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# The Title in English Contains the Main Idea, Short, Clear, Engaging and Avoid Using Abbreviations or Acronyms

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| **Abstract**: An abstract is a brief review of the reasons for the study, the approach or method chosen, the important results of the study, and the main conclusions. The abstract is placed at the beginning of the article under the title and byline. The abstract is written in Indonesian and English. For articles in English, abstracts are not required in Indonesian. The abstract is presented in one paragraph with a total of 100–250 words. Authors must ensure there are no spelling, grammatical, or idiomatic errors in the language used. Ideally, the abstract contains the research questions and objectives, shows the approach or method used to solve it, and presents essential findings, conclusions, and research contributions. Aside from the title, the abstract becomes the most important thing to move readers, editors, and reviewers interested in reading further and evaluating the manuscript.  **Research Highlights:**   * Highlights are a way of connecting your work with members of the research community. * Highlights inform the reader about the contributions of your research or study to the research community. * Highlights are three to five bullet points that should capture the novelty of your research results as well as the new methods that were used. * Each highlight should be brief and concise. * No abbreviations, acronyms, or jargon: employ keywords and a broad audience in mind. | **Article history**  Submitted xx-xx-xxxx  Revised xx-xx-xxxx  Accepted xx-xx-xxxx  **Keywords** It consists of 3–8 words used to represent the contents of the article, and each word is separated by a semicolon (;) © 2021 by author(s).  Licensee *Veritas: Jurnal Teologi dan Pelayanan*.  This article is licensed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International  [See the source image](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)  Scan this QR code with your mobile devices to read online |

# INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the background of the problem and a review of previous research or theories compared to the current research. This comparison shows the gap between the theory or the results of previous research from the current or expected situation. In this case, the state-of-art or novelty of the research will be showed. Therefore, the introduction must clearly state the research problem and objectives written in a thesis statement or hypothesis. In addition, the introduction also contains general information about the variables used. The terminology of particular technical words should have an adequate explanation.

# METHOD

The method describes what the authors have done to answer the research question. Do not cite definitions or concepts of research methods if the methods are well known. The selection of quantitative and qualitative methods depends on the objective of the research. In the case of quantitative methods, the authors should explain the respondents, samples, measuring instruments, and research procedures. If the authors use the qualitative method, the data can be obtained through interviews, FGD, case studies, ethnographic and phenomenological research. In addition, qualitative research methods can also be conducted in one of these forms: historical-critical studies, textual criticism, exegetical studies, hermeneutics, and constructive theology. Besides the two methods above, there is also a combined quantitative-qualitative method.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In presenting the research results, you are recommended to use illustrations such as pictures, tables, graphics, photos, and diagrams. The type of illustration chosen is the most suitable to represent the research results. The research results are explained to the reader by using clear sentences. The authors should make their illustrations and not use the illustrations of other researchers outright. However, if the authors use other researchers’ intellectual property, the illustration should be modified, and the source is cited at the bottom of the illustration. The description of the illustration should be written on the same page as the illustration. Examples of the use of table and figure illustrations can be seen below. The table name is placed at the top, while the image name is placed at the bottom.

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The second-level subheading is written with centered, boldface style. The title should be on the same page as the text. The text begins as a new paragraph. Avoid having only one subsection heading within a section. Do not label headings with numbers or letters.

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If needed, the author can discuss the research results up to the fourth-level subheading. The fourth-level subheading is written with centered, italicized style. Text begins as a new paragraph. The title should be on the same page with the text. Avoid having only one subsection heading within a section. Do not label headings with numbers or letters.

# CONCLUSION

The conclusion contains a summary of the essential contributions of the research results and their implications. Conclusions must answer the problem and research objectives. Conclusions do not need to be made by presenting numbers or points. The implications of the findings and suggestions for further research must be related to the research results and not made up.

# AUTHORS’ DECLARATION

## Authors’ Contributions and Responsibilities

Write the contribution and responsibilities of each author in the research design, execution, and writing of the report. The authors are responsible for the analysis, interpretation, and discussion of the research results. The authors should have read and approved the final manuscript.

## Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no financial or personal relationship(s) that may have inappropriately affected them in writing this article.

## Acknowledgments

You can express appreciation to anyone who provides academic assistance, technical assistance (including writing and editing), or research funding, materials, and equipment. You are responsible for ensuring that anyone named in the Acknowledgments agrees to be named.

# REFERENCES

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1. John W. Cresswell and J. David Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches*, *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 5th ed. (Los Angeles: SAGE Publications, 2018), 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)