SERVQUAL: Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen
Volume (..) No. (..) (....-....) 202..
ISSN: 3031-3287

https://ejournal.anugerahdutaperdana.com/index.php/adp

05-2010 dapat dilihat pada Tabel 1. Penyebutan Tabel 1 tersebut menjadi penting untuk memandu pembaca memahami apa yang sedang dijelaskan oleh penulis.

Tabel 1. Perkembangan Tingkat Kemiskinan di Wilayah Perkotaan dan Perdesaan Tahun 2005-2010

(Persen)

Tahun	Wilayah Perkotaan	Wilayah Perdesaan	Total
2005	12,40	22,70	35,10
2006	14,49	24,81	39,30
2007	13,56	23,61	37,17
2008	12,77	22,19	34,96
2009	11,91	20,62	32,53
2010	11,10	19,93	31,02

Sumber: BPS, 2012.

Pembahasan hasil analisis dan evaluasi dapat menerapkan metode komparasi, gambar, tabel atau lainnya. Hindari penyajian deskriptif naratif yang panjang lebar tanpa analisis yang mendalam. Poin yang ingin dijelaskan lebih baik diganti dengan ilustrasi (gambar, diagram, peta, dan lainnya) namun dengan penjelasan yang mudah dipahami. Interpretasi hasil analisis ditujukan untuk memperoleh jawaban, nilai tambah, dan kemanfaatan dikaitkan dengan permasalahan dan tujuan penelitian. Pembahasan ditulis secara ringkas, fokus, dan tidak mengulang dari bagian hasil penelitian. Acuan pustaka harus dimunculkan saat membandingkan hasil atau pembahasan dengan publikasi sebelumnya.

KESIMPULAN

Kesimpulan merupakan bagian akhir karya tulis ilmiah yang diperoleh dari sari pati bagian hasil dan pembahasan (analisis) tentang fenomena yang sedang diteliti. Isi kesimpulan bukan menulis ulang bagian hasil dan pembahasan atau juga bukan meringkas, melainkan penyampaian secara singkat jawaban atas tujuan atau pertanyaan penelitian yang telah diajukan sebelumnya. Kesimpulan harus ditulis dalam bentuk kalimat utuh, jelas, dan ringkas. Kesimpulan khusus berasal dari analisis, sedangkan kesimpulan umum adalah hasil generalisasi atau keterkaitan dengan fenomena serupa di wilayah lain yang diacu dari publikasi terdahulu. Di dalam hal ini, segitiga konsistensi mencakup masalah, tujuan, kesimpulan harus diperhatikan sebagai upaya *check* dan *recheck* saat menulis sebuah kesimpulan.

Selain kesimpulan, diperlukan saran berupa rekomendasi akademis, tindak lanjut nyata, atau implikasi kebijakan atas kesimpulan yang diperoleh. Sama halnya dengan kesimpulan, bagian tentang saran berupa rekomendasi ini juga harus disampaikan secara jelas dan ringkas.

UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH (*optional*)

Wujud penghargaan terhadap pihak yang terlibat dalam penyusunan *manuscript*, penelitian, dan/atau pengembangan. Pada bagian ini disebutkan siapa yang patut diberikan ucapan terima kasih, baik institusi, pemberi donor dana, atau individu.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Catatan untuk daftar pustaka bahwa sumber pustaka dianjurkan paling sedikit 80 persen berupa acuan primer (jurnal dan hasil-hasil penelitian) dari total daftar pustaka dan diterbitkan dalam 10 tahun terakhir. Sumber pustaka berupa acuan primer tersebut harus pula yang berkaitan erat dengan tema atau permasalahan yang sedang diteliti. Format penulisan daftar pustaka menggunakan *American Psychological Association* (APA) atau disebut Gaya Harvard. Sedangkan kutipan tulisan sendiri dari karya tulis ilmiah dibatasi paling banyak 30 persen dari total jumlah daftar pustaka. Untuk referensi atau kutipan pada tubuh tulisan, nama penulis atau pengarang buku atau jurnal atau terbitan lainnya yang lebih dari dua penulis atau pengarang maka cukup ditulis et al. Seluruh rujukan atau pustaka yang ditulis di dalam daftar pustaka harus disebutkan di dalam tubuh tulisan, begitu sebaliknya. Selain itu, seluruh rujukan atau pustaka yang digunakan harus ditulis di dalam daftar pustaka sesuai kelompok rujukan atau pustakanya.

1. **Buku**

a. **Buku dengan bab**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... The elucidation of the potency of infant-mother relationships, showing how later adaptations echo the quality of early interpersonal experiences (Harlow, 1958, chap. 8).

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Harlow, H.F. (1958). *Biological and biochemical basis of behavior. In* D.C. Spencer (Ed.), Symposium on interdisciplinary research (pp. 239-252). Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

b. **Buku tanpa bab**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

Satu penulis

..... (Skinner, 1969). Atau Skinner (1969) .....

Dua penulis

..... (Wimmer & Dominick, 1997). Atau Wimmer & Dominick (1997) .....

Tiga atau lebih penulis

..... (Johnson et al., 2005). Atau Johnson et al. (2005) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Satu penulis

Skinner, B.F. (1969). *Contingencies of reinforcement*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Dua penulis

Bremner, G. & Fogel, A. (Eds.). (2001). *Blackwell handbook of infant development*. Malden, M.A: Blackwell.

Tiga atau lebih penulis

Johnson, L., Lewis, K., Peters, M., Harris, Y., Moreton, G., & Morgan, B. (2005). *How far is far?*. London: McMillan.

c. **Buku tanpa penulis**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

... (Art Students International, 1988). Atau Art Students International (1988) ..

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Art students international. (1988). Princeton, N.J.: Educational Publications International.

d. **Buku dengan edisi/versi**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Latif & Ibrahim, 1996). Atau Latif & Ibrahim (1996) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Latif, Y. & Ibrahim, I.S. (1996). *Bahasa dan kekuasaan: Politik wacana di panggung Orde Baru*. Bandung: Mizan.

e. **Buku terjemahan**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Severin & Tankard, 2005). Atau Severin & Tankard (2005) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Severin, W.J. & Tankard, J.W., Jr. (2005). *Teori komunikasi: Metode dan terapan di dalam media massa* (5th ed.). (S. Harianto, Terjemahan). Jakarta: Kencana.

f. **Buku dengan beberapa volume**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Wilson & Fraser, 1988-1990). Atau Wilson & Fraser (1988-1990) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Wilson, J.G. & Fraser, F. (Eds.). (1988-1990). *Handbook of wizards* (Vols. 1-4). New York: Plenum Press.

g. **Karya lebih satu dari penulis yang sama**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Willmott, 2004, 2006). Atau Willmott (2004, 2006) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Willmott, W.F. (2004). *Rocks and landscapes of the national parks of Southern Queensland*. Brisbane: Geological Society of Australia, Queensland Division.

Willmott, W.F. (2006). *Rocks and landscapes of the national parks of Central Queensland*. Brisbane: Geological Society of Australia, Queensland Division.

h. **Buku yang ditulis oleh lembaga atau institusi**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Queensland Health, 2002). Atau Queensland Health (2002) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Queensland Health. (2002). *Best practice guidelines for the management of type 1 diabetes in children and adolescents*. Brisbane, Qld.: Queensland Health.

i. **Buku yang diedit oleh editor**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Friedman & Wachs, 1999). Atau Friedman & Wachs (1999) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Friedman, S.L. & Wachs, T.D. (Eds). (1999). *Measuring environment across the lifespan: Emerging methods and concepts.* Washington, D.C.: American Psychology Association.

2. **Jurnal**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

Satu penulis

..... (Mellers, 2000). Atau Mellers (2000) .....

Dua penulis

..... (Schafer & Kang, 2008). Atau Schafer & Kang (2008) .....

Tiga hingga enam penulis atau lebih

..... (Skenderian et al., 2008). Atau Skenderian et al. (2008) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Satu penulis

Mellers, B.A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 50(2), 49-52.

Dua penulis

Schafer, J.L. & Kang, J. (2008). Average causal effects from nonrandomized studies: A practical guide and simulated example. *Psychological Methods*, 13, 379-313.

Tiga hingga enam penulis atau lebih

Skenderian, J., Siegel, J.T., Crano, W.D., Alvaro, E.E., & Lac, A. (2008). Expectancy change and adolescents' intentions to use marijuana. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviours,* 22, 563-569.

3. **Sumber Digital**

a. **Artikel majalah atau koran dari internet**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Waxman, 2005). Atau Waxman (2005) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Waxman, S. (2005, April 19). Hollywood welcomes new crop of moguls. The New York Times. Diperoleh tanggal 2 Januari 2007, dari http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F70F16FC345A0C7A8DDDAD0894DD404482

b. **Artikel e-journal**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Muntner et al., 2004). Atau Muntner et al. (2004) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Muntner, P., He, J., Cutler, J.A., Wildman, R.P., & Whelton, P.L. (2004). Trends in blood pressure among children and adolescents. *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), 29(17), 2110-2111. Diperoleh tanggal 22 Mei 2007, dari http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/contenct/abstract/291/17/2017

c. **Halaman *web***

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Shackelford, 2000). Atau Shackelford (2000) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Shackelford, W. (2000). The six stages of cultural competence. In Diversity central: Learning. Diperoleh tanggal 16 April 2000, dari http://www.diversityhotwire.com/learning/cultural_insights.html

d. ***Website* dari organisasi**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

... (U.S. Department of Education, Office of Innovation and Improvement, 2004). Atau U.S. Department of Education, Office of Innovation and Improvement (2004) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

U.S. Departement of Education, Office of Innovation and Improvement. (2004). Innovations in education: Alternative routes to teacher certfication (pp. 2-3). Washington, D.C.: Education Publication Center. Diperoleh tanggal 20 April 2006, dari http://www.ed.gov/admins/tchrqual/recruit/altroutes/report.html.

4. **Sumber Lain**

a. **Artikel koran atau majalah**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Rood, 2005). Atau Rood (2005) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Rood, L. (2005, December 31). The steep costs of driving drunk. *Des Moines Register*, p. A12.

b. **Artikel koran atau majalah, tanpa penulis**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Meeting the Needs, 2001). Atau Meeting the Needs (2001) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Meeting the Needs of Counsellors. (2001, May 5). *The Courier Mail*, p. 22.

c. **Tesis atau disertasi atau laporan penelitian ilmiah**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Caravaggio, 1992). Atau Caravaggio (1992) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Caravaggio, Q.T. (1992). Trance and clay therapy. Unpublished master's thesis, Lesley University, Cambridge, M.A.

d. ***Conference paper* dipublikasikan**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Bohrer et al., 1995). Atau Bohrer et al. (1995) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Bohrer, S., Zielke, T., & Freiburg, V. (1995). Integrated obstacle detection framework for intelligent cruise control on motorways. Paper presented at IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium. Detroit, M.I.: Piscataway.

e. ***Conference paper* tidak dipublikasikan**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Bowden & Fairley, 1996). Atau Bowden & Fairley (1996) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Bowden, F.J. & Fairley, C.K. (1996, June), *Endemic STDs in the Nothern Territory: Estimations of effective rates of partner change*. Paper presented at Scientific Meeting of the Royal Australian College od Physician, Darwin.

f. **Laporan pemerintah**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... (Queensland Health, 2005). Atau Queensland Health (2005) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Queensland Health. (2005). *Health systems review final report*. Brisbane: Queensland Government.

g. **Kutipan tidak langsung**

Referensi pada tulisan (kutipan)

..... Schramm (dikutip dari Severin & Tankard, 2005) .....

Referensi pada akhir tulisan (daftar pustaka)

Severin, W.J. & Tankard, J.W., Jr. (2005). *Teori komunikasi: Sejarah, metode, dan terapan di dalam media massa* (edisi kelima). Jakarta: Prenada Heda.

LAMPIRAN (*optional*)

Kelengkapan ini diperkenankan apabila di dalam bab-bab pembahasan tidak dimungkinkan untuk dicantumkan.

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Volume (..) No. (..) (….-….) 202..
ISSN: 3031-3287

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MANUSCRIPT TITLE IN ENGLISH

(*Manuscript Title in Indonesia*)

First author*, **Second author****, and **Third author*****

*Institution/affiliation, Address of the institution/affiliation and email

. * Institution/affiliation, Address of the institution/affiliation and email

Abstrak

Abstrak ditulis dalam 1 paragraf tanpa kutipan pustaka, tanpa catatan kaki, dan tanpa singkatan. Abstrak ditulis maksimal 250 kata dan minimum 200 kata dengan jenis huruf Arial 10 *point*. Abstrak berisi penjelasan singkat tentang masalah atau isu yang diteliti atau pentingnya topik penelitian, tujuan, dan temuan penelitian. Sedangkan kata kunci merupakan kata yang paling menentukan dalam karya tulis ilmiah dan mengandung pengertian suatu konsep, cukup informasi untuk indeks, dan membantu dalam penelusuran. Kata kunci dapat berupa kata tunggal dan majemuk, terdiri 3 sampai 5 kata.
Kata kunci: tiga, empat, lima.

Abstract

The abstract is written in 1 paragraph without citation, footnotes, and abbreviations. The abstract is contain a maximum of 250 words and a minimum of 200 words with Arial 10. The essential things that must exist in the abstract are the problem or issue or the importance of the topic, objectives, and research findings. Meanwhile, keywords are the most potent words in scientific writing and contain a concept, sufficient information to index, and help in searches. Keywords can be single and compound words, consisting of 3 to 5 words.
Keywords: three, four, five.

INTRODUCTION

This manuscript is a template file prepared in Word (*.doc or *.docx) format. Authors may use this document version as a reference when preparing a manuscript. Authors are required to use 11-point Arial on A4 paper, with 3 mm margins on sides, top, and bottom of the page. The initial format of the manuscript before publication should be in Word.doc and prepared in single-column format, including figures and tables. Manuscripts can be submitted in an open journal system.

This section covers the research background, problems, and research purpose. Research background should highlight the significance of the work and its connection with current issues and relevant research from previous studies. Meanwhile, problems or formulation of the problem should be explained by presenting the existing phenomena and associating them with scientific theory to identify the gap between phenomena and theory. The problem should not be presented in an interrogative sentence but in a declarative sentence instead.

The research purpose should be presented clearly and concisely and describes the research's point to answer. The novelty of the research may also be presented in this section.

METHODS

Methods shall employ rational, empirical, and systematic explanation on the approach of the research being used. In addition, the presentation of the methods or models shall put the references if they have been published before. The presentation shall include at least (a) types and sources of data and (b) analysis methods being used (including analysis tools).

Types and sources of the data shall be described in detail so that the readers will quickly find out the type of the research and the whole data of the research being used. Meanwhile, the analysis methods shall describe procedures or approaches, including the determination of parameters or variables, the data collection methods, the processing methods, and the analysis of data. The description can also include mathematical formulas or specific formulas so that the numerical results can be validated. The formulas or materials that have been standardized, unless they have been modified, do not need further explanation, but the references need to be mentioned. The explanation of the methods shall be provided thoroughly so that other researchers can use the same research methods.

If mathematical formulas come up in a manuscript, the Microsoft Equation Editor or Math Type feature can be used. The position of formulas is indented, just like writing a new paragraph (5 spaces). The formulas shall be followed by a continuous dot and the sequence number of the formulas. The example of the writing of formula is as follows:

$$p(x,y) \quad ;(0 \le x \le M-1 \ , \ 0 \le y \le N-1) \qquad \text{..... (1)}$$

Which

p : the probability of p.

M : the probability of M.

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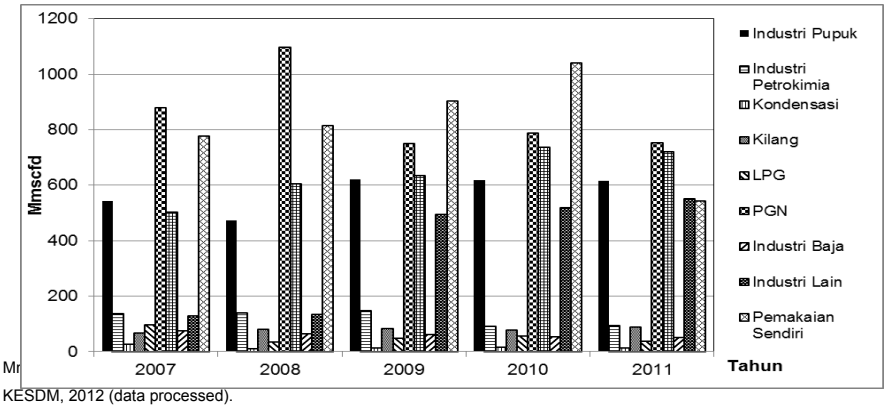
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data display taken from the results of the research can be in the form of tabulation in accordance with the methods and variable used. The analysis and evaluation of the data shall be adjusted with the theoretical study results formula that has been worked out. Every paragraph contains at least two sentences.

Pay attention to the format of writing numbers. Use Commas as a decimal separator for Indonesian texts or periods for English texts. The number of digits after the comma is 2 or 3, and it must be applied consistently not only in the text body but also in the tables and figures. In currency, like the Indonesian Rupiah, put the currency symbol before the number with no space. Meanwhile, use periods to separate groups of thousand for manuscripts in Indonesian and use commas in English. For example, express Rp10,000 for numbers in Rupiah currency for manuscripts in Indonesian.

Figures

All figures in the manuscript should be placed in a single column or in one page so that reviewers and readers will find them easier to read. The position of the figure should be at the centre of the column with the figure caption and number indicated in bold type. Each first letter in figure titles is capitalized, except for conjunctions. All are typed in 11-point Arial. If the figure title contains a long sentence and requires two lines, see Figure 1.



Note: Mr

Source: KESDM, 2012 (data processed).

Figure 1. Natural Gas Consumption Growth in Indonesia during 2007-2011

Sources and captions (if any) are written in 10-point Arial font. The figures shown must be referred to in the body of the paper. For example, we can see the natural gas consumption growth in Indonesia during 2007-2011 in Figure 1. The figure is important to guide the reader to understand better what the author describes.

Table

As with figures, tables in a research paper must be adjusted to the rule of 1 column or the full size of one paper without vertical lines. The purpose is to make the table easier to read by reviewers and readers. The table's position is placed in the middle of the column with the word "Table" and the number in bold. The title is written in capital for each word, except for conjunctions, with 11-point Arial font. The references and captions (if any) are written in 10-point Arial font. If the font size in the table is smaller than 11 because the data submitted is relatively large, the font of the references and caption should be written in a font 1 point smaller than the font in the table. If the table title is long and requires two lines, you can see the example in Table 1.

The table shown must be referred to in the body of the paper. For example, you can see the development of poverty rates in urban and rural areas from 2005 to 2010 in Table 1. The table is important to help the readers better understand what the author tries to explain.

Table 1. Development of Poverty Rates in Urban and Rural Areas from 2005 to 2010

(in per cent)

Year	Urban Area	Rural Area	Total
2005	12.40	22.70	35.10
2006	14.49	24.81	39.30
2007	13.56	23.61	37.17
2008	12.77	22.19	34.96
2009	11.91	20.62	32.53
2010	11.10	19.93	31.02

Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2012.

In conducting table reviews, avoid presenting lengthy descriptive narratives without in-depth analysis. Try to get your point across not by describing but instead using figures or diagrams so that the readers can understand the table more easily. The various reviews in these chapters aim to get answers, added value, and benefits related to the problems and objectives of the research/study. The overall discussion in different chapters must be presented concisely without many repetitions. References should be provided when comparing findings or reviews with previous publications.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is the final part of a scientific paper obtained from the essence of the study's findings and discussion (analysis). The conclusion doesn't mean rewriting the finding and discussion chapter or summarizing, but rather delivering brief answers to the objectives or research questions previously asked. We need to write a conclusion in complete, clear, and concise sentences. The specific conclusion comes from the finding and discussion analysis, while the general conclusion comes from generalization or correlation with similar phenomena in other studies as referred to in previous publications. In this case, research problems, research objectives, and research findings all must be considered to check and recheck when writing a conclusion.

In addition, suggestions are needed in academic recommendations, along with a feasible follow-up or policy implications for the findings obtained. The recommendations should be written in brief and concise sentences.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT ***(optional)***

This part constitutes as a dedication to all the parties involved in preparing manuscripts and in conducting research and development. The chapter lists all the parties that the author is indebted to, which may include institutions, donors, or individuals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The strength or quality of a manuscript with literature review or critical review lies in the use of references or bibliography. For this reason, the editorial team will ensure that the research references are credible, both in terms of number and quality. It is recommended that at least 80 per cent of literature sources are taken from primary references (journals and research articles) published in the last ten years of the total bibliography. Primary references must also be closely related to the theme or problem being studied. The bibliography shall be written following the American Psychological Association (APA) format, also known as the Harvard Style. Meanwhile, self-citations in your scientific papers should cover no more than 30 per cent of the total bibliography. For references or citations in the body of the paper from books, journals, or other publications with more than two authors, simply writing et al. is enough. All references written in the bibliography must be mentioned in the research body and vice versa. In addition, all references used must be written in the bibliography according to the group of references.

1. **Books**
   a. **Books by chapters**

      Reference in writing (citation)

      ..... The elucidation of the potency of infant-mother relationships, showing how later adaptations echo the quality of early interpersonal experiences (Harlow, 1958, chap. 8).

      Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Harlow, H.F. (1958). *Biological and biochemical basis of behaviour. In* D.C. Spencer (Ed.), Symposium on interdisciplinary research (pp. 239-252). Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

b. **Books without chapters**

Reference in writing (citation)

One author

..... (Skinner, 1969). Or Skinner (1969) .....

Two authors

..... (Wimmer & Dominick, 1997). Or Wimmer & Dominick (1997) ...

Three or more authors

..... (Johnson et al., 2005). Or Johnson et al. (2005) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

One author

Skinner, B.F. (1969). *Contingencies of reinforcement*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Two authors

Bremner, G. & Fogel, A. (Eds.). (2001). *Blackwell handbook of infant development*. Malden, M.A.: Blackwell.

Three or more authors

Johnson, L., Lewis, K. Peters, M., Harris, Y., Moreton, G., & Morgan, B. (2005). *How far is far?*. London: McMillan.

c. **Books without authors**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Art Students International, 1988). Or Art Students International (1988) .....

Reference at the end of writing (bibliography)

Art students international. (1988). Princeton, N.J.: Educational Publications International.

d. **Books with editions/versions**

Reference in the writing (citation)

..... (Latif & Ibrahim, 1996). Or Latif & Ibrahim (1996) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Latif, Y. & Ibrahim, I.S. (1996). *Bahasa dan kekuasaan: Politik wacana di panggung Orde Baru*. Bandung: Mizan.

e. **Translated books**

Reference in the writing (citation)

..... (Severin & Tankard, 2005). Or Severin & Tankard (2005) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Severin, W.J. & Tankard, J.W., Jr. (2005). *Teori komunikasi: Metode dan terapan di dalam media massa* (5th ed.). (S. Harianto, Trans.). Jakarta: Kencana.

f. **Books in volumes**

Reference in the writing (citation)

..... (Wilson & Fraser, 1988-1990). Or Wilson & Fraser (1988-1990) .....

Reference at the end of writing (bibliography)

Wilson, J.G. & Fraser, F. (Eds.). (1988-1990). *Handbook of wizards* (Vols. 1-4). New York: Plenum Press.

g. **More than one work by the same author**

Referencing in writing (citation)

..... (Willmott, 2004, 2006). Or Willmott (2004, 2006) .....

Referencing at the end of writing (bibliography)

Willmott, W.F. (2004). *Rocks and landscapes of the national parks of Southern Queensland*. Brisbane: Geological Society of Australia, Queensland Division.

Willmott, W.F. (2006). *Rocks and landscapes of the national parks of Central Queensland*. Brisbane: Geological Society of Australia, Queensland Division

h. **Books are written by an agency or an institution**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Queensland Health, 2002). Or Queensland Health (2002) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Queensland Health. (2002). *Best practice guidelines for the management of type 1 diabetes in children and adolescents*. Brisbane, Qld.: Queensland Health.

i. **Books edited by an editor.**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Friedman & Wachs, 1999). Or Friedman & Wachs (1999) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Friedman, S.L. & Wachs, T.D. (Eds). (1999). *Measuring environment across the lifespan: Emerging methods and concepts.* Washington, D.C.: American Psychology Association.

2. **Journal**

Reference in writing (citation)

One author

..... (Mellers, 2000). Or Mellers (2000) .....

Two authors

..... (Schafer & Kang, 2008). Or Schafer & Kang (2008) .....

Three to six authors or more

..... (Skenderian et al., 2008). Or Skenderian et al. (2008) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

One author

Mellers, B.A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 50(2), 49-52.

Two authors

Schafer, J.L. & Kang, J. (2008). Average causal effects from nonrandomized studies: A practical guide and simulated example. *Psychological Methods*, 13, 379-313.

Three to six authors or more

Skenderian, J., Siegel, J.T., Crano, W.D., Alvaro, E.E., & Lac, A. (2008). Expectancy change and adolescents' intentions to use marijuana. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviours,* 22, 563-569.

3. **Digital resources**

a. **Magazine or newspaper articles from the internet**

Reference in the writing (citation)

..... (Waxman, 2005). Or Waxman (2005) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Waxman, S. (2005, April 19th). Hollywood welcomes new crop of moguls. The New York Times. Accessed January 2nd, 2007, retrieved from http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F70F16FC345A0C7A8DDDAD0894DD404482.

b. **E-journal articles**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Muntner et al., 2004). Or Muntner et al. (2004) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Muntner, P., He, J., Cutler, J.A., Wildman, R.P., & Whelton, P.L. (2004). Trends in blood pressure among children and adolescents. *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), 29(17), 2110-2111. Accessed May 22nd, 2007, retrieved from http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/contenct/abstract/291/17/2017.

c. **Webpage**

Reference in the writing (citation)

..... (Shackelford, 2000). Or Shackelford (2000) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Shackelford, W. (2000). The six stages of cultural competence. In Diversity central: Learning. Accessed April 16th, 2000, retrieved from http://www.diversityhotwire.com/learning/cultural_insights.html.

d. **Website of an organization**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (U.S. Department of Education, Office of Innovation and Improvement, 2004). Or U.S. Department of Education, Office of Innovation and Improvement (2004) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

U.S. Departement of Education, Office of Innovation and Improvement. (2004). Innovations in education: Alternative routes to teacher certification (pp. 2-3). Washington, D.C.: Education Publication Center. Accessed April 20th, 2006, retrieved from http://www.ed.gov/admins/tchrqual/recruit/altroutes/report.html.

4. **Other sources**

a. **Magazine or newspaper articles**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Rood, 2005). Or Rood (2005) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Rood, L. (2005, December 31st). The steep costs of driving drunk. *Des Moines Register*, p. A12.

b. **Magazine or newspaper articles with no author**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Meeting the Needs, 2001). Or Meeting the Needs (2001) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Meeting the Needs of Counsellors. (2001, May 5th). *The Courier-Mail*, p. 22.

c. **Thesis, doctoral thesis, or a research paper**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Caravaggio, 1992). Or Caravaggio (1992) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Caravaggio, Q.T. (1992). Trance and clay therapy. Unpublished master's thesis, Lesley University, Cambridge, M.A.

d. **Published conference paper**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Bohrer et al., 1995). Or Bohrer et al. (1995) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Bohrer, S., Zielke, T., & Freiburg, V. (1995). Integrated obstacle detection framework for intelligent cruise control on motorways. Paper presented at IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium. Detroit, M.I.: Piscataway.

e. **Unpublished conference paper**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Bowden & Fairley, 1996). Or Bowden & Fairley (1996) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Bowden, F.J. & Fairley, C.K. (1996, June). *Endemic STDs in the Nothern Territory: Estimations of effective rates of partner change*. Paper presented at Scientific Meeting of the Royal Australian College od Physician, Darwin.

f. **Government Report**

Reference in writing (citation)

..... (Queensland Health, 2005). Or Queensland Health (2005) .....

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Queensland Health. (2005). *Health systems review final report*. Brisbane: Queensland Government.

g. **Indirect citation**

Reference in the writing (citation)

..... Schramm (referred from Severin & Tankard, 2005).

Reference at the end of the writing (bibliography)

Severin, W.J. & Tankard, J.W., Jr. (2005). *Teori komunikasi: Sejarah, metode, dan terapan di dalam media massa* (fifth edition). Jakarta: Prenada Heda.

Appendices (*optional*)

Appendices are allowed if they cannot be included in the discussion chapters.