software.

- 1.1 **Participants:** This subsection describes the individuals involved in the study. It includes demographic information, recruitment methods, and any inclusion or exclusion criteria.
- 1.2 **Sample or Population:** Here, the researchers detail the characteristics of the sample or population studied, including size, selection method, and how it represents the larger population of interest.
- 1.3 **Procedure:** This part outlines the step-by-step process of how the study was conducted, including experimental manipulations, interventions, or observational techniques used.
- 1.4 **Data Collection:** This subsection explains how data was gathered, including the instruments or tools used (e.g., surveys, interviews, observations), the frequency of data collection, and any protocols followed. If you use measuring instrument, please describe the measuring tools as well.
- 1.5 **Data Analysis:** Here, the statistical methods or qualitative analysis techniques used to interpret the data are described. This includes software used, statistical tests applied, or coding procedures for qualitative data.

The section also addresses ethical considerations, such as informed consent and approval from ethics committees. The Materials and Methods should be written objectively and in sufficient detail to allow other researchers to replicate the study. While the length can vary depending on the study's complexity, it should comprehensively cover all aspects of the research methodology and materials used.

Result

The Results section presents the findings of the study without interpretation. This section is typically written in past tense using Times New Roman font, size 11, with single spacing. It should be organized logically, often following the order of the research questions or hypotheses presented in the introduction.

The Results section begins with a brief overview of the main findings. It then presents detailed results, using both text and, where appropriate, tables, figures, or graphs to display data clearly and concisely. Each major finding should be presented in a separate paragraph.

For quantitative studies, this section includes relevant statistical analyses, such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and significance levels. The results of hypothesis tests should be clearly stated, including test statistics, degrees of freedom, p-values, and effect sizes where appropriate.

For qualitative studies, the Results section often includes themes or categories that emerged from the data analysis, supported by representative quotes from participants.

Tables and figures should be numbered sequentially and referred to in the text. They should be self-explanatory, with clear titles and labels, and any abbreviations used should be explained in footnotes.

The Results section should focus on reporting findings without discussing their implications or comparing them to other studies. It's important to report all relevant results, including those that do not support the initial hypotheses.

Researchers should aim for clarity and precision in presenting their results, avoiding redundancy between text and tables/figures. The length of this section can vary depending on the complexity of the study and the amount of data collected, but it should provide a comprehensive yet concise presentation of all significant findings.

Discussion

The Discussion section interprets and explains the significance of the study's findings. It is typically written in present tense using Times New Roman font, size 11, with single spacing. This section usually begins with a brief summary of the main results, without repeating the detailed data presented in the Results section.

The core of the Discussion involves:

1. Interpreting the results in light of the study's original hypotheses or research questions.
2. Comparing findings with previous research, explaining similarities and differences.
3. Discussing the implications of the results, both theoretical and practical.
4. Addressing any unexpected findings and proposing possible explanations.
5. Acknowledging the limitations of the study, including potential sources of bias or confounding variables.
6. Suggesting directions for future research based on the study's findings and limitations.

The Discussion should provide a critical analysis of the results, moving beyond mere description to offer insights into their meaning and importance. It's crucial to maintain a balance between confidence in the findings and appropriate caution in their interpretation.

Authors should avoid introducing new results in this section. Instead, they should focus on explaining the significance of the results already presented.

The Discussion often concludes with a paragraph summarizing the main takeaways of the study and their broader implications for the field.

This section typically comprises about 20-25% of the total paper length, though this can vary depending on the journal and the nature of the research.

Conclusion

The Conclusion section provides a concise summary of the study's key findings and their implications. It is typically written in present tense using Times New Roman font, size 11, with single spacing. This section is usually shorter than the Discussion, often comprising about 5-10% of the total paper length.

Key elements of the Conclusion include:

1. A brief restatement of the main research question or objective.
2. A succinct summary of the most important findings, without introducing new data.
3. The broader implications or significance of the results in the context of the field.
4. Practical applications or recommendations based on the findings.
5. Suggestions for future research directions that could build upon the current study.

The Conclusion should provide a clear and strong closing statement that leaves the reader with a clear understanding of the study's contribution to the field. It should avoid simply repeating what has been said in previous sections, instead synthesizing the information to provide a higher-level perspective.

Author contribution statement

The Author Contribution Statement is an essential component of modern scientific publications, typically appearing near the end of the paper. Written in clear, concise language using Times New Roman font, **size 10**, with single spacing, this section delineates the specific roles and contributions of each author to the research and manuscript preparation. It usually employs standardized terms such as "Conceptualization," "Methodology," "Data curation," "Formal analysis," "Writing - original draft," and "Writing - review & editing" to describe various aspects of the work. Authors are often identified by their initials, with their contributions listed alongside. This statement ensures transparency in authorship, helps readers understand who was responsible for different aspects of the study, and prevents honorary or ghost authorship. It's particularly important in collaborative projects with multiple authors, as it clarifies each individual's involvement and accountability. The Author Contribution Statement reflects the growing emphasis on transparency and ethical practices in scientific publishing.

Acknowledgment

The authors thank all the participants who agreed to participate in the study.

Transparency

Action Editor:

Editor:

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) confirm that there are no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

References

When citing sources, adhere to the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th edition guidelines. For references with a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), include the lowercase DOI link (doi:...) in the citation. If a DOI is unavailable, provide the online link after "Retrieved from". All reference types should be listed together alphabetically, without separating categories like internet or media sources. Prioritize recent primary sources from indexed international and national journals. Research papers should include a minimum of 30 references, while systematic reviews require at least 60, with 80% published within the last decade. Utilize reference management software such as Zotero or Mendeley for citation.

Example :

Eisenberger, R., Shoss, M. K., Karagonlar, G., Gonzalez-Morales, M. G., Wickham, R. E., & Buffardi, L. C. (2013). The supervisor POS-LMX-subordinate POS chain: Moderation by reciprocity wariness and supervisor's organizational embodiment. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 35(5), 635–656. <https://doi.org/10.1002/job.1877>

(When citing works with two to six authors, list all authors' full last names and initials, using "&" before the final author's name.)

Beck, C. A. J., & Sales, B. D. (2001). *Family mediation: Fact, myths, and future prospects* (Rev. ed.). American Psychology Association.

Idris, R. G. & Badzis, M. (2017). Interpersonal behavioural problems in children with Hearing impairment: the parental experiences and coping Strategies. *International Journal of Education*

and Research, 5(10), 223-236. Retrieved from <https://www.ijern.com/journal/2017/October-2017/20.pdf>

(For references in the form of chapters in a collection of writings that have an editor, write as below and write the page number of the chapter.)

Yu, K., Lin, W., Wang, L., Ma, J., Wei, W., Wang, H., Shi, J. (2016). The role of affective commitment and future work self-salience in the abusive supervision-job performance relationship. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 89(1), 28-45.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/joop.12101>

(If there are more than seven authors, write the first six authors' names, then colons, and then the last author's name. See example below.)