
TITLE IN ENGLISH, format Sentence case (huruf kapital di awal judul)

Penulis pertama ^{a,1*}, penulis kedua ^{b,2}, penulis ketiga ^{c,3}

^a Afiliasi penulis pertama, alamat, kota dan kode pos

^b Afiliasi penulis kedua, alamat, kota dan kode pos

¹ email penulis pertama*; email penulis kedua; email penulis ketiga

*korespondensi penulis

ABSTRAK

Abstrak tidak memuat sitasi, rumus, tabel dan gambar. Abstrak menjelaskan intisari dari artikel yang bersifat informatif dan benar-benar jelas, dengan memuat pokok permasalahan yang ada (**tujuan penelitian, metode**), pendekatan atau solusi yang diusulkan dan menunjukkan temuan utama (**hasil**) dan **simpulan** sehingga **dapat menunjukkan kebaharuan** dibandingkan penelitian lain yang telah ada. Abstrak menggunakan bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Banyaknya kata dalam abstrak antara 150 – 200 kata, disusun dalam satu alenia, jika terdapat istilah-istilah asing yang belum dibakukan ditulis *italic*.

Kata Kunci : terdiri dari maksimal 5 kata kunci

ABSTRACT

Title in english. Abstract explain the core of manuscript informatively and obviously including the subject matter proposed approach and solution and show key finding's and conclusions. Abstract using English and Bahasa. The number of words in the abstract about 150-200 words, written in one paragraph, any unfamiliar terms should be written in italic. Font type and size are Centaur 10pt. Abstract was written in single spaced and the margin was narrower than main text. Keywords need to be listed and reviewed and the main terms underlying the conduct of the research. Keywords could be single word or phrase. Keywords including 3-5 words or phrase. These keywords are required for computerization. Research and abstract title search made easy with these keywords.

Keywords: maximum 5 keywords

Introduction

Introduction essentially contains a description of the problem or reason of research or logical statement that leads to the main hypothesis or theme. The Introduction section should consist of:

- General background of research (tips: keep a maximum of one paragraph);
- State of the art or a brief study of other similar (previously) research literature to justify novelty research in this article (tips: one to two paragraphs);
- The reference libraries in the previous state of the art research section must be current, relevant, and original (primary literature) of the literature review not too extensive;
- Gap analysis or novelty gap based on state of the art (the gap statement should contain two elements, that is, from the important aspect of the research and what the uniqueness or novelty of the research is compared to previous research);
- Hypotheses (if any) are not always expressed and need not be in the form of a sentence.

Writing in the introduction by using arial letter with font 11, space 1 and left-right and indent of 6 taps. Citation writing and bibliography must use a reference manager like mendeley and others with AMA (American Medical Assosiation) style. If there is a word that does not come from the Indonesian language it must be in italics.

Material and method

Research Methods or Materials and Methods, and not "Methodology"; all quantities in standard and consistent units; if the use of chemicals is specifically stated so that other researchers can replicate correctly and equipped with purity and brand, written in pure or precursor, not in solution (eg H₂SO₄ (99%, MERCK), not like this: H₂SO₄ 1 N). At the time of writing the new procedure is written in the diluted form and the amount, eg: "... dissolved in 100 ml of H₂SO₄ 1 N. "The written research equipment is the only major set of equipment, while the small supporting equipment does not need to be written down. Each step is declared, including the number of repetitions; all techniques / procedures stated (call the name if bakuan, or description if the

procedure is new or modified), avoid the form of command sentence in outlining the procedure; it is not good to write "This research is descriptive research ..." or "This research is an experimental research"; tools such as scissors, measuring cylinders, pencils, do not need to be written, but only write down the main set of equipment, elaborate analytical tools (even to the type and accuracy), write down the full location of the study, the number of respondents, how to process the observations or interviews or questionnaires , how to measure performance benchmarks; common methods do not need to be written in detail, but simply refer to the reference book.

Writing materials and methods can be made sub-chapters to be more detailed and regular. Writing can be like the following example:

2. MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

2.1. Research design

2.3. Population and sample research

2.4. Materials and research tools

2.5. Collection / research stages

2.6. Data analysis

Result and discussion

Results and discussion do not contain repetitions of data that are not directly related to unnecessary or unused references and research objectives and unnecessary words. In other words, the data presented in the results are data that has been processed in such a way, not the raw observation data. The data is processed in the form of a table or drawing, for example: "Table 5 shows ..." but "... (Table 5) ...". The results presented systemically can be seen in 'research objectives' or 'hypotheses' and should be supported by well-processed data and illustrations. Narrative numbers in tables or illustrations are not needed; each image and table should be referred to in the text and vice versa; in reference to drawings or tables, do not use the "above" or "below" location words, for example avoid / not: "Based on Figure 1 above ...", "... is presented in Table 3 below: ..."; Be sure to check the following in results and discussion:

- a. Reflected by the author's intellect?
- b. logische author argumentation?
- c. how does the author relate to the opinion or other research results?
- d. how to relate between the results obtained and the basic concepts and or hypotheses?

- e. Are there any implications of both theoretical and implementation results?
- f. useful authors' interpretation?
- g. Are there limitations of findings?
- h. is there excessive speculation?

Another handy guide that can be used as tips or strategies for writing the Results and Discussion section is that this section contains at least the following:

What: whether the data presented has been processed (not raw data), poured in the form of tables or drawings (select one), and given easy to understand information?

Why: in the discussion section there is a connection between the results obtained and the basic concepts and / or hypotheses?

What else: is there any conformity or conflict with other people's research results?

It is also suggested to write about the implications of both theoretical and implementation research results?

Other questions that can be used as a reference: Was the hypothesis supported by the results? Why might the results have turned out that way? How could the study be improved? What is the future direction for research on this topic? What are the practical applications of the research? What can be concluded from this research?

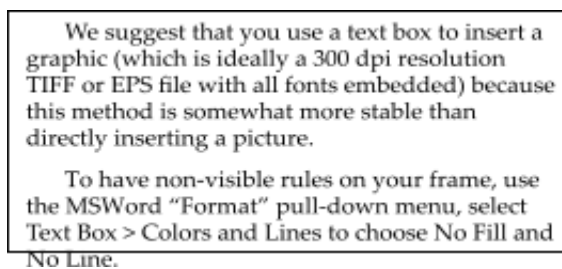


Figure 1. Information about picture/diagram

The discussion in the article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and research questions; (2) show how the findings were obtained; (3) interpret the findings obtained; (4) link research findings with other studies; and (5) generate new theories or modify existing theories.

Table 1. Title

Title table	Title table	
	Sub title	Sub title
substantio n	Substantion ^a	substantion
substantio n	substantion	substantion

^acontoh catatan kaki tabel

Provisions FOR WRITING TABLES AND FIGURES: (1) Tables and figures must comply with the requirements of informative papers; (2) Each table, figure, and graph must be accompanied by a caption; for table captions, it is located at the top of the table, while for image or graphic captions, it is located at the bottom; (3) Writing tables and figures should be placed at the beginning or end of a page; (4) Before using tables and figures, the author is emphasised to provide a narrative review related to the tables or figures to be presented, accompanied by including the number of tables or figures presented. (5) Images and graphics must have good resolution; (6) For graphs, it is highly recommended to use colour without a graphic title; for a legend, it is written in the caption after the graphic name; (7) Tables must contain a minimum of two rows of data, require calculation, and have no repetition of units; (8) The table only uses lines at the top and bottom of the table head and a cover at the end of

the data; (9) Tables must be presented as a whole, not cut off from other pages; (10) If there are two tables whose contents are related to each other, they can be placed close together. (11) The presentation of tables and figures or graphics can combine two columns of text if necessary.



Figure 2. DSifoedt

Conclusion

Conclusions are written briefly, concisely, and clearly in one paragraph, which is Conclusions are made short with no numbering; they simply answer the objectives or hypotheses in the study. Conclusions are written critically, meticulously, logically, and honestly on the basis of the facts obtained. There should be no more discussion in the conclusions, which should consist of only one paragraph. If there is any suggestion in the conclusion, then the suggestion becomes one with the conclusion (no need to create a new sub-chapter) by simply creating a new paragraph after the conclusion paragraph. Suggestions should be in accordance with the research implications and not ridiculous.

Acknowledgment (*optional*)

Acknowledgments are conveyed to appropriate parties, especially to the institution or person who is actually assisting the research, for example: to the donor, facilities, materials or advice. Do not give thanks to one of the authors.

Reference

The main bibliography is derived from journals and proceedings. All citations referenced in the manuscript should be written in the bibliography so that the use of the reference manager is required. The minimum literature used in the manuscript is within the span of 5 years when the research is conducted. References should contain reference libraries derived from primary sources (scientific journals) of at least 80% of the total existing bibliography. Each manuscript contains at least 10 (twenty) lists of primary reference libraries.

- http://flash1r.apa.org/apastyle/basics/index.htm?_ga=2.4551091.1894208228.1517201464-931692302.1508143966
- <https://www.mendeley.com/guides/apa-citation-guide>
- <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/>
- http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authors/style/reference/tf_apa.pdf

cara menggunakan mendeley

- <https://www.itc.nl/library/papers/Mendeley.pdf>