JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH
https://www.journal.formadenglishfoundation.org/index.php/JSSMR
JOSSMr Journal of Scientific Studies and Multidisciplinary Research

ARTICLE TITLE [14 pt, Garamond, Bold, Centered]
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN READING INTEREST AND VOCABULARY MASTERY ON ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION AMONG STUDENTS OF STIT PALAPA NUSANTARA LOMBOK

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ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT [Section Title: All Caps, 11 pt, Garamond, Bold] [Abstract Content: 11 pt, Garamond, Single Spacing] A good journal abstract is a concise summary of the entire article that provides a clear overview of the research's purpose, methods, results, and conclusions. The abstract should include: 1) Background and Purpose: Briefly explain the problem addressed and the main objectives of the research; 2) Methods: Describe the research methods used, including the research approach or design, as well as data collection and analysis techniques; 3) Results: Present the main findings of the research without excessive detail; and 4) Conclusion: Summarize the results and their implications concisely. The abstract should be written in 200-250 words, using clear and concise language, and should not include information not found in the article. It should also be written in a single paragraph without reference citations and typically ends with relevant keywords. Journals written in English only need to provide an abstract in English. However, for journals written in Arabic or Indonesian, an abstract in English must also be provided.
Keywords: Reading Interest, Vocabulary Mastery, English Comprehension

ARTICLE INFO

Article History
[11 pt, Garamond]
Received: July 22, 2024
Revised: July 24, 2024
Approved: August 10, 2024
Published: August 20, 2024

Keyword: *[11 pt, Garamond]*
Keywords should consist of 3-6 words and must be listed in alphabetical order based on the article title. Example: Reading Interest, Vocabulary Mastery, English Comprehension

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INTRODUCTION

[Section Title: All Caps, 12 pt, Garamond, Bold] [Content: 12 pt, Garamond, Spacing 1.15] The main body of the paper should be elaborated between 6,000-8,000 words, from the abstract to the conclusion, excluding references. The introduction contains the background of the problem,

literature review, problem statement, and research objectives. This section provides relevant research context and explains the contribution and significance of the research conducted. A good journal introduction aims to provide context and background on the topic being studied. Here are its main components: 1) Background: Outlines the problem or issue relevant to the research topic and explains the importance of the research; 2) Literature Review: Briefly reviews previous related studies to show what is already known and what remains unresolved; 3) Gap Identification: Mentions the gaps in knowledge or literature that this research aims to fill; 4) Novelty: Explains the new innovations that differentiate this research from previous studies; 5) Research Questions and Objectives: Clearly states the research questions and the objectives the study aims to answer; and 6) Significance: Explains the contribution or implications of this research to the relevant field of science. The introduction should flow logically from general to specific information and end with a statement clearly outlining the research objectives.

Citation writing in the introduction and elsewhere should use the APA Style version 7. References are cited as (Purwanto, 2018) or (Jumatriadi et al., 2019) or (Haris, 2015; Sirajunnasihin & Muslim, 2017; Gifari, 2020; Madjid, 2023) or (Jumatriadi & Ayatullah, 2021) or Syahdan (2024).

Example in Text: According to Purwanto (2018), effective learning strategies can enhance student understanding. Several studies also show similar results (Fahri et al., 2019; Suparlan, 2016; Syukri & Izzuddin, 2019). Additionally, research by Abdurrahim and Efendi (2023) indicates that active learning methods are more effective. Another study by Kamaruddin (2022) supports this view. For a more comprehensive explanation and examples, refer to the reference section in the discussion of this journal template.

METHODS

[Section Title: All Caps, 12 pt, Garamond, Bold] [Content: 12 pt, Garamond, Spacing 1.15] The description in the method should be written in the past tense. The method section outlines the research approach, research design, sample, instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques used. This section should provide sufficient details to allow the replication of the research according to the title and methods used.

RESULTS

[Section Title: All Caps, 12 pt, Garamond, Bold] [Content: 12 pt, Garamond, Spacing 1.15] The results section in a scientific journal presents the main findings of the research conducted. A well-presented results section should meet the following criteria: 1) Clear Presentation of Data: Results should be presented clearly and systematically. Data can be displayed in tables, graphs, or diagrams to facilitate understanding; 2) Objectivity: Results are presented objectively without interpretation or the author's opinion. Only facts and findings are presented; 3) Alignment with Research Questions and Objectives: The results presented should be relevant to the research questions, objectives, or hypotheses established earlier; 4) Well-Structured: If there are several key findings, it is advisable to organize them into sub-sections or well-organized points; 5) Supporting Evidence: Each result mentioned should be supported by evidence or data collected during the research; 6) Consistency with Methods: The results presented should be consistent with the methods used in the research. The results section should not include interpretation or discussion; these should be placed in the discussion section.

Below is a simple example for each element that can be used in a journal:

1. **Tables**

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation for Various Indicators

Indicator	Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)
Indicator 1	Data for Indicator 1	Data for Indicator 1
Indicator 2	Data for Indicator 2	Data for Indicator 2

Table 2: Example Table with Multiple Entries

	Title 1	Title 2	Title 3	Title 4
Entry 1	Data	Data	Data	
	Data	Data	Data	
Entry 2	Data	Data	Data	
	Data	Data	Data	
	Data	Data	Data	
Entry 3	Data	Data	Data	
Entry 4	Data	Data	Data	
	Data	Data	Data	
	Data	Data	Data	
	Data	Data	Data	

Notes:

- **Table Title:** Provide a clear and descriptive title above each table.
- **Table Content:** Ensure that the data in the table is neatly and consistently organized, corresponding to each column label.
- **Reference:** Refer to the table in the main text to help readers understand the context of the data presented.

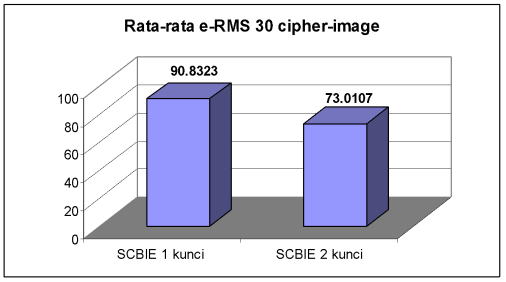
Table Title: Percentage of Students Understanding Science Concepts

No	Science Concept	Before Learning (%)	After Learning (%)
1	Energy and Its Changes	45%	80%
2	Solar System	55%	85%
3	Properties of Materials	50%	75%

Description: This table shows the comparison of the percentage of students who understand science concepts before and after the implementation of a new teaching method.

2. **Graphs**

For graphs, follow the format for diagrams as shown in the following Figure:



3. **Mathematical Components**

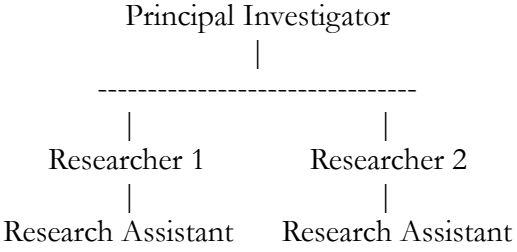
Formulas should be written separately, not within sentences, and formulas are written using Microsoft Equation.

$$x + y = 2$$

$$(1 + x)^n = 1 + \frac{nx}{1!} + \frac{n(n-1)x^2}{2!} + \ldots$$

4. Diagram

Diagram Title: Organizational Structure of the Research Team



Description: The diagram above shows the organizational structure within the research team, from the principal investigator to the research assistants.

Each of the above elements is designed to present data or information clearly so that readers can easily understand the content of the research. Always ensure that all these elements are labeled and referenced in the main text of the journal.

DISCUSSION

[Section Title: All Caps, 12 pt, Garamond, Bold] [Content: 12 pt, Garamond, Spacing 1.15] The discussion in a well-written journal article is the section where the authors analyze, interpret, and explain the research findings. The main points typically covered in the discussion section are: 1) Analysis of Results: The authors provide a detailed explanation of what the results mean, linking them to the research questions, hypotheses, or objectives; 2) Comparison with Previous Studies: The obtained results are compared with findings from previous studies, theories, or literature to assess consistency or differences; 3) Implications of Findings: The discussion includes how the research findings contribute to the existing understanding in the field, along with their practical or theoretical implications; 4) Limitations of the Study: The authors identify and acknowledge the limitations of the study, such as a small sample size, potential biases in methods, or uncontrolled variables; and 5) Partial Conclusions: The discussion often leads to partial conclusions, preparing the reader for the final conclusion section of the journal. A good discussion not only presents what was found but also provides context and meaning to those findings, making them relevant to the broader scope of the study.

CONCLUSION

[Section Title: All Caps, 12 pt, Garamond, Bold] [Content: 12 pt, Garamond, Spacing 1.15]

The conclusion section summarizes the main findings of the research and explains their relevance to the research questions, hypotheses, or objectives mentioned in the introduction. Conclusions should be clearly stated without repeating information already provided in the previous sections. The key elements of a good conclusion include: 1) Summary of Key Findings: The authors restate the main points of the research results, emphasizing the most significant

findings that answer the research questions, objectives, or hypotheses; 2) Implications of the Research: This section mentions how the research findings can contribute to the relevant field of study, as well as any practical or theoretical impacts; 3) Recommendations for Future Research: The authors provide suggestions or directions for future research that can deepen or expand upon the obtained findings; and 4) Closing Remarks: The conclusion often ends with a general statement that highlights the importance of the research and how it contributes to knowledge or solves a specific problem. A good conclusion not only reviews the results but also ties them to the research objectives and offers a broader perspective on the study's significance.

REFERENCES

[Section Title: All Caps, 12 pt, Garamond, Bold] [Content: 12 pt, Garamond, Spacing 1.15]

To create references in a well-structured journal, several steps must be followed. First, it is recommended to use bibliographic software such as Mendeley, EndNote, ReferenceManager, or Zotero. These tools help organize and format references accurately, reducing the risk of typographical errors and duplication. Second, include the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) for all references that have one, as DOIs make it easier for readers to locate the cited sources. Third, the reference list should be arranged alphabetically by the first author's last name. If there are multiple references from the same author, arrange them chronologically by the year of publication, from the oldest to the most recent. Fourth, ensure that every reference cited in the text is included in the reference list and vice versa, to maintain consistency between the text and the reference list.

Additionally, use a minimum of 20 references in the article, with at least 75% preferably coming from accredited scientific journal articles, both national and international. Other sources can include books, reports, or other relevant materials. References should preferably be recent, within the last five to ten years, except for foundational theories or historical sources that remain relevant. When submitting an article to a journal, ensure that all references are entered into the journal management system, such as the Open Journal System (OJS), following the journal's guidelines. Finally, adhere to the APA Style, 7th edition, for writing references and in-text citations. Following these guidelines will ensure that references in the journal are well-structured, accurate, and comply with academic standards.

These examples demonstrate how to cite various types of sources using the APA 7th edition style, both in parenthetical and narrative forms. For a single citation with one author, you should use a format like this: (Purwanto, 2018). This is used when citing from a source written by one author with the last name Purwanto (Rudi Purwanto), published in 2018. If you are citing a work with three or more authors, use "et al." after the first author's name, as in the following example: (Jumatriadi et al., 2019). This indicates that there are more than two authors, and the complete reference will appear in the reference list.

When citing multiple sources at once, separate each source with a semicolon, for example: (Haris, 2016; Hidayat & Khalika, 2019; Ikhwan, 2019; Madjid, 2002). This format is useful when you want to combine several references in one section or sentence. For citations with two authors, mention both authors' names like this: (Jumatriadi & Ayatullah, 2021). In narrative citations, the author's name becomes part of the sentence, with the publication year in parentheses following the author's name. An example of this is Jumatriadi (2024).

Reference Examples

Journal Article with DOI

Reference:

Smith, J. A., & Doe, R. L. (2021). Exploring the impact of climate change on coastal ecosystems. Environmental Science Journal, 45(2), 123–145. https://doi.org/10.1016/esj.2021.00045

Parenthetical Citation: (Smith & Doe, 2021)

Narrative Citation: Smith and Doe (2021)

Journal Article without DOI, with URL from a non-database source

Reference:

Williams, K. T., & Johnson, M. R. (2020). The role of technology in modern education: A comprehensive review. Journal of Educational Technology and Research, 12(3), 78–99. https://www.journalofedutech.com/articles/volume12

Parenthetical Citation: (Williams & Johnson, 2020)

Narrative Citation: Williams and Johnson (2020)

Book with DOI

Reference:

Robinson, P. L. (2019). Understanding human behavior (3rd ed.). Academic Press. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-813103-2.00001-1

Parenthetical Citation: (Robinson, 2019)

Narrative Citation: Robinson (2019)

Book without DOI, from print or academic database version

Reference:

Martin, G. R. (2017). Leadership in complex organizations. Oxford University Press.

Parenthetical Citation: (Martin, 2017)

Narrative Citation: Martin (2017)

Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis

Reference:

Anderson, T. H. (2016). Teacher perceptions of student engagement in online learning environments [Unpublished master's thesis]. University of Southern California.

Parenthetical Citation: (Anderson, 2016)

Narrative Citation: Anderson (2016)

Dissertation or Thesis from a Database

Reference:

Lopez, M. A. (2018). The influence of social media on adolescent mental health (Publication No. 10987654) [Doctoral dissertation, Harvard University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

Parenthetical Citation: (Lopez, 2018)

Narrative Citation: Lopez (2018)

By following these examples, you can ensure that your citations and references are consistent with the APA 7th edition style, both in-text and in the reference list.