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Keywords: arranged alphabetically (maximum 5 words)

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1. Introduction (Cambria, 12pt, bold)

The introduction should contain (in order) a general background, a review of previous literature (state of the art) as the basis for the scientific novelty statement of the article, a statement of scientific novelty, and research problems or hypotheses (optional). The article's purpose should be stated at the end of the introduction. The introduction is written using Cambria font, 12pt. The length of the article is written between 3000-7000 for research articles, including figures and tables, and a minimum article length of 2500 for articles resulting from Community Service, including figures and tables. In the format of scientific articles, literature reviews are not allowed, unlike research reports. However, they are realized in the form of a review of previous literature (state of the art) to show the scientific novelty of the article. Each figure, graph, table, etc., must be accompanied by a concise and clear title. The entire content section is



written using Cambria font, 12pt, 1.25 spacing on A4 size with a top margin of 3 cm, bottom 2.5 cm, left 3 cm, and right 2 cm. The author is required to use Mendeley and Zotero citation management.

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2. Research Method (Cambria, 12pt, bold)

The article includes scientific and theological research methods used in problem-solving (for example, the hermeneutic method). It is written in Cambria font, 12pt. The materials listed here are only the leading materials and must be completed with the title, author, and publisher (for example, Novum Testamentum). Methods used in the completion of the research are listed in this section.

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It may contain sub-subtitles. Results and discussion contain the results of the research findings and their scientific discussion. They are written using Cambria font, 12pt. Write scientific findings obtained from the research results that have been carried out but must be supported by adequate data. The scientific findings referred to here are not the data obtained from the research. The scientific findings must be explained scientifically, including the following: What scientific findings were obtained? Why did it happen? Why is the variable trend like that? All these questions must be explained scientifically, not just descriptively, and if necessary, supported by adequate basic scientific phenomena. In addition, it must also be explained in comparison with the results of other researchers with similar topics. The research results and findings must

¹ Tibor Horváth, Eternity and Eternal Life: Speculative Theology and Science in Discourse (Waterloo, Ontario: Wilfrid Laurier Univ. Pr, 1993).

² Septemmy E. Lakawa, "Aftermath Friendship: An Indonesian Feminist Theological Perspective on Trauma and Interreligious Peace," *International Journal of Asian Christianity* 4, no. 2 (August 27, 2021): 236–247.

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be able to answer the research objectives or research hypotheses in the introduction.

4. Conclusion (Cambria, 12pt, bold)

The conclusion describes the answer to the hypothesis and research objectives or scientific findings obtained and written using Cambria font, 12pt. The conclusion does not repeat the results and discussion but rather summarizes the findings as expected in the objectives or hypotheses. At the end of the conclusion, you can also write things that will be done that are related to further ideas from the research.

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