

## STATE YOUR TITLE HERE: SIMPLE AND CLEAR-MAXIMUM 12 WORDS

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Name of Author 1  
Affiliation of Author 1  
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**Abstract:** An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point of entry for any given academic paper or patent application. Abstracting and indexing services for various academic disciplines are aimed at compiling a body of literature for that particular subject. The abstract consists of 100 to 250 words.

**Keywords:** *keywords 1, keywords 2, keywords 3, keywords 4, maximum 5 keywords*

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## INTRODUCTION

The introduction of a research paper can be the most challenging part of the paper to write. The length of the introduction will vary depending on the type of research paper you are writing. An introduction should announce your topic, provide context and a rationale for your work, before stating your research questions and hypothesis. Well-written introductions set the tone for the paper, catch the reader's interest, and communicate the hypothesis or thesis statement.

Announce your research topic. You can start your introduction with a few sentences which announce the topic of your paper and give an indication of the kind of research questions you will be asking. This is a good way to introduce your readers to your topic and pique their interest. The first few sentences should act as an indication of a broader problem which you will then focus in on more closely in the rest of your introduction, leading to your specific research questions.

Consider referring to keywords. When you write a research paper for publication you will be required to submit it along with a series of keywords that give a quick indication of the areas of research you are addressing. You may also have certain keywords in your title that you want to establish and emphasize in your introduction.

Define any key terms or concepts. It may be necessary for you to clarify any key terms or concepts early on in your introduction. You need to express yourself clearly throughout your paper so if you leave an unfamiliar term or concept unexplained you risk your readers not having a clear understanding of your argument.

Include a **brief literature review**. Depending on the overall length of your paper, it will be necessary to include a review of the existing literature already published in the field. This is an important element of your paper which demonstrates that you have strong knowledge and understanding of the debates and scholarship in your area. Use the literature

to focus on your contribution. A concise but comprehensive literature review can be a very effective way to frame your own research paper. As you develop your introduction, you can move from the literature to focus on your own work and its position relevant to the broader scholarship. Elaborate on the rationale of your paper. Once you have framed your work within a broader context you can elaborate more fully on the rationale of your research and its particular strengths and importance. The rationale should clearly and concisely indicate the value of your paper and its contribution to the field. Try to go beyond saying that you are filling a gap in the scholarship and emphasize the positive contribution of your work. Please note that the literature must be **the latest ten years for journal articles and twenty years for the main source or books**. Make sure to use reference manager software such as Mendeley, Endnote, or any others that will help to identify the references you use for your literature.

State your research questions. Once you have indicated where your research sits in the field and the general rationale for your paper, you can specify the research questions the paper addresses. The literature review and rationale frame your research and introduce your research question. This question should be developed fluently from the earlier parts of the introduction and shouldn't come as a surprise to the reader.

Indicate your hypothesis. After you have specified your research questions you need to give a clear and concise articulation of your hypothesis, or your thesis statement. This is a statement that indicates your essay will make a specific contribution and have a clear result rather than just covering a broader topic. You should make it clear briefly how you came to this hypothesis in a way that references your discussion of the existing literature.

Outline the structure of your paper. In some cases, the final part of an introduction to a research paper will be a few lines that provide an overview of the structure of the body of the paper. This could simply give an outline of how you have organized the paper and how it is broken down into sections.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology can be understood as a way to systemically solve or answer the research problem. Thus essentially, it can be understood as the process of studying how research is done in a scientific manner. Through the methodology, we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his/her research problem and the underlying logic behind them. The selection of the research method is crucial for what conclusions you can make about a phenomenon. It affects what you can say about the cause and the factors influencing the phenomenon. Do not write the theory of the methodology. State why you choose your research methodology; why it is suitable for your type of research.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Sub-heading 1

Once the data are collected, you must analyze and interpret the results. The analysis will include data summaries (e.g., calculating means and variances) and statistical tests to verify conclusions. Most scientists lay out their Tables and Figures upon completion of the data analysis before writing the Results section. Write the Table and Figure legends. It is good practice to note the one or two key results that each Table or Figure conveys and use this information as a basis for writing the Results section. Sequence and number the Tables and Figures in the order which best enables the reader to reach your conclusions.

Remember that the Results section has both text and illustrative materials (Tables and Figures). Use the text component to guide the reader through your key results, i.e., those results which answer the question(s) you investigated. Each Table and Figure must be referenced in the text portion of the results, and you must tell the reader what the key result(s) is that each Table or Figure conveys.

Interpretation of your results includes discussing how your results modify and fit in with what we previously understood about the problem. Review the literature again at this time. After completing the experiments, you will have much greater insight into the subject, and by going through some of the literature again, information that seemed trivial before, or was overlooked, may tie something together and therefore prove very important to your own interpretation. Be sure to cite the works that you refer to. Elaborate on your explanation clearly. Should you need to use some points, you may use the points format as follows:

1. Point 1
2. Point 2
3. Point 3

## Sub-heading 2

## Sub-heading 3

Should you have tables, please refer to this format of the table, no vertical line used:


Table 1. Type the table description

As for the images, they must be in the center position of the page. Look at the following example:



*Image 1. Image Information here*

## CONCLUSION

### Conclusion

Please state your conclusion briefly in the form of a paragraph. Please make sure that the conclusion describes the whole finding and discussion of the research. Do not elaborate more or create a new topic.

## REFERENCES

Please use the **APA 6<sup>th</sup> Edition** for reference. It is strongly suggested that you use reference managers such as Mendeley, endnote, office word reference manager, or any other managers that help identify the references and quotations in the articles.

### Example of reference writing:

Aronoff, M and Kirsten Fudeman. (2011). *What is Morphology?* UK: Blackwell.

Azar B., S. (1999). *Understanding and using English grammar*. New York: Pearson Education.

Ba'dulu, A.M. & Herman. (2004). *Morfosintaksis*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.

Bagci, H. (2005). Classifying English verbs according to the inflection forms.  
[http://www.cs.bilkent.edu.tr/~guvenir/courses/CS550/Workshop/Hakki\\_Bagci.pdf](http://www.cs.bilkent.edu.tr/~guvenir/courses/CS550/Workshop/Hakki_Bagci.pdf).

[28 December 2014 at 08.00 pm]

Baugh, C. Albert and Cable, T. (1978). *A history of the english language*. London: Prentice Hall inc.

- Booij, G. (2005). *The grammar of words*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hariyono, R and Mc. Carthy A. (2008). *ABC plus English grammar*. Surabaya: Gitamedia Press.
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- Odgen, R. (2009). *An introduction to English phonetics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.