**TITLE OF THE ARTICLE**

**(Uppercase, Font Calibri, 14, Bold)**

**Author's Name (without title)¹, Author's Name (without title)²
(Font Calibri, 12, Each first letter capitalized)**

¹,² Department, Faculty, University, Country (Font Calibri, 12)
¹Corresponding author's email (Font Calibri, 12)

**Abstract**

The abstract contains a brief description of the research problem and objectives, the methods used, and the research results. It should reflect the article's content and focus on research findings. The abstract should be written in a single paragraph with a maximum of 300 words. Keywords should be included to describe the research field and the underlying terms of the study. Keywords can be single words or word combinations (phrases). Typically, the number of keywords is between 3 - 5 words. Keywords are essential for indexing and searching purposes. (Font Calibri, 10)

***Keywords:*** *keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3 (Font Calibri, 10, Italics)*

**Introduction**

The introduction should state the author’s objectives and clearly define the research problem. It is recommended that authors structure the background of their article into four (4) sections: First, **Empirical or Theoretical Problem**
Begin by stating the empirical or theoretical problem that forms the basis of your research. This can be written in one or two paragraphs.

Second, **Recent Studies** Provide an overview of recent studies related to the research focus. These studies help establish the current state of knowledge in your field and identify the limitations of previous research. This section can be written in two or three paragraphs.

Third, **Research Gap** Identify the gap between recent studies and the empirical or theoretical aspects of your research focus. The introduction should summarize relevant research to provide context and explain previous findings that your study challenges or expands upon. This can be written in one or two paragraphs.

Fourth, **Research Questions and Objectives** State the research questions and objectives based on the gap analysis from the previous paragraphs. Additionally, mention the novelty of your research. This section can be written in one paragraph. (Font Garamond, 12).

**Research Methodology**

In general, this section explains how the research was conducted. The main topics covered in this section include: (1) Research design, (2) Sample population or research subjects, (3) Data collection techniques and instrument development, (4) Data analysis techniques

You can use the following questions as a guide when writing the methodology: 1) Is the design appropriate for answering the research questions? 2) Is there sufficient information for someone to replicate the study? 3) Does the article clearly identify the procedures followed? 4) Are the procedures presented in a meaningful order? 5) If the method is new, is it explained in detail? 6) Is the sampling method appropriate? 7) Are the equipment and materials adequately described? 8) Is it clear what type of data was recorded? 9) Have you properly explained the measurement process?

It is important to note that you do not need to use excessive formulas or tables unless they are necessary. *(Font: Garamond, Size: 12)*

**Results and Discussion**

**Results**

***Results (Level 2 Subheading)***

This section is the core of the article. Here, the author must clearly explain the findings of the study in a logical order. The research results presented in this section come from a clean data analysis process, such as statistical calculations, testing procedures, or other methods used to achieve the research objectives. Present the research findings concisely. (Font Garamond, 12)

If you need to present a table, use the following format:

**Table 1.** The table title should be centered above the table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
| Data 1 | Data 4 | Data 7 |
| Data 2 | Data 5 | Data 8 |
| Data 3 | Data 6 | Data 9 |
| Total | Sum Column 2 | Sum Column 3 |

FIGURE

**Figure 1.** The title of the image should be centered below the image.

Interpretation of the results should not be included in this section unless the study requires a combination of findings and discussion in one section.

The title of a table should be placed above the table, as seen in **Table 1**, whereas the title of an image, photograph, or chart should be placed below the image.

**Subheading – Level 3**

If your article presents direct quotes, excerpts from transcripts, or interviews, use the following format:

Use these questions as a guide when formulating synthesis/discussion: 1. Are the claims in this section supported by research findings, and do they seem reasonable? 2. Have you demonstrated how the research findings relate to expectations and previous studies? 3. Does the article support or contradict previous theories?

**Discussion**

This section is also a main part of the research article and is usually the longest. If subheadings are needed, follow the formatting used in the results section. The discussion should be presented in a narrative form with the following structure:

**Interpretation of Findings:** Explain the meaning of your results, their relevance to the hypothesis or research question, and their broader significance.

**Comparison with Other Studies:** Compare your findings with relevant research results. This may include studies that obtained similar or different results. The goal is to demonstrate how your research contributes to the relevant scientific field.

**Implications:** Discuss the practical or theoretical implications of your findings. This includes how the results may influence existing theories, practices in related fields, or future research directions.

**Research Limitations:** Honestly discuss the limitations of your study. These may include methodological constraints, sample limitations, or interpretational challenges. Acknowledging limitations not only enhances the credibility of your research but also opens opportunities for further studies.

**Suggestions for Future Research:** Provide recommendations for future research based on your findings and limitations. These may include suggestions on methodology, topics, or variables that should be further explored.

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**Conclusion**

Summarize your research findings critically and logically. Be cautious when generalizing results and acknowledge any research limitations. The conclusion should explain how your study contributes to scientific knowledge. (Font Garamond, 12, Bold)

**Acknowledgments (if applicable)**

Mention individuals or institutions that contributed to or supported your research. Acknowledge financial support, facilities, or valuable input that helped improve your article. If the article was presented at a seminar or conference, mention the event here. (Font Garamond, 12, Bold)

**References**

Cite a minimum of 15 references, with at least 80% of them published in the last 10 years.

Preferably use primary sources and provide valid DOIs when available.

References and in-text citations should follow **APA 7** format. Use reference management software (e.g., **Zotero, Mendeley**), or ensure that each citation and reference is correctly formatted.