AUTHOR’S GUIDELINES
Center of Language & Cultural Studies, Surakarta, 7 September 2018

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Original paper or research paper promoting results of a research, or review paper as a result of review of literature others’ researches or opinions have been published.

The general organization of the research paper is presented into IMRAD
  Introduction
  Methods
  Results
  Discussion

Inclusion of specific review of theories in the Introduction section to present theoretical evidences as the basic theories or empirical evidences that review the previous studies is allowed. At this stage, the basic organization of the research article would appear as:

First section
  Title
  Author(s)
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The body
  1. INTRODUCTION
  2. LITERATURE REVIEW
  3. METHODS
  4. RESULTS
  5. DISCUSSION (or RESULTS AND DISCUSSION)
  6. CONCLUSION

Closing section
  ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (optional)
  REFERENCES
  APPENDICES (if any)

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The general organization of a review article will appear as ICRED.
  Introduction
  Claim
  Reasons
  Evidences
  Discussion

Definitely, a review article will have its organization as follows:
Opening section
  Title
  Author(s)
  Abstract
  Keywords

The Body
  1.  INTRODUCTION
  2.  CLAIM
  3.  REASONS
  4.  EVIDENCES
  5.  DISCUSSION
  6.  CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION
  REFERENCES

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Keywords: 5 keywords separated by a comma {,} 

1. INTRODUCTION (12 font)  
Use Times New Roman font 12 and single spacing for texts in a paragraph. Paragraphs are justified. It introduces the research background, issues and logics why this study was undertaken, and defines what was the research questions, the hypothesis to be tested or the purposes of the research. The introduction requires a short review of the literature pertaining to the research topic, starting with broad topics and slowly focusing at the work at hand described at around four paragraphs. One to two paragraphs introduce the reader to the general field of the study. The subsequent paragraphs describe how an aspect of this field could be improved. The final paragraph is critical, it clearly states in the first sentence of the paragraph the research questions that the research will answer. The entire introduction should logically end at the research questions and thesis statements or hypothesis. A summary sentence may be added stating how the answer of your question will contribute to the overall of the study.  

2. LITERATURE REVIEW  
Literature review is a critical summary, classification, and evaluation of existing theory and research on your topics. It addresses a specific and well-defined questions
or set of questions, that outlines the background and history of your research problems, identifies possible methods for your study, assess the strengths and weaknesses of previous studies, provide a conceptual framework and rationale of your study. Literature review is not a laundry of list of studies. You should primarily draw evidence from peer-review journals as the primary sources and books as the secondary sources. It is not the place to express your opinion or point of view, so all statements should be drawn from cited work. Literature review might be integrated in the introduction section before research questions are defined, or it is presented in a separate Literature Review section.

3. METHODS

No spacing between paragraphs. Next paragraphs indent (No spacing). Method section describes: when, where and how was the study done. What materials were used or who was included in the study. The description includes: approach/context of the study, participants, instrument, procedures, data analysis techniques. Method section should be straightforward description of the methods used in your study. Each method should be described in a separate section. Begin in a single section with a statement of the materials used in this study so that readers have the capability to repeat the work in their own intention. Next, describe in separate sections each key procedure and technique used in the study. Keep the explanation brief and concise. Write the method section in the past form. Passive voices are probably most appropriate.

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Result section is presented in adherence to the research questions. It presents the main data and the results of data analysis. An interpretation and discussion should not be inserted in the result section. You should provide an overview of primary results at the first section, and flow the results in a step-by-step fashion. This overview should follow directly the data analysis plan stated in the method. It requires you fully describe the results of data analysis so that readers can gauge how the findings of your study answer the research questions. Then, present primarily findings followed by any secondary and subgroup findings. Use table, figures or excerpts, such as citation or quotation from interview data, to demonstrate the characteristics of major findings. Avoid redundancy between text, tables, figures, or excerpts.

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Discussion section might be called as Discussion or Summary of Findings. Discussion section consists of three parts: addressing the hypothesis, problems and limitations, and closing the closing. The purpose is to highlight the major findings from the results section and interpret them. Restate the overall purposes of the study in this section. Then, explain the main findings from the results section. Explain how the findings relate to the purpose of the study, taking into account each research question. Also describe how the results are related to education in general. Discussion section does not need to include any raw data, and statistics. Simply explain the results in language that is easy for a non-researcher to understand. Also
try to integrate the findings into the results of other studies you have cited in the literature review.

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In conclusion section, briefly summarize the overall conclusion of the data analysis based on the purposes of the study. Explain the important of the major findings to educational practice. Typically, in conclusion section the author should: summarize and conclude the results of analysis by restating the main argument, and presenting key conclusions and recommendation; state how the finding applies to the world of practice; state what are the implication for further research; say to what extend your original questions have been answered; and state the limitations of your research.

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[10-15% of references are journal articles]

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