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Acknowledgments

References

Biography of Authors



**1 Introduction**

This page should begin with the Introduction of your article and follow by the rest of your paper. Wilson (1990), stated that the Introduction explains the scope and objective of the study in the light of current knowledge on the subject. State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Cambria 8 as font size. When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Cambria 8 as font size. When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Cambria 8 as font size. When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Cambria 8 as font size.

**2 Materials and Methods**

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described. Czichos & Saito (2006), Materials and Methods describes how the study was conducted. Explaining the research model, theory, the technique of collecting the data, the technique of analyzing the data, hypothesis. research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically (McDonough & Shaw, 2012).

Table 1

A simple example of a table

| Heading | Heading | Heading |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



Figure 1. *This is an example of a figure*

**3 Results and Discussions**

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. (Berg *et al*., 2004), the Results section reports what was found in the study, and the Discussions section explains the meaning and significance of the results and provides suggestions for future directions of research. In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables, and others that make the reader understand easily. The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

*Subsection 1*

Subsection should be written without a bold type. The result and analysis are presented by present form. Please avoid too many paragraphs in this section.

*Subsection 2*

Subsection should be written without a bold type. The result and analysis are presented by present form. Please avoid too many paragraphs in this section.

**4 Conclusion**

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussions" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion) (Fischli *et al*., 1998).

*Acknowledgments*

Place any acknowledgment here. For example, This work was supported by the Research Fund provided by xxxxxxxxxx. Avoid identifying any of the authors prior to the review. Replace instances where the name of authors appear with ‘author’. I am / We are grateful to two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments on the earlier version of this paper.

**References**

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Berg, B. L., Lune, H., & Lune, H. (2004). Qualitative research methods for the social sciences (Vol. 5). Boston, MA: Pearson.

Czichos, H., & Saito, T. (2006). Springer handbook of materials measurement methods (Vol. 978). L. Smith (Ed.). Berlin: Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-30300-8>

Fischli, A. E., Godfraind, T., & Purchase, I. F. H. (1998). Conclusions and Recommendations. Pure and Applied Chemistry, 70(9), 1863-1865. <https://doi.org/10.1351/pac199870091863>

McDonough, J., & Shaw, C. (2012). Materials and Methods in ELT. John Wiley & Sons.

Wilson, E. B. (1990). An introduction to scientific research. Courier Corporation.

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