

**Title Written in Capitalize Each Word Format**  
**Maximum 14 Words**  
**(Times New Roman 14, bold)**

**Author1, Writer2, Writer3, and Author4**  
(Name without titles, Times New Roman 12 pt, bold, position in the middle)

<sup>1</sup>Author affiliation/Agency 1 (Times New Roman 10, space 1),  
<sup>2</sup>Affiliation/Institution, author 2 if different from author 1 (Times New Roman 11, space 1), etc.

<sup>1</sup>Full address of the author's institution 1 (Times New Roman 10, space 1),  
<sup>2</sup>The full address of the author's institution 2 (Times New Roman 11, space 1), etc.

<sup>1</sup>Author email address 1 (Times New Roman 10, space 1),  
<sup>2</sup>Author's email address 2 (Times New Roman 11, space 1), etc.

**Abstract (Times New Roman 12, bold, centered)**

*Abstracts are written concisely and factually, covering background, research objectives, research methods, results, conclusions and scientific contributions. Abstract written in English, abstract length ranging from 200-250 words in one paragraph, Times New Roman 12 font, italic and single spacing.*

**Key Words:** word 1; word 2; word 3; word 4; word 5

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## INTRODUCTION (Times New Roman 12, bold)

Manuscripts are typed in the format letter *Times New Roman* size 12, space 1.5 and Justify. Normal margins of 7000 words in doc format.

Introduction consists of **background or research reasons, supporting theory from several libraries that form the basis of theory clear explanation, problem formulation, and purpose of writing**. The introduction is written in one chapter without subtitles. The entire presentation in the article is written in essay form, so there is no numeric and/or alphabetical format that separates chapters/sections, or to mark new chapters/sections. For that, if there are parts of the article content that require numbering or bullet lists, make them into flowing paragraphs as follows: (1) one, (2) two, and (3) three.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research method in the article text describes the type of research, the subject and object of the study, the time and location of the research, the research instrument, the sampling method, data collection, and data analysis. This includes an overview of the steps taken in the research.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study describe the main findings of the study. The presentations in the results and discussions are written in a systematic manner, only the results of the data/information related to the research objectives. The discussion in the research article explains the results obtained from the research.

The author compiles, analyzes, evaluates, interprets and compares the results of the latest findings with existing research findings. The author must pay attention to the consistency of the article from the title to the bibliography.

Existing tables or figures are presented with sufficient explanations and by including numbers and titles. The number and title of the table and the figure are placed below the table and the figure. Complete the existing tables and figures by writing the source under each table/figure. The table is created without a vertical border.

Example table:

No	Category (month)	F	%
1	<6	8	12.9
2	7-9	4	6.4

3	10-12	11	17.7
4	13-24	13	21.0
5	>24	26	42.0
Amount		62	100.0

**Table 1 Length of Practice Business Using Instagram Social Media**

Source: Research Results, 2015

Sample image:



**Figure 1: Social Media Interlace Merapi**

Source: <https://twitter.com/jalinmerapi?lang=en>

Avoid using subtitles with numeric and/or alphabetical formats in the results and discussion sections. All results and discussions in the article are written in essay form, so there is no numeric and/or alphabetical format that separates chapters/sections, or to mark new chapters/sections.

## CONCLUSION

The content of the conclusion should be an answer to the question and research objectives. Conclusions are presented in one paragraph, not bullet points, and are not expressed in statistical sentences. The conclusion is equipped with one paragraph of research results suggestions.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography is sorted alphabetically, without serial numbers, and is not separated between book sources, online, and others. Authors are **required** to use the **Mendeley**

application in compiling a bibliography. The maximum reference source in the last 10 years with a composition of 80% primary reference (journal) and 20% secondary reference source (book).

Bibliography written using the **APA 6th Edition** citation system, font Times New Roman 11, single Space. See examples of technical provisions for writing a bibliography below:

### **Book**

Kotler, P and Keller, KL. (2012). Marketing Management. New York: Prentice Hall.

### **Electronic Books (e-books)**

Kotler, P and Keller, KL. (2012). Marketing Management. Accessed from: <http://www.amazon.com>

### **Website**

#### **Articles from websites with author's name**

Simmons, B. (2015, January 9). The tale of two Flaccos. Accessed from: <http://grantland.com/the-triangle/the-tale-of-two-flaccos/>

#### **Articles from websites without author's name**

Teen posed as doctor at West Palm Beach hospital: police. (2015, January 16). Accessed from: <http://www.nbcmiami.com/news/local/Teen-Posed-as-Doctor-at-West-Palm-Beach-Hospital-Police-288810831.html>

### **Journal**

#### **Print Journal**

Nevin, A. (1990). The Changing of Teacher Education Special Education. Teacher Education and Special Education: The Journal of the Teacher Education Division of the Council for Exceptional Children, 13(3-4), 147-148.

#### **Online Journal**

Jameson, J. (2013). E-Leadership in Higher Education: The Fifth “Age” of Educational Technology Research. British Journal of Educational Technology, 44(6), 889-915. doi: 10.1111/bjet.12103

### **Interview Report**

Marino, B. (2014, 18 Octobers). Personal Interview.

### **Print Encyclopedia**

Kammen, C., & Wilson, AH (2012). monuments. In Encyclopedia of local history. (pp. 363-364) Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press.

### **Newspaper**

#### **Print Newspaper**

Rosenberg, G. (1997, March 31). Electronic discovery proves an effective legal weapon. The New York Times, p. D5.

**Online Newspaper**

Rosenberg, G. (1997, March 31). Electronic discovery proves an effective legal weapon. The New York Times, Accessed from: <http://www.nytimes.com>

**Magazine****Print Magazine**

Tumulty, K. (2006, April). Should they stay or should they go? Time, 167(15), 3-40.

**Online Magazine**

Tumulty, K. (2006, April). Should they stay or should they go? Time, 167(15) Accessed from: <http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1179361,00.html>