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*Research Article/Article Review*

Type the paper title, Capitalize first letter (19 pt, The Title Describes the Conducted Research, Arial Narrow, Font Size 19, Single Line Spacing, 0 pt after spacing)


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**INTRODUCTION (Heading 1) (bold, 12pt)**

This section could also provide the expected results. The introduction must be written in single line spacing. The introduction comprises of: (1) research problem; (2) insight and problem solve planning; (3) summary of theoretical studies and the results of the present study (state of the art), related to the observed problems (gap), and (4) research aims.

According to Armagan (2014), the introduction section comprises the first portion of the manuscript, and it should be written using the simple present tense. Additionally, abbreviations and explanations are included in this section. The main goal of the introduction is to convey basic information to the readers without obligating them to investigate previous publications and to provide clues as to the results of the present study (references should be selected from updated publication with a higher impact factor, traceable, and prestigious sourcebooks). To do this, the subject of the article should be thoroughly reviewed, and the aim of the study should be clearly stated immediately after discussing the basic references.

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The body articles must be written in Arial Narrow, font size 11, 0 pt before spacing, and 0 pt after spacing.

## METHOD

Basically, this section describes the way the research was done. The main materials must be written here: (1) research design; (2) population and samples; (3) sample collection techniques and instrumental development; and (4) data analysis techniques.

The specification and type of tools and materials must be written in case the researches have been conducted by using them.

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It is suggested that the authors avoid organizing the article content into the smaller parts than second subheading in this section. However, in case of unavoidable factors, the writing style must follow the "Results and Discussion" section.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section is the main part of the research result article in which the "fix" results are served. The data analysis processes, such as statistical computing and hypothesis testing, are not necessary to be served. The materials reported are the analysis results and hypothesis testing results. In addition, tables and graphics are also can be showed to enunciate the verbal narration. Tables and images must be given a comment or discussion. The details of qualitative research written in some sub-topics which directly related to the focused category.

The discussion of article aims to: (1) answer the problems and research questions; (2) show the ways the findings obtained; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the finding results to the settled-knowledge structure; and (5) bring up new theories or modify the exist theories.

Research results must be clearly concluded in answering the research questions. Interpreting the findings should be done by using logics and present theories. The findings in form of facts found in the research fields are integrated to previous researches or present theories. This must be supported by reliable references. In case the researchers bring a new theory, the old theories can be confirmed or rejected, or modify the old theories.

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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

The extensions of common abbreviation, such as UN, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms are not necessity to be described. However, it is crucial to give the extension for uncommon abbreviations or acronyms which made by authors. For instance: OIIDE (Orientation, Identify, Discussion, Decision, and Engage in behavior) learning model can be used to train mastering solving problem skills. It is suggested to not using abbreviation or acronyms in the manuscript title, unless unavoidable.

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The authors are suggested to write the equations used by using Arial Narrow font or symbol. In case there are more than one equation, it must be given equation numbers. The number must be placed in the right side of the equations and given in order i.e. (1), (2) and so on. Italic font is used for variable; while bold font is used for vector.

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$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \right) \mathbf{u} = -\nabla P + \rho \mathbf{g} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} \quad (2)$$

$$\rho \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \right) \epsilon = -P \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \rho \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{g} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{J}^2 \quad (3)$$

### Images and Tables

Place the labels above for tables and below for images. Write the table label specifically, for example Table 1, in case the author refers the Table 1 mentioned. The example of writing table and figure information is as below.

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**Figure 1.** Example of image information

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### CONCLUSION

This part provides the summary of results and discussion which refers to the research aims. Thus, the new principal ideas, which are essential part of the research findings, are developed.

The suggestions, which are arranged based on research discussed-findings, are also written in this part. These should be based on practical activities, new theoretical development, and/or advance research.

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Supplementary material that may be helpful in the review process should be prepared and provided as a separate electronic file. That file can then be transformed into PDF format and submitted along with the manuscript and graphic files to the appropriate editorial office.



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