The Research Title Should Be Succinct And Insightful Using A Maximum Of 16 Words

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Abstract: The Research Title Should Be Succinct and Insightful Using A Maximum of 16 Words. The abstract submitted to Nuansa Journal should be concise, factual containing the research objectives, research findings and the main conclusion. It should be presented separately from the article, so it is independent. In addition, the use of acronym should be avoided; provided that it is necessary, it should be defined in the initial part of the abstract, e.g. Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN). In addition, the abstract should not contain picture(s) or table(s), yet using single space, times new roman, font size 12, spacing after paragraph 6, and a maximum of 200 words.

Keywords: between 3-7 concepts.

Abstrak: Judul Penelitian Harus Ringkas dan Mengandung Wawasan dengan Menggunakan Maksimum 16 Kata. Abstrak ditulis menggunakan Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia. Abstrak cukup satu paragraf yang mengandung latar belakang, objektif, metode penelitian, hasil dan kesimpulan. Itu harus disajikan secara terpisah dari artikel, sehingga independen. Selain itu, penggunaan akronim harus dihindari; asalkan itu perlu, itu harus didefinisikan di bagian awal dari abstrak, mis. Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN). Selain itu, abstrak tidak boleh berisi gambar atau tabel, namun menggunakan spasi tunggal, Times New Roman, ukuran font 12, spasi setelah paragraf 6, dan maksimal 200 kata.

Kata kunci: antara 3-7 konsep.

Introduction

This section comprises the background, the literature review or the summary of previous relevant studies, the aims of writing the article, and the description of the problem solving and clear objectives of the research. There are three main distinctive characteristics of the Nuansa Journal, which include the background, the objectives and method of the study (without using such terms explicitly as subtitles in the main body of the article).

The script is typed with 1.15 spacing Times New Roman type, 12 characters, margins: top, bottom, left and right is 2.5 cm in length of scripts between 3000-6000 words.

Reviewing of Articles

Every submitted paper is independently reviewed by at least two peer-reviewers (Double-blind). Decision for publication, amendment, or rejection is based upon their reports/recommendation. If two or more reviewers consider the articles unsuitable for publication in this journal, a statement explaining the basis for the decision will be sent to the authors within three months of the submission date.

Method

In the *Materials and Methods* section, you explain *clearly* how you conducted your research order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit

others to replicate your research. You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. The main consideration is to ensure that enough detail is provided to verify your findings and to enable the replication of the research. You should maintain a balance between brevity (you cannot describe every technical issue) and completeness (you need to give adequate detail so that readers know what happened).

Tips:

- 1. Define the population and the methods of sampling;
- 2. Describe the instrumentation:
- 3. Describe the procedures and if relevant, the time frame;
- 4. Describe the analysis plan;
- 5. Describe any approaches to ensure validity and reliability;
- 6. State any assumptions;
- 7. Describe statistical tests and the comparisons made; ordinary statistical methods should be used without comment; advanced or unusual methods may require a literature citation, and;
- 8. Describe the scope and/or limitations of the methodology you used.

In the *social* and behavioral sciences, it is important to always provide sufficient information to allow other researchers to adopt or replicate your methodology. This information is particularly important when a new method has been developed or an innovative use of an exisiting method is utilized.Last, please avoid to make a sub section in Material and Methods.

Results and Discussion

The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state your findings and make a interpretations and/or opinions, *explain* the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the Introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

To make your message clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Care must be taken to provides commentary and not a reiteration of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

Tips:

- 1. State the Major Findings of the Study;
- 2. Explain the Meaning of the Findings and Why the Findings Are Important;
- 3. Support the answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and to the literature, clearly stating why they are

- acceptable and how they are consistent or fit in with previously published knowledge on the topic;
- 4. Relate the Findings to Those of Similar Studies;
- 5. Consider Alternative Explanations of the Findings;
- 6. State the Clinical Relevance of the Findings;
- 7. Acknowledge the Study's Limitations, and;
- 8. Make Suggestions for Further Research.

It is easy to inflate the interpretation of careful results. Be that interpretation of the results does not go beyond what is supported by the data. The data are the data: nothing more, nothing Please avoid and make over less. interpretation of the results, unwarranted speculation, inflating the importance of the findings, tangential issues over-emphasize the impact of your research

Work with Graphic:

Figures and tables are the most effective way to present results. Captions should be able to stand alone, such that the figures and tables are understandable without the need to read the entire manuscript. Besides that, The data represented should be easy to interpret.

Tips:

- 1. The graphic should be simple, but informative;
- 2. The use of color is encouraged;
- 3. The graphic should uphold the standards of a scholarly, professional publication;
- 4. The graphic must be entirely original, unpublished artwork created by one of the co-authors;

- 5. The graphic should not include a photograph, drawing, or caricature of any person, living or deceased;
- 6. Do not include postage stamps or currency from any country, or trademarked items (company logos, images, and products), and;
- 7. Avoid choosing a graphic that already appears within the text of the manuscript.

Conclusion

The conclusion and recommendation of the author are given in this section and are consistent in using the term "Conclusion". The conclusion of the research should serve the urgent purposes of the study within this section. This can be followed by suggesting the relevant future studies.

References

References should follow the style detailed in the APA 6th Publication Manual. Make sure that all references mentioned in the text are listed in the reference section and vice versa and that the spelling of author names and years are consistent. Please to not be used footnote or endnote in any format.

Tips: (Please cross check for)

- 1. Spelling of author names;
- 2. Punctuation:
- 3. Number of authors to include before using "etc", and;
- 4. Reference style

We suggest all of you using software ENDNOTE, MENDELEY, ZOTERO, or EASYBIB for easily citation. References should be the most recent and pertinent literature available (about 5-10 years ago). Authors must also carefully follow APA6th Publication Manual guidelines for nondiscriminatory language regarding gender, sexual orientation, racial and ethnic

identity, disabilities, and age. In addition, the terms counseling, counselor, and client are preferred, rather than their many synonyms.

http://www.apastyle.org/pubmanual.html http://www.apastyle.org/search.aspx?query =&fq=StyleTopicFilt:%22References%22& sort=ContentDateSort%20desc

Contoh Penulisan Referensi

<u>Buku</u>

Slavin, R. E. (2006). *Educational* psychology theory and practice (Ed. 8). New York: Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter Buku:

Triandis, H. C. (2007). Culture and psychology: A history of the study of their relationship. Dalam S. Kitayama & D. Cohen (Eds.), *Handbook of cultural psychology* (hal. 59-76). New York: Guilford Press.

Artikel Jurnal:

Julianto, V., & Etsem, M. B. (2011). The effect of reciting Holy Qur'an toward short-term memory ability analysed through changing brain wave. *Jurnal Psikologi*, *38*(1), 17-29.

Skripsi, Tesis, atau Disertasi:

Nisa, M. (2017). Penerapan metode Tamyiz dalam pemahaman qawa'id di kelas XI MA Plus Nururrohmah Ponpes Al-Kamal Tambaksari Kebumen tahun ajaran 2016/2017 (Skripsi tidak diterbitkan). UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan.

Halaman web:

Nugroho, S. A. (2018, Januari 19). Seorang anak berkebutuhan khusus ditemukan tersesat di Cilincing. *Kompas*. Diakses dari https://megapolitan.kompas.-com/rea d/2018/01/19/20410251/seorang-anak -berkebutuhan-khusus-ditemukan-ters esat-di-cilincing.

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