

THE GUIDELINE FOR AUTHOR

ARTICLE WRITING SYSTEMATICS

1. Title
2. Author and institution names
3. Abstract
4. Introduction
5. Method
6. Results and discussion
7. Conclusions, suggestions and Acknowledgments
8. References

Systematic explanation of article writing

1. TITLE

The title should describe the summary of the research (concise, informative, no abbreviation).

- Title does not use words such as analysis, study, or review
- Title in English, the number of words in the title is not more than 10 words.
- Title in Indonesian, the number of words in the title is not more than 12 words.
- Title is written in all capital letters.
- The place and time of the research does not need to be included in the Title, unless the research is typical for that time and place.
- Title does not use an interrogative sentence.

2. AUTHOR AND INSTITUTION NAME

Authorship of articles should be limited to those who have contributed sufficiently to take public responsibility for the contents.

- the first author (author) is written first then followed by the names of other authors
- the author's name is written full name without a title.

The institution preceded author's affiliation (applies to authors and coauthor) then written: Midwife Education Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya.

- The address of the institution where the research is carried out must be stated as an acknowledgment of the right to authorship and ownership.
- The correspondence address where the author resides must be stated to facilitate communication
- Other things that need to be stated: email address, telephone and fax number (if any) or mobile phone (If there is no objection).

3. ABSTRACT

Abstracts are written in Indonesian and English with Times New Roman font type, 10 pt size, single spaces. It should be less than 250 words in one paragraph, and should not include references or abbreviations. They should be concise and precise with

enough information, highlighting the points and importance of the article. In general they should include the following:

- **Introduction:** One or two sentences of background and purpose of study.
- **Method:** describe the research design, settings (please do not mention the actual location, but use geographic type or number if necessary); *Participants* (details of how selected, inclusion and exclusion criteria, numbers entering and leaving the study, relevant clinical and demographic characteristics).
- **Results:** report main outcome(s) /findings including (where relevant) levels of statistical significance and confidence intervals.
- **Conclusions:** should relate to study aims and hypotheses.
- **Keyword:** Provide between three and five key words in alphabetical order, which accurately identify the paper's subject, purpose, method and focus.

4. INTRODUCTION

The introduction of a core research report briefly outlines the justification of why research needs to be conducted.

- Introduction should contain 3 to 5 paragraphs and should not exceed 1 page.
- The main problem of the research is put forward by referring to the latest science developments (reference to the literature in the last 5-10 years as a comparison)
- The first paragraph contains the background to the research
- The second paragraph contains the hypothesis or research objectives.

5. METHOD

The method must have several elements, namely the theoretical basis, frame of mind, research materials or techniques in obtaining sources or in analyzing data, the instruments used.

- Written in detail about how to retrieve data
- Data in the form of quantitative or qualitative
- If the data is the result of measurement, the variables must be stated
- The sampling method is written in detail.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results are written in a logical sequence, in accordance with the research pathway and brief explanation. In general, the results begin with the number and characteristics of the research subjects.

- Presentation of research results can be done in 3 forms, namely narration, tables, or pictures.
- The results refers to the list of questions (problem formulation) and hypotheses (if any)
- The table shown must be described in text.

Discussion contains of specific explanations, supporting arguments, further discussion related to the previous finding(s) that have been published, and the findings that contribute to the development of research study.

- Weaknesses and deficiencies of the study were identified and their impact on the discussion.

- The results and discussion are then formulated and summarized into general theories or new discoveries.

7. CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS

- The conclusion is an "impression" of the overall research by the author, and not just conveying the meaningfulness of the statistical calculation results.
- Suggestions are put forward if there is something that is still unknown from the results of the study, and suggest that other research be carried out to complement the phenomenon being studied.
- Conclusions and suggestions are arranged in several sentences in one paragraph.

8. REFERENCES

References should in general be limited to the last decade. References must be sorted in alphabetically and written according to Harvard Referencing Style. Authors is recommended to use reference management software, in writing the citations and references such as: Mendeley®, Zotero®, EndNote®, and Reference Manager®.



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