

The title should describe the summary of the research (concise, informative, no abbreviation, and maximum 15 words).

Author Name¹, Author Name^{2*}

Afiliasi: ^{1,2}Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Korespondensi Penulis: ^{2*}fitriahmsuud@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

The abstract should be no more than 250 words. The abstract should state the problem, the purposes of the study, methods, results, and conclusions. The recommendation and implications of the study must be clear. It should not contain any references or displayed equations.

Kata kunci: Kata Kunci; Kata Kunci; Kata Kunci; Kata Kunci

ABSTRACT

The abstract should be no more than 250 words. The abstract should state the problem, the purposes of the study, methods, results, and conclusions. The recommendation and implications of the study must be clear. It should not contain any references or displayed equations.

Keywords: Keywords; Keywords; Keywords

Informasi Artikel: Submit: xxx-xx-20xx Revisi: xx2-xx-20xx Diterima: xx-xx-20xx



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

PENDAHULUAN / INTRODUCTION

Introduction contains justification of the importance of the study conducted. Novelty generated from this study compared the results of previous studies or the umbrella of existing knowledge needs to be clearly displayed. Complete it with main reference used. State in one sentence question or research problems that need to be answered by all the activities of the study. Indicate the methods used and the purpose or hypothesis of the study.

METODE PENELITIAN/RESEARCH METHOD

The method contains the design, the size, criteria and method of sampling, instruments used, and procedures for collecting, processing, and analysis of the data. When using a questionnaire as instrument, explain the contents briefly and to measure which variables. Validity and reliability of instruments should also be explained. In the experimental or intervention studies need to be explained interventional procedure or treatment is given. In this section it should explain how research ethics approval was obtained and the protection of the rights of the respondents imposed. Analysis of data using computer programs needs not be written details of the software if not original. Place/location of the study is only mentioned when it comes to study. For the qualitative study, in this section needs to explain how the study maintain the validity (trustworthiness) data obtained.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN / RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The findings are sorted by the objectives of the study or the research hypothesis. The results do not display the same data in two forms namely tables/ images /graphics and narration. No citations in the results section. The average value (mean) must be accompanied by a standard deviation. Table should not use a column line. Images are placed symmetrically in columns of a paragraph. The image is placed in the position of the top or bottom of each page and does not flanked by sentence. For the qualitative study, the findings commonly are written in the form of participants' quotes. The table format is rarely used except to describe the characteristics of the participants or recapitulate the themes or categories.

Describe the discussion by comparing the data obtained at this time with the data obtained in the previous study or the concept and theory. No more statistical or other mathematical symbols in the discussion. The discussion is directed at an answer to the research hypothesis. Emphasis was placed on similarities, differences, or the uniqueness of the findings obtained. It is needed to discuss the reason for the findings. The implications of the results are written to clarify the impact of the results on the advancement of science is studied. The discussion ended with the various limitations of the study

KESIMPULAN / CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions section is written in narrative form. The conclusion is the answer to the hypothesis that leads to the main purpose of the study. Recommendation for further research can be written in this section.

UCAPAN TERIMAKASIH / ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Acknowledgment is given to the funding sources of study and those who support that funding. The names of those who support or assist the study are written clearly. Names that have been mentioned as the authors of the manuscripts are not allowed here.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA / REFERENCES

The references only contain articles that have been published, and selected the most relevant to the manuscript. It prefers primary references. The references format follows the "name-years" citation style (APA style 6th edition). All sources in the reference must be referenced in the manuscript and what was in the manuscript should be in this reference. The references should use a reference application management such as Mendeley, End Note, or Zotero

Examples:

Journal

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Article title: Sub-title. *Journal Title*, volume(issue number), page numbers.

Wu, S.F.V., Courtney, M., Edward, H., McDowell, J., Shortridge-Baggett, L.M., & Chang, P.J. (2007). Self-efficacy, outcome expectation, and self care behavior in people with type diabetes in Taiwan. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 16 (11), 250–257.

Conference Proceeding

JCOMMENT (Journal of Community Empowerment)

EISSN: 2745-875X, Vol. 3 No. 2 (2022): APRIL - JULI 2022 Hal: 65-76

DOI: 10.55314/jcomment.v3i2.238

Schnase, J. L., & Cunnius, E. L. (Eds.). (1995). *Proceedings from CSCL '95: The First International Conference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Book

Author, A. A. (Year). *Source title: Capital letter in the beginning of the subtitle*. Location/City: Publisher.

Peterson, S.J., & Bredow, T.S. (2004). *Middle range theories: Application to nursing research*. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Book chapter

Author, A. A. (Year). Chapter title: *Capital letter in the beginning of the subtitle*. In Initial, Surname (Author's name/book editor) (eds). *Book title*. Location/City: Publisher.

Hybron, D.M. (2008). Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R.J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp.17-43). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Translated book

Ganong, W.F. (2008). *Fisiologi kedokteran* (Ed ke-22). (Petrus A., trans). New York: McGraw Hill Medical. (Original book published 2005).

Database Article

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year pub). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume (Issue), pp-pp. doi:xx.xxxxxxxx [OR] Retrieved from URL of publication's home page

Borman, W.C., Hanson, M.A., Oppler, S.H., Pulakos, E.D., & White, L.A. (1993). Role of early supervisory experience in supervisor performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78(8), 443-449. Diperoleh dari <http://www.eric.com/jdlsiejs/supervisor/early937d%>

Database article with DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

Brownlie, D. (2007). Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography. *European Journal of Marketing*, 41(11/12), 1245-1283. doi:10.1108/03090560710821161

Other online source

Author, A. A. (year). Title of source. Retrieved from URL of publication's home page

Article from website

Exploring Linguistics. (1999, August 9). Retrieved from <http://logos.uoregon.edu/explore/orthography/chinese.html#tsang>

Online article

Becker, E. (2001, August 27). Prairie farmers reap conservation's rewards. *The New York Times*, pp. 12-90. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

(One blank single space line, 12 pt)

Appendices

(One blank single space line, 10 pt)

Appendices are only used when absolutely necessary, placed after the references. If there is more than one attachment/appendix then sorted alphabetically.